SUNDAY TIMES, March 16, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—GANDHI TO BE ARRESTED

Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

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LONDON, MARCH 16, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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Baby Polly
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THE FINEST SPARKLING WINE PROCURABLE
Golden Guinea
Look for the Guinea Coin Trade Mark.
It is the Hall Mark of Quality.

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Le Premier Restaurant au Monde
TO-NIGHT:
DINNER—CONCERT—DANCE
★ BILLY MERSON ★ NORMAN LONG ★ FRANCONNAY ★ NAUNTON WAYNE ★ MAURICE
'DOWN WITH DORA!'
Chas B. Cochran's Song and Dance Show
IN THE GRILLROOM.
Nightly at 11.30 (except Sundays).
'Phone: Gerrard 6920. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

Lunch & Dine in
LUCULLUS
à la carte LUNCH 6/6
Book Tables for
GRAND NATIONAL NIGHT
GALA DANCE
Friday, March 28
EMPRESS ROOMS
Dinner (in LUCULLUS) & Dance. Supper & Dance Extension to 2 a.m.
THÉ DANSANT TO-DAY.
Entertaining during the week:
LEON ROGEE
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
KENSINGTON, W.
Telephone: WESTERN 7222

LONDON.
'Phone: Kens. 8100.
HOTEL REMBRANDT
THURLOE PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
Opposite the Brompton Oratory, Brompton Parish Church and Tube.
HOTEL RUBENS
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These two Modern Hotels, under the one Management, and most conveniently situated for all parts, offer to Visitors all the latest conveniences and comforts together with good service in refined surroundings. Steam Heated.
REMBRANDT ROOMS
Self contained with own imposing entrance adjacent to the Hotel.
One of London's Most Selected Suites for WEDDING and other RECEPTIONS, BANQUETS, DANCES.
Car Park.
Tariffs and quotations from Managers.

HOTEL
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HOTELS of QUALITY
The York and Berners Hotels are set back from the rush of London traffic. They were built and equipped for Visitors who desire modern refinement, comfort and quiet. They are conveniently situated for the main shopping thoroughfares and all Theatres. Hot and cold running water in every bedroom. Complete Tariff on application. The address of both Hotels is Berners Street (Oxford Street), London, W.1.
Hotel York, Phone: Museum 6862 (6 lines).
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BRIGHTON.
Renowned for sea-breezes and sunshine.
Stay at the
ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL.
Situated upon the King's Cliff, Marine Parade — unrivalled Marine views. Within few minutes of the famous South Downs. The "Royal Crescent" comprises luxurious self-contained suites, bedrooms with private bathrooms, hot and cold running water, also central heating in every bedroom.
Hotel Garage adjacent.
Telephone: Brighton 4171. Telegrams: "Crescent Hotel, Brighton."
Under same direction—
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OXFORD STREET W.1
Charming Spring Fashions
The Hats illustrated have been produced by experts, and are so varied in design that there can be no difficulty in suiting all requirements.
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CHARMING HAT in felt and straw. Beige, black, navy, red, brown and green. PRICE 39/6
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De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8
HOTEL VANDERBILT
76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7
MILESTONE
1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers,)

WHITE HALL
RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
NINETY-TWO LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK. W.2.
Telephone - - PADDINGTON 3500
Also at
WHITE HALL BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,
WHITE HALL 4, MONTAGUE STREET,
and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.
TERMS on application.

THE CAVENDISH
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Facing the Channel
Every Bedroom has Hot and Cold Softened Running Water, a Telephone and Electric heating.
Many Suites and Bedrooms with Private Bath, Toilet, etc.
Dancing throughout the year. Free to Hotel Residents.
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Why not stay in Comfort for the
GRAND NATIONAL at
SHREWSBURY?
A nice motor run to Aintree. Excellent train service.
THE
RAVEN HOTEL
is thoroughly up-to-date. Private Suites of Rooms. Bedrooms with Private Bathrooms. Good Cooking and Wines.
THE HONYWOOD HOTELS,
LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director.

An Old-World HOTEL
VISITORS to LONDON before deciding where to stay should make a special point of acquainting themselves with the peaceful, homely attractions of GARLANDS HOTEL in SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Combining a charming Old-world atmosphere with New-world comfort, situated at the hub of the Metropolis yet secluded from its noise, its English cuisine has been famed for 100 years. Both temporary and permanent residents are welcomed. Private suites are a speciality. Single bedrooms from 8/- per night. There is no music. Charges Moderate. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Apply Manageress for Terms.
GARLANDS HOTEL
SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1.
Telephone: Regent 2116 (5 lines). Telegrams: "Delicious, Piccy, London."

HOWARD HOTEL
The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra. Spacious and luxurious lounges
EVERY BEDROOM
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ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
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Make the Alexandra your home when visiting London. Its friendly atmosphere, its ideal situation overlooking Hyde Park, its splendid service and moderate charges make it a firm favourite with all.
Recently modernised in structure, equipment and organisation, and under entirely new management. There are now 140 bedrooms, each of which is equipped with hot and cold water, telephone, gas or electric heating, and, in many cases, a private bathroom.
Bedroom, bath and breakfast from 14/6. Inclusive terms from a Guinea a day.
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A stay at the
HAVEN HOTEL
SANDBANKS · BOURNEMOUTH
provides positive rejuvenation
Delightfully situated on the mainland fringe of Poole Harbour and a few miles from Bournemouth the HAVEN HOTEL represents the latest attainment in the expression of a perfect residence. Here the climate throughout the year is mild and invigorating. The scenery and the facilities for Golf, Tennis and other recreations are such as may be found in few places in the British Isles. Everything in the Hotel building is on a parallel with the wonderful surroundings. The balconied bedrooms, the quietly efficient service, the unexcelled cuisine, and the unique wine cellar enable guests to derive maximum benefits from even a short holiday.

NEWLY OPENED
Magnificent Country Mansion Near London
NUTFIELD PRIORY REDHILL
Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel. Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet. Delightful view over Surrey Highlands. Healthy, bracing and invigorating position.
Bedrooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c. Own Farm and Garden Produce. Free use of Rolls Royce Car.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
Manageress: NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
'Phone: Redhill 582 (station 1 mile).

BOURNEMOUTH.
NORFOLK HOTEL.
Is situated in the heart of the Town close to Pleasure Gardens Shops and all places of interest, and is within 6 minutes' walk of Meyrick Park Golf Links
Standing in its own delightful grounds and furnished and equipped with all modern accessories, it is one of the most comfortable Hotels with excellent cuisine and service
Electric Passenger Lift to all Floors. Suites of Rooms with Bathrooms attached.
Moderate inclusive terms will be quoted on application to the Management.
Write for Illustrated Brochure.
Telephone: BOURNEMOUTH 234. Telegrams: "NORFOLK," BOURNEMOUTH.

HOTEL BELGRAVIA
Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.
HOSPITALITY THE KEYNOTE.
250 Rooms and Suites with Hot and Cold Running Water, Telephone, &c. Reduced Winter Terms now in operation. FREE GOLF.
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Moderate Tariff combined with a good service and congenial surroundings.
Special Arrangements for Small Banquets, Wedding Receptions, Club Dinners, &c.
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F. W. KINGSLEY Managing Director (Late General Manager, Hotel Cecil).

BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL
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The most luxurious Country Hotel in England. Hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones in bedrooms. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Squash Racqs, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge & Dancing. 18-hole GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel Grounds. Visitors become temporary members.
HOTEL CAR MEETS TRAINS AT GUILDFORD STATION.
Terms from 5 gns. per week inclusive.
Apply to Manageress for Illustrated Tariff.
'Phone: Bramley 195.

TOLLARD ROYAL HOTEL
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The only Hotel in the town that can guarantee Continual Sunshine Day and Night—
THE NEW SOLARIUM DOES IT.
BOOK NOW FOR EASTER
Attractive Programme of Festivities Now Ready.
WRITE TO MANAGER.
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Elizabethan Timbered House converted by TAMPLIN'S BREWERY, BRIGHTON, into a Fully Licensed Residential Hotel, with all modern conveniences.
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JOLLY EASTER PARTIES.
HOTEL RIPOSO
Adjoining Golf Links. Sea Front. Running Water. P.O. Telephones and Radiators in every Bedroom. Tel.: 472.
HOTEL NORMANHURST
Fully Licensed. Sea Front. New Lounges and Ball Room. Electric Lift. Central Heating. First-Class Dance Bands in both Hotels. Tel.: 68.
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SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS during the Winter months at the
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, CROMWELL RD., SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful BALLROOM.
Terms FROM 3½ gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress. 'Phone: Frobisher 0181 (4 lines).

BLAZING LOG FIRES Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250 acre park. Cosy warm Bed and Reception Rooms. Renowned Cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. GOLF at the door. Hard Tennis Court. Billiards. Full Licence. Lock-up Garages. Hotel Omnibus.
All these amenities exist at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT (London ½ hour)
and may be had from 4 Gns. per week inclusive.
No need to go to the Riviera.
Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

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VISITORS to LONDON before deciding where to stay should make a special point of acquainting themselves with the peaceful, homely attractions of GARLANDS HOTEL in SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Combining a charming Old-world atmosphere with New-world comfort, situated at the hub of the Metropolis yet secluded from its noise, its English cuisine has been famed for 100 years. Both temporary and permanent residents are welcomed. Private suites are a speciality. Single bedrooms from 8/- per night. There is no music. Charges Moderate. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Apply Manageress for Terms.
GARLANDS HOTEL
SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1.
Telephone: Regent 2116 (5 lines). Telegrams: "Delicious, Piccy, London."

SPRINGTIME IN LONDON.
THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available. Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires.
Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042. Telegrams: Lancastone, London.
For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

TOKSOWA HOTEL,
DULWICH COMMON, S.E.21
(West Dulwich Station)
A first-class Residential Hotel amid delightful surroundings, yet only four miles from Charing Cross. Electric rail service (every 10 minutes) to Victoria and Holborn, and good bus services to West End. Adjoining well-known Golf Course (18 holes) and the Dulwich Covered Tennis Courts. Excellent cuisine and comfortable lounges. Gas fires in all bedrooms. Billiards and Hard Court Tennis (free). Bridge, etc. Special terms for City men. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.
Telegrams: Toksowa, London. Telephone: Sydenham 0239 and 1867.

SPRINGTIME IN DEVON.
BABBACOMBE CLIFF HOTEL,
TORQUAY.
BABBACOMBE'S MOST DELIGHTFUL HOTEL.
Situated in its own grounds, with glorious views of the sea and rugged coast. Excellent cuisine. Luxuriously furnished. Hot and cold water in bedrooms.
Telegrams: Unique, Torquay. Telephone: Torquay 7128.
Resident Directors: Mesdames M. Woodman and A. Kennedy.
WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.

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are now installed in
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at the following Hotels:—
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Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1
MASCOT HOTEL
York Street, Baker Street, W.1.
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL
De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8
HOTEL VANDERBILT
76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7
MILESTONE
1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers,)

THE
ABAN COURT HOTEL
Newly installed Hot and Cold Running Water and Telephones in every room.
19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7

Some fine and rare wines selected from the WINE LIST at the
ALBION HOTEL
EASTBOURNE
Bristol Cream Sherry. Martinez Port, 1900.
Chateau Yquem, 1920. Romanee, 1915.
Steinberger Cabinet, 1921.
Berncasteler Doctor, 1921 (Wwe Dr. Thanisch).
Napoleon Brandy, 1812 (Grandes Fines Champagne).

WHY GO ABROAD When Sunshine and Every Comfort Awaits You at
PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. Tel.: 3434
H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. 1 min. Med. Baths. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.
WRITE FOR EASTER PROGRAMME Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

CHALFONT PARK HOTEL,
(R.A.C.) GERRARDS CROSS. (A.A.)
A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 300-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes). Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Billiards, Covered Racquet Court, Central Heating, Gas Fires in all Bedrooms.
Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. per week.
Special Week-End Terms for Golfers:
Friday night (dinner) to Monday morning (breakfast), 3 gns.
Saturday (lunch) " " £2.7.6
Including two days' golf on 18-hole course.
30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone
Telephone: 660 (two lines) Telegrams: "Chalpark."

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the
GOWER HOTEL,
Euston Square (Metro.) Station, London, N.W.1.
lately remodelled, entirely redecorated and controlled by well-known Syndicate. Undoubtedly the Best Value in London 100 rooms Billiards. Fully Licensd. 'Phone, Mus 2434 & 2435. Tel.: "Proximity, London."

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL,
ANGMERING-ON-SEA.
The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.
ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL
'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."
TORQUAY THREE MILES
Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators. H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts. Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

DUNMORE HOTEL,
SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

HAMPSTEAD
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL
ROSSLYN HILL (Corner of Lyndhurst Rd.).
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3
Standing in its own grounds of 1½ acres. Gas fires bot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating. 5 minutes from Swiss Cottage. 3 minutes from Belsize Park Tube Station and 'buses. En-tout-cas tennis court large garage, ballroom and French chef. Telephone: Hampstead 8313-8314.

Your Stay in London—
MILTON COURT HOTEL
68-72, Cromwell Road South Kensington, S.W.7.
Known by the discerning as one of the finest hotels in London, the Milton Court offers you a high standard of comfort in surroundings of quiet dignity and taste. 85 bedrooms, complete with running hot and cold water and gas fire. Electric passenger lift to all floors. Central heating. Terms from 4½ gns. wkly.
Write for Brochure or 'phone Western 3719.

HOTEL TUDOR (Facing Hyde Park)
100-1, LANCASTER GATE, W.2. (Tel.: Padd. 9377.)
HOTEL STUART
RICHMOND HILL (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)
HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone Putney 5991-2.)
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 30.

SPRING SUNSHINE S. DEVON
IMPERIAL HOTEL
EXMOUTH
Facing South. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge handsome Dining Room. Balconies. Electric Lift. Central Heating, etc. Moderate Winter Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff. Tel.: No. 16.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the
BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Hunting 4 packs).
Delightful scenery. Mild climate. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. Moderate Tariff. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE. Proprietor

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W.
Facing Hyde Park. 1st class. One of London's Latest
(Under entirely New Management.)
Within one minute Knightsbridge Station. Centre of most fashionable shops. Central heating. Large and small self-contained suites, with private bathrooms, &c. Telephone, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Most comfortable public rooms. LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in London. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Garage attached
Telegrams, Knightalla, London. 'Phone, 4500 Kensington (6 lines). For Tariff apply Manager.

SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS during the Winter months
ROYAL COURT HOTEL,
6, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1
A First Class Hotel in fine open position with moderate tariff. Single rooms from 9/-. Double and private bathroom from 24/-. All rooms have central heating, running water, and 'Phone, and are always nicely warmed in Winter.
FULLY LICENSED
A. WILD, late Continental Savoy, and Mena House, Cairo.

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea. 200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES. H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom. Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing. Weekly inclusive charge from 5 gns. upwards.

HOTEL BRIMPTON GRANGE, Nr. Wheatley, Oxford.
The model Hotel with the unique bed-sitting rooms. Excellent wines and food. 44 miles from London. Tel., Gt. Milton 6. Dinner dance every evening.

LONDON WEST END HOTELS
HOTEL SOMERSET (adj. Selfridge's) Orchard St., W.1 (200 rooms and Suites.)
HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston St., W. (100 rms.)
HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour St., W. (100 rms.)
All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones.
Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath and attendance from 10/6 per day. Luncheon 3/6. Dinner 5/-
En pension from 5 gns. weekly

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies. Ports. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Roaring Log Fires. Maidenh'd 567 & 1377.

RED HOUSE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, LEATHERHEAD
10 acres well-wooded pleasure grounds, grass and hard courts, croquet lawn. H. & C. in bedrooms, separate lock up garages, excellent cuisine, 5 mins. golf course, 3 mins. stn., 40 mins. tn. 'Phone: 76.

HOTELS CONTINUED ON PAGE 5
CLASSIFIED LIST ON PAGE 30

BRITANNIC
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(Est. 1866.)

Chief Offices: BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.

Summary of the Directors' Report for the Year 1929.

TOTAL FUNDS amounted to **£17,815,279**, an increase of **£1,299,946** over 1928.

TOTAL INCOME (excluding the General Branch) amounted to **£4,883,653**, being an increase of **£182,513** over the previous year.

ORDINARY BRANCH.—Premium Income amounted to **£973,571.** The number of policies issued during the year was 15,347, assuring **£2,514,360** and producing a new Annual Premium Income of **£125,415.**

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.—Premium Income amounted to **£2,957,260.**

GENERAL BRANCH.—Premium Income amounted to **£85,189,** all of which was re-insured.

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID DURING THE YEAR in the Life Branches amounted to **£1,755,551.**

ORDINARY BRANCH POLICIES in the Immediate Profit Class will again receive a Reversionary Bonus at the rate of £2 2 0 per £100 assured.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH POLICIES becoming claims by death or maturity before 31st March, 1931, will, with certain exceptions, receive additions to the sums assured varying from 5 per cent. after 10 years in force to 20 per cent. after 40 years in force.

The Company transacts all Classes of **Life, Fire, Accident, Motor, Employers' Liability** and **General** Insurances.

J. MURRAY LAING, F.I.A., F.F.A., Secretary and Actuary.

JNO. A. JEFFERSON, F.I.A., Chairman and General Manager.

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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

NORTH METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY.

An Issue will be made on TUESDAY, 18th MARCH, 1930, of

£750,000 North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company 5½% Debenture Stock AT PAR.

Redeemable by 1966 at 102½.

The Company was Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament in 1900. That Act and subsequent Acts are now consolidated in the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply (Consolidation) Act, 1928. The Gross Revenue from the sale of Electricity in 1929 was £1,184,080, and the number of units sold was roundly 200,000,000. About 120,000 consumers are supplied (directly or indirectly) over an area of 660 square miles in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Essex.

The Capital Expenditure at 31st December, 1929, available as security for the 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock, was	£4,643,527
The total amount of this Stock outstanding, including the present issue, will be	£1,078,453
The available Net Revenue for the year to 31st December, 1929, was	£855,492
The interest of the present issue calls for per annum	£41,250

Trustees for the 5½ per cent Debenture Stockholders UNION COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Board of Directors:
Rt. Hon. LORD ASHFIELD, Chairman and Managing Director.
Sir JAMES DEVONSHIRE, K.B.E., M.I.E.E., Deputy Chairman.
E. GARCKE, M.I.E.E. E. R. SOAMES.
C. G. TEGETMEIER

Bankers: WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 52, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
Brokers: W. A. SIMPSON & CO., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
Solicitors for the Company: STANLEY & CO., 1, Albemarle Street, W.1
For the Trustees for the 5½ per cent. Debenture Stockholders: BARNETT, TUSON & CO., 35, New Broad Street, E.C.2.
Secretary and Offices: EVELYN BOYS, F.C.I.S., Northmet House, Southgate, N.14.

The Prospectus will be advertised in the Morning Papers on Tuesday, and may be obtained from the Company's Bankers or Brokers.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

H. YAGER (LONDON).

INCREASED SALES AND ORDERS

The second annual general meeting of H. Yager (London), Ltd., was held on Friday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. Harry Yager, who presided, said that the result of the year was that the net annual profit, after providing income-tax reserves, had been reduced by a little less than £2,300. The trading position during the second half of last year had been one of some difficulty, inasmuch as there had been a considerable contraction of spending by the public, necessitating a like contraction in the purchasing power of the company's customers in the trade. That phase, however, was apparently passing, and the company's sales to date showed an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year of a figure in excess of 25 per cent., and further, their orders received showed an increase, excluding the orders taken at the 1929 Furniture Exhibition, which was then held in February and which would not be held until May this year, of a figure exceeding 50 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year, so that shareholders would see that the period of depression and difficulties through which they had been passing, so far as the company was concerned, appeared to have been surmounted. After making ample reserves for doubtful debts and income-tax, and providing for dividends, the balance of profit carried forward was increased.

During the year they had made many additions and alterations at their works, all of which were making for increased output and reduced costs. They now had one of the finest—in fact the finest—equipped cabinet factories in this country. The directors looked with confidence to the future of the company.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and dividends of 10 per cent. were declared on both the Preference and Ordinary shares.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

R.M.C. TEXTILES (1928).

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The second ordinary general meeting of R.M.C. Textiles (1928), Ltd., was held on Friday last in London.

Mr. J. M. Waterhouse, the chairman and managing director, said that the profit balance available was £37,674; an interim dividend of 4 per cent. had already been paid, and it was now proposed to distribute a final dividend of 6 per cent. for the year. In common with almost all commodities, wool had declined considerably, and the board had to follow a hand-to-mouth policy until prices became more stable. The lower values, however, were a distinct advantage in that they permitted of the company offering goods at more attractive prices. The company was engaged in a vitally necessary basic industry, and now that the fashion in ladies' wear had taken a definite turn in favour of wool goods, there was a general tendency for the greater use of wool. The company's 1930 range was the best and most comprehensive yet issued.

Dealing with the proposed increase of capital, the chairman said that to meet with the ever-increasing demands made upon them the board had acquired the freehold of Victoria Mills, Keighley, and also the undertaking of one of the largest self-contained Scottish Border factories manufacturing a range of first-class Scotch cheviots and Saxony fabrics. With the object also of handling rapidly and effectively the ever-growing output of the company, it had been decided to erect in London a central, commodious and distinctive building. The larger capital, taking into account a resultant saving of over £7,000 a year in bank interest, should yield a minimum net profit of £60,000, which would leave £52,000 available for the ordinary capital, or 17 2-3 per cent.

The increase in the capital of the company to £400,000 was unanimously approved.

CITY CHATTER.

GILT-EDGED BUOYANT — BUDGET PROSPECTS— ARGENTINE RAILS — INVESTMENT HINTS— INTEREST IN MINES—OIL CONDITIONS.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Pronounced strength in gilt-edged stocks indicates the belief that, following the reduction of the New York Federal rate, a further decline in Bank rate to 3½ per cent. is coming. As will be seen from "Market Features," Consolidated 4 per Cent. has gained no less than 2⅜ on the week, while other long-dated loans have moved up 1 7/16 to 1⅝. Buying came from the Money Market as well as the investing public, the low rate at which Friday's Treasury Bills were allotted making it more profitable to employ funds on the Stock Exchange. War Loan 5 per Cent., exceptionally, is slightly down on the week, and is, perhaps for the first time, a little cheaper than the 4 per Cent. tax-compounded loan. A premium of ½ was quickly established on the 4½ per Cent. Conversion loan, the result of which, as expected, was quite satisfactory. Scrips of recently issued Colonial and Corporation loans continue to find favour with investors, and a further supply of such issues may be counted upon. India stocks ignored the Gandhi demonstration, and joined in the upward movement.

Home Railway traffics are disappointing, and the market is adversely influenced by the deplorable trade returns, while Argentine Rails have been affected by the interim dividends, two out of three being reduced. In the circumstances the maintenance of the Central Uruguay interim was a satisfactory achievement, especially as those of the two Extensions showed declines.

Buying of Brazilian loans was resumed on the idea that negotiations for a loan are well advanced, and San Paulo bonds show a substantial recovery. European loans are held in check by the Naval Conference, but among municipal bonds those of Budapest are gradually improving in price.

Unusual interest attaches as to the coming elections to the Stock Exchange Committee for General Purposes, there being twelve candidates for the three vacant seats. Personalities will count more than policies in determining the result of the voting.

BUDGET PROSPECTS.

Seldom has a Budget been awaited with keener interest in the City than that which will be presented to Parliament four weeks from to-morrow. For the past few months it has been the foremost subject of discussion in bank parlours and brokers' offices. Not only the monetary but the industrial future depends largely upon the Budget. Everyone questioned about the outlook replies that all hinges on Mr. Snowden's financial proposals. More direct taxation must adversely affect the value of gilt-edged and other fixed interest securities. The removal of existing protective duties would profoundly influence the fortunes of several important, and at present highly prosperous, industries. In the absence of any assurance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he will not carry into effect his fiscal views there is naturally an atmosphere of uncertainty. If the McKenna and other duties are swept away and the door is opened to the dumping of a large variety of goods by foreign manufacturers, there is obviously a lean time ahead for such industries as those engaged in producing motor-cars, gramophones, tyres, and artificial silk, while until the Chancellor of the Exchequer has divulged his plans the fate of a number of minor safeguarded trades remains in the balance. Hence the attitude of hesitation of investors towards the securities of companies likely to be affected by threatened fiscal changes.

There are two reasons for hoping that no drastic alterations in customs' duties will be made. In the first place, a Chancellor of the Exchequer who will have to find in the coming year some £25,000,000 of additional revenue should be reluctant to sacrifice existing sources of income. In the second place, the abolition of duties which at present bring in a not altogether negligible revenue would inevitably lead to a further increase in the volume of unemployment which it is the Government's object to reduce, signally unsuccessful though its efforts have hitherto been. There is consequently a strong probability that there will be no interference with existing duties. Extra revenue, the need of which is essential, will probably be sought in additional direct taxation which, so long as it touches individuals rather than corporate bodies, may prove less harmful than any scheme of further burdening the profits of industrial enterprises. Still, the outlook for numerous trades employing thousands of workers and attracting thousands of sanguine investors remains uncertain until Mr. Snowden reveals his secrets. In an atmosphere of such obscurity confident prediction is impossible. All that can be safely prophesied is a spell of easier money, of which the reduction of the New York Bank rate is the latest manifestation. It has yet to be seen whether the boon of cheaper monetary accommodation is to be nullified by more burdensome taxation.

ARGENTINE RAILS.

Diminishing receipts and an unfavourable rate of exchange following the virtual abandonment of the gold standard must have prepared the holders of Argentine Railway stocks for some curtailment of their interim dividends. The only company which has maintained the rate of distribution, the Buenos Aires Great Southern, has suffered since July last a much smaller shrinkage in revenue than the other lines, its decline falling short of six figures. Hence the maintenance of its dividend is understandable. The falling off in the receipts of the other systems have, on the other hand, been comparatively heavy, so that the reduction in the interim rates of distribution, if only as a precautionary measure, is not surprising. Both the Buenos Aires Western and Central Argentine rates are reduced by ½ per cent., and it is to be feared that, unless conditions change during the next few months, the standard rate of 7 per cent. to which the shareholders have been accustomed may not be forthcoming for the full year.

Much depends on wheat prices as distinct from crop prospects. Argentina, as much as any other grain-growing country, has been affected by the rather severe fall in prices of cereals generally and wheat in particular. But there is a lot of grain awaiting shipment on the first favourable opportunity, which may occur sooner than many expect. In wheat, as in other fields, over-production has created an unforeseen problem. The position cannot be expected to adjust itself until consumption has begun to get abreast of output, and this is more likely to happen soon in the case of an essential commodity like wheat than in, say, rubber or tin. Therefore, Argentine Railway shareholders have little to worry about. The restoration of the country's prosperity, which is so largely based on agriculture, is only a question of time. Meanwhile, all the companies concerned possess large reserves, withdrawals from which could be used to reinforce available profits. For instance, the B.A. and Pacific carry-forward last year was alone sufficient to provide for a maintained dividend apart from any profits earned in the current year. Other companies are in a hardly less favourable position.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Some increase in the volume of business passing in Industrials can be recorded, but price movements are irregular, professional operators being quick to take profits on any advance. This applies to Columbia Graphophones and Gramophones, which had again responded to the rumour of amalgamation. This still persists, despite denials which are regarded as technically correct, although the conclusion of the merger is believed to be mainly a question of terms. Pronounced weakness in Vocalions remained without explanation. An interim dividend is, of course, overdue, but hitherto it had been hoped that the final would make amends.

Interesting movements in the Motor group included a rise in Tilling-Stevens on the doubling of the Ordinary dividend. Last year the company had to provide for arrears of Preference dividend, but this time, although profits showed only a slight increase, there was more available for the Ordinary. Austin issues, after a slight setback, again went ahead on vigorous buying from Birmingham. Thomas Tillings report was colourless and the dividend unchanged, but the shares were supported in the belief that a favourable position will be disclosed at the meeting. Aircraft shares continued in favour, and while Napiers met with profit-taking Rolls-Royce came into demand. Dunlops rallied on bear closing, and India Tyres were still wanted.

Courtaulds rallied owing to the belief prevailing that the silk duties will not be interfered with, but Cotton textiles continue to dwindle, and Sudan Plantations remain adversely affected by the fall in Egyptian cotton, which, it is thought, will necessitate a reduction in the dividend to 20 per cent. Vickers made no response to the maintenance of the dividend at 8 per cent., but Stewarts and Lloyds Deferred went ahead on the increased profits.

Allied Newspapers remained at 1⅛, while Amalgamated Press rose to 21s. 6d. Pinchin Johnsons were well maintained on the excellent results and the declaration of a further share bonus of one in ten. A good showing was also made by the report of International Paint and Compositions, the dividend being raised from 9 per cent. to 10 per cent. In the Shipping section a recovery in Lamport and Holt Debentures was the chief point of interest. Lord Kylsant at the meeting was optimistic regarding the future of British shipping, and as showing the artificial nature of current prices mentioned that the directors, on attempting to buy Lamport and Holt Debentures, had secured little stock.

Chartered Bank of India shares went ahead, profits showing an unexpectedly large increase. In the Tobacco group chief interest attached to a rise in Alfred Dunhills. These were bought for the coming dividend, which, it is suggested, will be 5 per cent., again making 20 per cent., tax free, for the year. Elsewhere Metafilters dropped sharply on the resignations from the board. Baird Television Development Preferred advanced on the amalgamation with the International Company. Hydro-Electrics were supported on the increased surplus disclosed by the report, but Nickels met with profit-taking, the rise being considered to have gone far enough for the present.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Some investors are attracted by the high yields obtainable on the Australian 6 per cent. and 6½ per cent. loans. Hitherto it has been generally assumed that these would be paid off at the earliest possible date or replaced by other stocks bearing a lower rate of interest. Now that Australia is borrowing internally at 6 per cent., this is regarded as less certain. At the same time, it is only reasonable to expect that, in view of the low Bank rate, every effort will be made to convert these loans, and buyers must run the risk of early redemption.

Australia 6 per Cent. 1931-41 at 98½ yields £6 2s. per cent., or including redemption £6 4s. per cent. New South Wales 6 per Cent. 1930-40 at 98⅜ yields £6 4s. per cent., increased by redemption to £6 9s. per cent. South Australia 6 per Cent. 1930-40 at 97 yields £6 4s. per cent., or including redemption £6 8s. per cent., while the 6½ per Cent. 1930-40 stock offers the high return of £6 12s. per cent. if it is assumed that repayment will be made at par with accrued interest in ten years.

Despite their low yield of under 4⅜ per cent. on the dividend of 22½ per cent. which has been paid for two years past, J. Lyons and Co. are considered a good Industrial investment. Throughout last year, when most commercial shares were fluctuating violently, they moved only between 4½ and 5 7-16, and at the present price of 4⅜ they are considered worth holding for appreciation when the report for the year ending March 31 appears in June. The reserve has now reached the substantial figure of £1,175,000, whereas the total Ordinary A and B capital is £1,928,773. An increased dividend, an issue of bonus shares, or the offer of new capital on favoured terms are all contingencies that may be reckoned with in a steadily expanding business such as this.

Chinese Engineering at 2 7-16 appear a promising speculative investment. This price includes the bonus shares at the rate of two for every five held which will be distributed within the next few weeks, bringing the price ex rights down to about 1⅜. Assuming a proportionate reduction in the dividend, this would be about 14 per cent. tax free instead of the 20 per cent. tax free paid last time. Such a rate of distribution would entitle the shares to stand higher.

Cope Brothers were run up to 56s. 10½d. in the 1928 boom, and are now more reasonably valued at 26s. 3d. Last year's profits fell heavily from £62,653 to £36,619, but, owing to the large amount brought forward, it was possible to maintain the dividend at 12½ per cent., and thus the shares at the present price represent a yield of about 9½ per cent. A substantial balance was carried forward and the interim dividend was maintained at 4 per cent. It is probable that the setback in profits will prove only temporary, and at the present price the shares appear a good purchase. The reserve of £240,000 is large in relation to the issued Ordinary capital of £375,000.

INTEREST IN MINES.

Interest in Mining shares, while restricted in amount, has been less restricted as regards the field covered. At one time Kaffirs were depressed by selling both for Cape and Paris account, West Springs and Rand Selections being particularly dull spots; but on the cessation of the liquidation a recovery of greater or lesser extent occurred. The various annual reports of Rand undertakings to hand during the week failed to inspire any enthusiasm; indeed, that of the Modder B occasioned selling by reason of the light thrown on the development position. Rhodesians have displayed a lack of resiliency. Congo Borders made little response to encouraging results from a new borehole, and Bwanas to the important news that a cross-cut on the 450 ft. level had confirmed the values indicated by drilling. Globes weakened, while Lonely Reef spurted on the news from the respective properties. For various reasons diamond shares remain out of favour. Asbestos descriptions are suffering from over-production of the commodity.

On the impressive statistics as to output restriction issued by the Tin Producers' Association, the metal had a spurt, the bulk of which was quickly lost. Tin shares moved to some extent in sympathy. The end-February copper statistics, showing a substantial increase in U.S. stocks despite severe curtailment of production, exerted an adverse effect—not only upon copper but upon tin shares, a parallel being drawn.

Silver issues were helped by the recovery in the metal, Santa Gertrudis outstanding; while San Francisco and Burma Corporation rose on attention being directed to the position of the companies.

Despite a greatly improved return and the favourable references at the meeting of the South African Gold Trust, Lake Views have given way, but Horseshoes were bought on the announcement of the first profit from the tailings plant. Mining Trusts display weakness.

OIL CONDITIONS.

New York advices indicate that American Oil circles are greatly interested in rumours regarding conflict between the Standard Oil of New York and Royal Dutch. It is reported that a contract has been signed by the former to purchase from Russia some 7,000,000 barrels of oil for marketing in the Far East. This action is viewed as being a direct reply to the recent price-cutting effected in the Dutch East Indies by the Royal Dutch company. The question raised is whether this step is only of local importance or whether it means the beginning of a price war in several other markets where Royal Dutch and Standard Oil interests are involved.

News regarding the progress of the conservation movement continues satisfactory. Dealers on this side are of the opinion that the problem of over-production is now well under control, and a hardening of share values has consequently been seen. Public interest in the Oil share market remains at a minimum, but rather more inquiry has been witnessed in some directions. Mexican Eagles met with support after a prolonged period of dullness, and a demand arose for British Controlled issues. Trinidad descriptions have attracted little attention, but a firm front is presented by the recognised leaders. Attocks have fallen back on the receipt of further news regarding deep drilling progress. It is stated that production from the well reported drilled in oil sand at 4,900 feet is unsteady, but that there are fair prospects of a moderate well.

Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields announce that litigation instituted against the company to test the validity of its titles to various concessions in Venezuela has been decided in the company's favour. The Creole Petroleum Corporation will consequently be able to commence operations immediately on the Delta area under their contract with Venezuelan Consolidated. Increased production from the two companies should result.

RUBBERS DULL.

Conditions in both the Rubber share and the commodity markets were of a somewhat uninteresting description. Raw rubber prices suffered from a marked absence of trade orders, and values fluctuated within small limits, with an easier tendency usually apparent. There was some inquiry noticeable for 1931 delivery at a premium of ¼d. above the 1930 October-December position, but there were no sellers at the price offered.

Meanwhile support for the proposed May tapping holiday continues, and numerous groups of British estates have agreed to adopt the scheme. It is reported from Holland that already more than the necessary 70 per cent. agreement has been received, while from the East the more important Asiatic planters have indicated their willingness to adopt the suggested restriction of output.

TEAS ADVANCE.

Tea shares continued to improve on the further rise in prices obtained at the auctions. These now show a rise of fully 2d. per lb. from the lowest point recorded. There was a quiet demand for the shares, and in the absence of sellers prices have advanced out of proportion to the business recorded.

Shares which have shown only a small advance to date include Southern Indias at 1¼. This compares with fluctuations during the last three years of 36s. 3d. and 80s. The average dividend for the last six years was 27 per cent. Scottish Ceylons at 4 7-16 against fluctuations of 4½ and 5⅜, and an average dividend of 47½ per cent. for six years. Lethentys at 31s. 3d. against fluctuations of 30s. and 46s., and an average dividend for six years of 18 per cent. There would appear to be scope for appreciation in each of these shares.

THE OUTLOOK.

Not content with anticipating an early reduction in Bank rate to 3½ per cent., the Stock Exchange looks forward with some confidence to the possibility of a 3 per cent. rate before the present spell of cheap money is over. In that event it is believed that the Government would make a fresh offer to holders of War Loan 5 per Cent., which explains why the quotation of this stock lags behind while long-dated British Government loans are rising rapidly.

The Stock Exchange belief in a General Election soon after the Budget has been strengthened by recent political happenings, but the public, if they share this view, are not expressing it by any marked increase in the volume of buying orders. Capital is accumulating, and seeks more favourable employment than is provided by the current rate of interest on deposits, so that the numerous loans of a gilt-edged type that are being offered are meeting with a better reception than was accorded to those issued before the last reduction of the Bank rate.

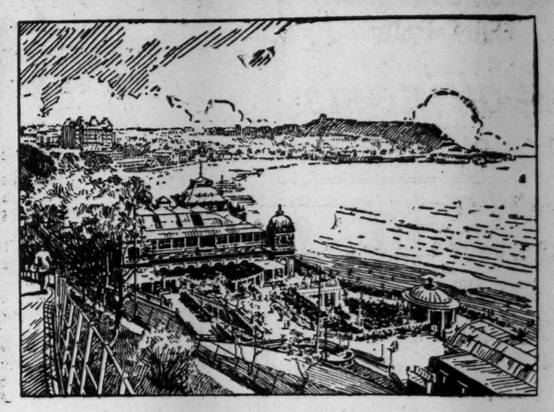
Buying of gilt-edged stocks brings little grist to the mill of the average broker, and there are few signs of a revival of speculative activity. The "patchy" condition of general trade is reflected by the results of industrial companies. Some of those recently announced were distinctly good, others deplorably bad, so that the investor in this market has to tread warily. While there is no need to take a despairing view of the future of industry, it is felt that something more than the tonic provided by cheap money is wanted to make prosperity more general.

When speculation revives, Electric Lighting and Construction shares, Road Transport, Motors, and Aviation are likely to be well to the front. These are among the growing industries, while others, such as cotton spinning, locomotive building, and shipping, are still in the trough of the wave of depression. They will emerge fully when world conditions generally are healthier, and when political obstacles no longer prevent Russia, China, and India from consuming the British products which they need so badly.

Taking the outlook for markets as a whole, there is no doubt that the best policy is still to buy gilt-edged securities and wait for more definite signs of better times. This is one of the periods when it is wiser to lay more stress upon security of capital than upon the chance of possible appreciation.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	March 7.	March 14.	+ Rise or —Fall.
GILT-EDGED.			
War Loan 5%	102 3/16	102 1/16	— 1/8
Conversion 5% 'B'	102 7/16	102 3/8	+ 1/16
Do. 3½%	76 1/8	77 3/16	+ 1 1/16
Funding 4%	88 1/4	89 7/8	+ 1 5/8
Consolidated 4%	84	86 3/8	+ 2 3/8
Do. 2½%	53 5/8	55 1/4	+ 1 5/8
India 6%	100 5/8	101 1/8	+ 1/2
South Africa 5%	1/8 dis.	3/8 pm.	+ 1/2
Hull Corp. 5%	3/4 dis.	3/8 dis.	+ 3/8
FOREIGN.			
Brazil 6½%	84	87 1/4	+ 3 1/4
S. Paulo 7%	86 1/2	88 1/2	+ 2
Budapest 4%	54 1/2	56 1/2	+ 2
Hungarian 7½%	100 3/4	101 3/4	+ 1
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.			
Gt. Western	89	87 3/4	— 1 1/4
L. M. and S.	51	50 1/4	— 3/4
Southern Def.	31	30 1/4	— 3/4
B.A. Western	74 1/2	71 1/2	— 3
Cen. Argentine	79	75 1/2	— 3 1/2
Cen. Uruguay	73	74 1/4	+ 1 1/4
INDUSTRIALS.			
Allied Newspapers	1 5/8	1 3/8	—
Amalgmtd. Press	21/-	21/6	+ -/6
Columbia Graph.	6 3/8	5 1/8	— 1/4
Dunlop Rubber	12/-	13/-	+ 1/-
Intern. Nickel	41 1/8	40 1/4	— 7/8
Tilling-Stevens	12/-	13/-	+ 1/-
Distillers	64/3	68/-	+ 3/9
Cables & W. "A."	58 1/2	59 1/2	+ 1
Stewarts & Lloyds Def.	25/6	26/3	+ -/9
Metafilters	13/3	7/6	— 5/9
Courtaulds	2 3/8	2 7/16	+ 1/16
Austin Motor	15/6	21/-	+ 5/6
Do. Pref.	11/3	13/3	+ 2/-
MINES.			
Congo Borders	13 1/2	14 1/4	+ 3/4
Globe & Phœnix	16/-	14/-	— 2/-
Lonely Reef	7/16	1	+ 9/16
West Springs	13/6	13/9	+ -/3
De Beers Def.	9 1/16	9 1/4	+ 1/16
North Broken Hill	3 1/8	3 1/16	+ 1/16
Santa Gertrudis	8/-	9/-	+ 1/-
Burma Corp.	12/6	13/7½	+ 1/1½
San Francisco	20/-	22/-	+ 2/-
Mining Trust	11/3	10/-	— 1/3
OILS.			
Anglo-Persian	3 7/8	3 3/8	+ 1/2
Attock	1 1/16	1 5/8	— 1/16
Burmah	3 7/8	3 3/8	— 3/8
Royal Dutch	315 1/4	32	+ 1/4
Shell	4 1/8	4 1/8	—
V. O. C. Holding	2 5/8	2 5/8	—
RUBBERS.			
Rubber Trust	36/3	34/7½	— 1/7½
Hong Kong	2 1/16	2 1/8	— 1/16
Mengkibol	3/8	1/2	— 1/8
Malacca	1 1/2	1 1/2	— 1/2
TEAS.			
Kanan Devan	40 1/4	41	+ 3/4
Standard	5 1/4	5 3/8	+ 1/16
Tara	5 1/16	5 1/8	+ 1/16
Buxa Dooars	3	3 1/16	+ 1/16



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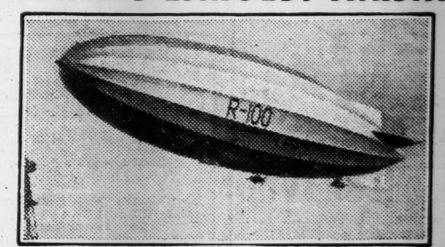

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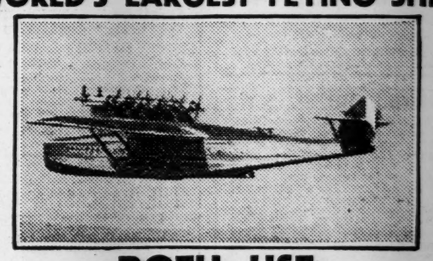

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The Treasurer is prepared to ACCEPT LOANS of £100 and upwards (in multiples of £50) on security of the revenues of the Corporation, including the local rates, at £5 per cent. per annum, subject to six months notice after the expiration of three or five years. These loans are Trustee Securities, interest is payable half-yearly on May 1 and November 1. The Mortgage Deeds are prepared free of cost to the investor. For further particulars apply to A. B. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.A., City Treasurer, No. 14, Town Hall, Sheffield.

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CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8 Per Cent. Preference SHARE REGISTERS and TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from March 18th to March 31st, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants, which will be posted on the 31st inst.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. OLDHAM, Secretary.
Allied House, Withy Grove Manchester.

IF you have any kind of difficulty in obtaining the SUNDAY TIMES, please communicate with The Publisher, "Sunday Times," 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

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On Application	... ...	**£5 per Cent.**
On Wednesday, the 9th April, 1930	**£24**	**„**
On Wednesday, the 7th May, 1930	**£35**	**„**
On Wednesday, the 4th June, 1930	**£35**	**„**
		£99 per Cent.

Trustees are authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925, to invest in this Stock (subject as regards securities payable to bearer to the provisions of Section 7 of that Act), unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

The GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND give notice that by arrangements made with the Corporation of Swansea, and in pursuance of a Resolution of the Town Council, they are authorised to receive applications for the above Stock.

If not previously redeemed, the Stock will be repaid at par on the 31st March, 1955; but the Corporation reserve to themselves the right, on giving three calendar months' notice by public advertisement, to redeem the Stock at par on any half-yearly interest date on or after the 31st March, 1945.

The proceeds of the Issue will be used for the extension of the Electricity and Water Undertakings; for Housing, Education, Street Improvements, Sewerage and other Municipal purposes; for Advances under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, the erection of a Mental Hospital under the provisions of the Swansea Order, 1928, and for the repayment of existing Loans.

The Stock is secured upon the Borough Fund, the General Rate, and the whole of the Revenues of the Lands, Waterworks, Tramways, Light Railways, Electricity and Market Undertakings, and other property of the Corporation. The present value of the Corporation's landed estates is estimated at £875,000, and it is calculated that this will be largely increased annually as a result of new development and the falling-in of existing leases. During the last financial year the Trading undertakings of the Corporation yielded a gross (Trading) profit of £179,717, which is equal to 6.3 per cent. on the Capital expenditure and over 10 per cent. on the net outstanding debt thereon.

The total Debt of the Borough after deduction of the Sinking Funds in hand for redemption of Debt was, at the end of the last Financial Year, £5,655,113, of which £3,848,293 represented the net Debt incurred in respect of reproductive works. The Rateable value of the Borough, as reduced by the derating provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, is approximately £1,000,000, and on this basis a rate of one penny in the £ is estimated to produce £3,800.

The general Exchequer grant, under the 1929 Act, has been provisionally fixed at £176,514 for the grant period commencing 1st April, 1930. The total rates levied in the Borough for the current financial year are 13s. 6d. in the £.

The population of the Borough was 157,561 at the Census of 1921 and is now estimated to be 161,700.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers will be made. Dividend warrants will be transmitted by post.

The Stock will in due course be convertible into Stock Certificates to Bearer in denominations of £100, £500, and £1,000, and Stock Certificates will be re-exchangeable for Stock, on payment of the usual fees.

Transfers and Stock Certificates will be free of Stamp Duty.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent., will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3. In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications may be for the whole or any part of the Issue in multiples of £100. No allotments will be made for a less amount than £100.

Instalments may be paid in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum. In the case of full payments made prior to the 9th April, 1930, discount will only be allowed from the latter date. Default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the relative allotment to cancellation.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer with Coupon attached for the interest payable on the 30th September, 1930, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts. As soon as these Certificates have been paid in full, they can be inscribed, *i.e.*, converted into Stock or they may be retained to be exchanged for Stock Certificates to Bearer as soon as these can be prepared without payment of any fee, **provided such exchange be effected not later than the 2nd March, 1931.**

Application Forms and copies of this Prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; or at any of the Branches of the Bank; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford and Co., 13, George Street Mansion House, E.C.4; or of the Borough Treasurer, Guildhall, Swansea.

The List of Applications will be opened on Monday, the 17th March, and closed on or before Wednesday, the 19th March, 1930.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON,
14th March, 1930.

This form of Application may be used

SWANSEA CORPORATION £5 PER CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1944-1955.

ISSUE OF £1,500,000 AT £99 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.2.

I/We request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 14th March, 1930, £..... say £..... pounds of the above-named Stock, and I/we hereby engage to pay the Instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

The sum of £....., being the amount of the required deposit (namely, £5 for every £100 of Stock applied for), is enclosed.

Signature .....

Name in full .....
(Block Letters.) (State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs or Miss.)

Address .....

.....

Date. .....1930.

N B.—Applications must be for £100, or for multiples of £100. Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus:—

Bank of England,
a/c Swansea Corporation Loan.

Into Whose Hands?

IF you are a parent one of the questions hardest to decide is to whom to entrust your child's future.

You will find that schools are legion having many things in common: they all appear to be 'situated on high ground,' 'give splendid food' and 'ensure careful training.' The surest guide through this parental dilemma is the "Educational" column in the SUNDAY TIMES.

Only first-rate Schools—commercial, technical, and private—advertise in the SUNDAY TIMES. You can therefore rest assured that your child will receive the best education if he is entrusted to those who advertise in the

Sunday Times

See page 31.

WALL STREET IRREGULAR.

PRICES RECEDE AT THE CLOSE.

POOLS ACTIVE ON EASY MONEY PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

An easy tendency prevailed at the opening of the stock market, but strong support appeared after early heaviness, although prices again declined in the final dealings. Short-covering was a factor of the advance, while pools facing the prospects of easy money for some time to come, succeeded in marking up about a score of issues to new high levels for the year.

Buying throughout the list was rather cautious owing to recent disappointing trade news, and unconfirmed rumours that spring automobile sales were not reaching expectations.

Efforts to extend the recovery in oils met increased resistance, while some selling was influenced by leading commission houses urging the lightening of long commitments.

International Business Machines declined 7 points, and American Power and Light, Auburn Auto, Brooklyn Union Gas, Case Threshing Machine, Delaware Lackawanna, Eastman Kodak, Electric Autolite, National Lead, New York Central, Standard Gas, Underwood-Elliott-Fisher, Warren Bros., Western Union Telegraph, and Westinghouse Electric lost 2 to 5 points.

The closing was easy. Government Bonds firm. Railroad Bonds steady. The day's sales totalled 1,527,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling exchange quiet. Silver ⅜c. up at 41⅞.—*Reuter.*

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

VALUES RISE ON SHORTAGE OF CONTRACTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The sharp rise in Liverpool caused a further advance to-day, and the market met such a small supply of contracts that May sold at above 15 cents, and a full cent from the low records of Monday.

The feature of the week has been the lack of selling pressure, which was in evidence last week, and instead of cotton coming from domestic European and Indian sources, the selling movement halted abruptly, leaving the market bare of cotton for "short" covering purposes.

After the steady decline of over 5 cents from last Fall, and as the market is coming under new influences from the next crop, many conservative interests have been averse to following the decline, since the price of actual cotton in the interior and the southern markets is at a level where both the consumption and distribution of dry goods may be stimulated.

The readjustment has come despite the absence of a definite change for the better in the general situation, both exports and spinners' takings still being heavily behind last season; but for the first time for many months the amount on shipboard exceeds last year, the quantity being 135,000 bales, against 111,000 bales; and reports from dry goods quarters have shown a broader demand at the low price level, as the trade is now regarding the basis as attractive.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened very steady and 9 to 12 points higher, early advances being due to favourable Liverpool cables, covering and buying by trade and commission houses. Subsequently partial recessions occurred owing to some realising and Southern selling. The market closed easy with old contracts 14 to 10 points and new deliveries 10 to 8 points higher. Spot steady and 15 points up. At New Orleans futures opened at 11 to 12 points rise and closed 17 to 12 points higher. Spot showed 16 points gain.

Highest and lowest cotton prices in the last thirty seconds of trading:—March 14.76-14.76, April 14.86-14.86, May 14.99-14.97, June 15.07-15.07, July 15.19-15.17, Aug. 15.19-15.19, Sept. 15.21-15.21, Oct. 15.25-15.23, Nov. 15.33-15.33, Dec. 15.42-15.42, Jan. 15.47-15.47.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American futures opened about 15 to 16 points higher on the overnight advance in New York. A very steady tone ruled at the close, with this season's crop months showing an advance of 20 to 19 points and new season's months 18 to 16 points.

Closing Futures:—American: March, 7.93; April, 7.93; May, 7.96; June, 7.98; July, 8.03; Aug., 8.05; Sept. 8.07; Oct., 8.02; Nov., 8.10; Dec., 8.15; Jan., 8.17; Feb., 8.19; March, 8.23. Egyptian:—Sakellaridis: March 12.92; May 13.05; July, 13.06; Nov., 12.93; Dec., 12.97; Jan., 13.00. Upper: March, 9.92; May, 10.01; July, 10.03; Nov., 9.72; Dec., 9.75; Jan., 9.75.

There was a fair demand for spot American, and quotations are 15 points higher. Closing spot quotations:—American middling, 8.21; Brazilian, Pernam Maceio, etc., fair 7.81; Egyptian, Sakellaridis, F.G.F. 13.70; East Indian, M.G. Broach, F.G. 5.85, fine 6.10; Tinnevelly, F.G.F. 7.15, good 7.45; M.G., Oomra, good 5.60, F.G. 5.30, fine 5.60; M.G. Bengal, good 4.30, F.G. 4.55, fine 4.80.—*Reuter.*

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday.

Despite the absence of any increase in business, a good sentiment prevailed on the Bourse to-day. On the Parquet settlement money was arranged at 1½.

Bank shares were firm. Banque de France advanced 350 frs to 25,150, and Banque de Paris rose 20 frs. to 2,935.

On the Coulisse Diamond and Gold Mining shares ruled steady. Rubber and Oil shares displayed some uncertainty, but movements on the whole were small. Russian Industrials continued steady.—*Reuter.*

WEEK-END SELLING ON THE CURB.

MODERATE DECLINES IN UTILITIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

On to-day's Curb Market week-end liquidation appeared in rather large volume, the list closing generally lower despite several independent points of strength.

Recessions in utilities appeared to be partially due to bear selling, but declines were moderate, while United Gas moved up 6 points.

Oils were less active but displayed strength on moderate gains. Investments tended to ease. Sales totalled 603,000 shares.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
137¼	American Gas and Electric	133½	135¼
257/8	American Light and Traction	£50	260
43½	Associated Gas and Electric A.	42½	42⅝
39⅜	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	38½	38
53⅜	Canadian Pacific (New) †	51⅜	51⅜
23⅜	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	23⅛	23
40¼	Cities Service	39⅛	38⅝
6½	Creole Oil	6½	6½
100¼	Electric Bond and Share	97½	98⅞
29⅛	Electric Shareholding Common	28¼	28¼
50⅜	Ford (Canada) New Voting 'B'	49	49
149½	Gulf Oil of Penna	145	141
102⅛	Humble Oil	100	99
25½	Imperial Oil of Canada (New Stock)	25	24⅝
20⅛	International Petroleum	19½	20
35⅞	Middle West Utilities (New)	34⅞	35
129⅜	Newmont Mining	126	125½
15½	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	14⅝	14¾
14½	Penn Road Corporation	14⅛	14¼
23⅛	Petroleum Corporation of America	22½	22½
30⅞	Silica Gel. Corporation	30	29⅛
55⅛	Standard Oil of Indiana	53⅝	53⅞
16⅝	Tri Continental	15⅞	15⅝
94⅝	Vacuum Oil	92	94
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
6⅝	Associated Electrical Industries	6⅛	5⅝
3/16	British Celanese Ord.*	3	3
3⅛	durma Corporation	3⅛	3⅛
5	Bwana M'Kubwa	4⅞	4⅞
1⅝	Cables and Wireless "B"c	1¼	1¼
2⅛	Fairey Aviation	2⅜	2⅜
16⅛	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	16⅜	16⅜
11⅝	General Elect. Ord.*	11	11
20/16	Gramophone Ord.*	19⅞	19⅞
46½	Hydro-electric	45¼	45¼
6/16	Imp. Chemical Indust. Ord.*	6¼	6
23	Imp. Tobacco Gt. Britain Ord.*	22⅜	22⅜
7⅛	Johnson and Phillips Ord.*	7	7
4⅛	London Tin Corporation	4	4
6⅜	Malacca Rubber	6	6
5⅛	Marconi Canada b	5¾	5⅝
10⅛	Marconi Marine Ord.*	10¼	10¼
13⅜	Margarine Union Ord.*	13	13
2103¼	Rio Tinto Ord.	205	205
26¼	Roan Antelope a	25½	25½
8¼	Rubber Trust	8	8
1⅛	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	1⅝	1⅝
6⅞	Triplex Glass Ord.*	6⅛	6⅛
235⅛	United Molasses	22⅝	22⅜

* American Deposit Receipt. † When issued. *a* Receipt represents four English shares. *b* Warrants for Shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. C. S. Trench and Co.:—

Copper.—Steady. Lake, spot delivered consuming points in Middle West, 18.12½ asked; Electrolytic, spot delivered Connecticut Valley, 18.00 asked; f.a.s., New York prompt delivery, 17.81½ asked; f.a.s., New York 30-90 days, 17.87½ asked; Casting, f.o.b. New York Refinery, 17.25 asked.

Straits Tin.—Barely steady, with both Spot and April 10 points lower; Spot, and Nearby New York, 35.90; Future Option, April, 35.95.

Lead.—Steady and unchanged. Spot, New York, 5.50; Spot, East St. Louis, 5.45.

Zinc.—Steady and unchanged. Spot, East St. Louis, 4.95.—*Reuter.*

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat Spots.—Manitoba firm 1½c. up. Winter Wheats steady 1c. lower. No. 2 Northern Manitoba Spot, 114½; No. 2 Hard Winter, 100⅞; No. 2 Red Winter, 124⅜.

Flour steady. Spring Clears 100 per cent., 5.60 to 5.80.

Petroleum steady. Standard White, in cases, 16.65; barrels, 13.20; Philadelphia, 13.25; Mid-Continent Crude, 33 to 33.9 Baume, 1.11; Pennsylvania Crude, 2.45 to 2.80.

Rubber Exchange of New York steady and unchanged to 10 points up. March, 14.80; May, 15.20; July, 15.70; Sept., 16.10; Oct., 16.30; Dec., 16.60. Sales, 90 lots.

Sugar advanced on covering and trade buying. Liquidation developed, and close was barely steady with futures a point down to unchanged. Spot steady and unaltered. No. 2 Contract, Duty Free: July, 3.69; September, 3.77; December, 3.83. Sales, 50 tons. Ninety-six Test Centrifugal Cuban, 3.77; Days Sales, 5,000 tons; March, 1.74; May, 1.78; July, 1.79; September, 1.86; October, 1.89; December, 1.94; January, 1.95; March, 1.99.

Coffee opened steady 5 points up to 2 down. Business was quiet, short covering and a little trade buying taking place. Close was steady with Rio contracts unchanged to 5 points dearer and Santos options a point lower to 5 points higher. Spots steady at late rates. Rio No. 7, 10¼; Santos No. 4, 14½. Futures basis Rio No. 7: March, 8.90; May, 8.45; July, 8.10; September, 7.87; December, 7.70; January, 7.70; March, 7.58. Futures basis Santos No. 4: March, 13.43; May, 12.78; July, 12.21; September, 11.68; December, 11.31; January, 11.15.

Cocoa.—Spot, 8½. Futures closed barely steady unchanged to 9 points lower. Sales, 68 lots: March, 8.06; May, 8.36; July, 8.65; September, 8.92; October, 8.89; December, 8.79.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy and 1c. to 5c. down. Values were further depressed by reports of scattered rains in Kansas, and good rains in Oklahoma and Texas. A rally followed on private reports of damage in Illinois and Kansas, and under influence of good recovery at Minneapolis market closing steady and 1¼c. down to ⅛c. up. No. 2 hard winter spot, 102¼. March, 102⅝ to 102⅝; May, 106⅝ to 106⅞; July, 104½ to 104⅝; September, 106½ to 106⅝.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady but 5c. to 1c. lower. Early declines were encouraged by disappointing Liverpool advices, lower offerings of Manitoba wheats to the United Kingdom, and reports that Italy and Holland have bought Plate wheats. Market rallied sharply on foreign buying and short covering, and closed firm with futures 1¼c. to 1½c up. May, 104⅞; July, 107; October, 108.—*Reuter.*

SWAN HUNTER

SHIPBUILDERS' PROFIT IMPROVES.

Profits of Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, shipbuilders, further improved in 1929 the net profit totalling £203,130, as compared with £183,437 for 1928 and £140,122 for the year preceding.

During the year the company's associated yards launched forty-four ships and built two floating docks. The combined tonnage amounted to 161,457 gross tons (against 158,895), while the engines totalled 149,380 horse-power, against 97,330 horse-power.

It is stated that the large demand for oil-carrying ships is providing the company's yards with good employment.

After meeting interest and sinking fund instalment, again requiring £14,741, and the preference dividend of £47,390, the directors propose to maintain the Ordinary dividend at 7½ per cent., carrying forward £37,964, against £25,296 brought in.

TO-DAY'S ISSUE.

SWANSEA FIVE PER CENT. STOCK.

The Swansea Corporation is inviting applications through the Bank of England for an issue of £1,500,000 Five per cent. Stock at 99 per cent.

The Stock will run to 1955 unless redeemed on or after March 31, 1945, and repayment will be made at par. Interest will be paid half-yearly on March 31 and Sept. 30, and a payment of £2 per cent. will be forthcoming on Sept. 30 next.

Proceeds of the issue will be used for the extension of the electricity and water undertakings of the Corporation, for housing and other improvements.

NORTH METROPOLITAN POWER.

The lists will open on Tuesday in connection with an issue of £750,000 North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company 5½ per cent. Debenture stock at par, redeemable at 102½ by 1966.

BRITISH ENKA.

ANOTHER HEAVY LOSS ON WORKING.

Following a deficit of £82,325 for 1928, the British Enka Artificial Silk Company has to report a loss of £157,276 for 1929.

This was struck after meeting debenture interest and directors' fees totalling £15,815 and depreciation of £74,666, and increases the deficit in the balance-sheet to £239,601.

It is stated that trading has been adversely affected by the unsatisfactory conditions which have prevailed in the rayon market throughout the year, and by certain technical difficulties in the No. 2 factory.

REPORTS AND NOTICES.

DENMAN STREET TRUST.—Dividend of 3 per cent. (less tax) in respect of 1929.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY, LTD.—Profits for year ended January 31, £89,752 (against £80,029), £15,000 to general reserve (against £10,000), 8 per cent. on Ordinary shares (against 7 per cent.), forward £28,189 (against £20,835).

BRYNYMOR STEAMSHIP.—Dividend on 65,000 6 per cent. preference shares for six months ending March 31, 1930, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and additional non-cumulative dividend of 1 per cent. actual. Dividend on 650,000 ordinary shares of 2s. each at 6 per cent. actual. All subject to tax.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE.—During 1929 the funds increased by £1,229,946 to £17,815,279. The total income (excluding general branch) rose by £182,513 to £4,863,653. Ordinary branch premium income was £973,571, the number of policies issued being 15,347 assuring £2,514,360 and producing a new annual premium income of £125,415. In the industrial branch the premium income amounted to £2,957,260.

RIVET, BOLT AND NUT.—Increase of £2,102 in net profits is recorded for 1929 at £45,056. Depreciation takes £10,663 (against £10,893), and £1,161 bonus share issue expenses are written off. Dividend is 8 per cent. on old capital of £412,500, and similar rate is to be paid on 103,125 additional shares issued as bonus of 25 per cent. in June last. Balance forward is £10,101, against £6,568.

AMALGAMATED ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES.—Trading profit for 1929, including results of subsidiary companies (Henderson's Welsh Anthracite Collieries and Welsh Anthracite Collieries), amounted to £512,553, plus £150,340 from taxation reserve, no longer required, making £662,893. This is the first report showing a complete period of one year of the amalgamated concern. For 1928 there was a trading loss of £243,254.

NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC SUPPLY.—Profit for 1929 rose from £819,456 to £876,351. Interest charges absorb £188,567 (against £204,671) and £175,000 (against £150,000) is transferred to reserve for depreciation and contingencies. Allocation to renewals reserve is raised from £60,500 to £75,000, and Ordinary dividend, maintained at 6 per cent. on enlarged capital, takes £240,461, compared with £184,961, leaving £96,029 carried forward, compared with £50,653 brought in.

R.M.C. TEXTILES (1928).—At the general meeting on Friday, Mr. J. M. Waterhouse, the chairman and managing director, stated that the company was engaged in a vitally necessary basic industry, and now that the fashion in ladies' wear had taken a definite turn in favour of wool goods, there was a general tendency for the greater use of wool. The company's 1930 range was the best and most comprehensive yet issued. The daily orders, mostly for immediate delivery, are some 50 per cent. in excess of last year.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

OXONIAN.—Thanks for suggestions.

ROBIN.—No need to make the exchange.

H. A. M. (Oxford).—Would not buy more.

HOPEFUL.—Worth keeping as a speculation.

MONTE CARLO.—Thanks for your suggestion.

HOPEFUL No. 2.—Would keep them for a better market.

W. H. L.—Prefer to keep them both without averaging.

G. C. K. (Hants).—Of the two prefer Pinchin Johnsons.

F. A. B. (Alexandria).—Do not advise this form of investment.

H.—You need only return the interest from the date of purchase.

BOLUS.—Beechams Pills Deferred are a fair speculative investment.

MOONRAKER.—Would keep South Manchurian 4½ per cent. bonds for redemption.

JANUS.—It is an obscure concern. Would beware of invitations to put up more money.

J. S. (Hove).—Vickers might be held. The others are rubbishy. Sell them for what they will fetch.

H. L. L.—Imperial Tobaccos are a good selection. Risk keeping Royal Mail Preference for some recovery.

E. M. P.—The shares should not be held too long, but might be realisable to better advantage than just now.

STORK.—The Chinese Engineering bonus shares have not yet been distributed, but will be issued to holders within the next few weeks.

J. N. T.—Do not think you would accept undue risk in buying any of these Australian stocks apart from that of being paid off at par.

AYR.—British Power and Light, London Tin Corporations, and Royal Mail 5 per cent. Preference might be held. Would get rid of the others.

CYMRAIG (Hereford).—You should have received the Great Western Railway dividend on or about March 4. Write to the Registrar, Paddington Station.

MUSICUS (Liverpool).—Better get rid of Nos 2, 8, and 9 and keep the other Industrials and Railway stocks. Hold the Rubbers and Tea for better prices.

LECTOR (Belgium).—(1) No confirmation of bonus rumours, but Swedish Match "B" should be held for recovery. (2) Regard both of these as quite hopeless.

GUZERATI.—(1) Your description of the concern as "an outsider that has reasonable prospects of being placed within a year or two" about hits the mark. (2) It is not usual.

CUE-MISS.—Doubt if it would be wise to average, but suggest you hold for the present on the chance of markets taking a turn for the better. Impossible to assess the value of Cables and Wireless "B" until the first report—due about midsummer—is available.

MONTEVIDEO.—Prefer Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. County of London Electric, Midland Counties, and Newcastle-on-Tyne are promising. Among Financial Trusts, Foreign American and General, Industrial and General, and Mercantile and General are good selections.

H. P. (Somerset).—If you are prepared to take additional risk, make the exchange. All of the securities on your three lists are reasonably sound. Would choose Great Western Ordinary instead of No. 10. The two Trust stocks are in the front rank, but you may not find them on offer.

VERY ANXIOUS (Belfast).—(1) Keep Imperial Chemicals. (2) L. and N.E. Preferred Ordinary look undervalued and should recover. (3) Worth holding as a speculation. (4) See little hope for these. (5) Prefer to get rid of these. (6) There is a chance that Safeguarding may improve the prices of these Iron and Steel shares.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES.

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
938½	Atchison	232	234⅛	131⅝	Illinois Central	128	128	94⅞	Northern Pacific	92¼	92¼
179⅛	Atlantic C. L.	175	172⅝	29⅝	Int. R. C. Am.	28½	28½	83⅜	Pennsylvania	80⅞	81⅛
120⅝	Baltimore & O.	117	117½	79⅛	Kans. City S	77	78½	124½	Reading	121¼	123
207⅛	Canadian Pac. †	202¼	203	134⅛	Louisvl. & Nash.	131¼	131⅞	114⅛	S. Louis S. Fran	111	110
230⅛	Ches. & Ohio	224	2/6	2/16	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	2s	2c	63¾	St. Louis S.W.	62	63
13⅜	Chic. G. West.	13	12¾	1	Do. 2nd Pref.	1d	1d	10⅛	Sou. Air Line	10⅝	10½
37	Do. Prfd.	36	35½	54¼	Missri. K. & Tex.	52⅝	53⅝	12⅜	Southern Pacific	120⅝	120½
23⅛	Chic. Mil. St. P.	23¼	22½	108/16	Do. Pref.	105½	105⅛	128½	Southern Rly.	125	125
40½	Do. Pref.	39⅜	39⅜	95⅝	Missouri Pacific	93	93	228⅛	Union Pacific	224½	223¾
120⅛	Chic. Rock Is.	117⅛	117½	145	Do. Pref.	141	139⅝	54⅛	Wabash New	53	52⅝
58¼	Erie	56⅝	57¼	188⅜	N.Y. Central	18 1/4	182	88/16	Do. Pref. A	86	85
67⅛	Do. 1st Pf.	65¼	65¼	125/16	New Haven	122	122¼				
99⅝	Gt. Nthn. Pf.	97	97	257/16	Norfolk & West	250	250	191gd	Silver	41⅞	40½

a Bid, 3 asked. *b* Bid, 11s asked. *c* Bid, 3 asked. *d* Bid, 11s asked.
† New stock "when issued." Closing Curb bid 51¾.

INDUSTRIALS.

137⅜	Air Reduction	134	134	132⅝	Du Pont Nms.	129	128⅛	28	Nevada Cns C.	27¼	26⅞x
31⅝	Alleghany Corp.	30	30⅝	229⅛	Eastman Kodak	223	225	31/16	Otis Elevator	3.9	3.11
273	Allied C. and Dye	265½	268	76⅜	Elec. Stor. Bat.	74¼	74	21⅝	Packard Motors	21	21⅛
70/8	Allis-Chalmers	63½	63⅝	34⅛	Fox Film "A"	34	34½	70/16	P. Famous Lasky	68½	69½
144/16	Am. Can	140¼	140	63⅛	Gen. Asphalt	61⅜	61⅝	40	Penick & Ford	38⅞	38⅞
96⅛	Am. Loco.	94	94¼	77¼	Gen. Electric	75⅛	75½	83½	Pullman Co.	81⅛	81⅛
35⅞	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co.	34⅞	34½	51⅜	Gen. Foods Cor.	49¾	49	39/16	Remington Tpe.	38¼	39½
				45⅝	Gen. Motors	44½	44⅞	73½	Republic I. & S.	71⅛	73½
95⅜	Am. Rolling Mills	92⅝	92⅞	45⅛	Gen. Refractors	82	83½	58¼	Reynold Tob. B.	56⅝	56⅞
72⅛	Am. Smelt. & R.	70½	70⅛	91	Gillette Razor	88½	89¼	50⅝	St. Joseph Ld.	49¼	4o¼
47⅛	Am. Steel Fs.	46½	46⅞	48⅛	Goodrich B. F.	47¼	47⅝	91	Sears-Robk.	88½	88¼
64⅛	Am. Sugar Ref.	63	63½	56⅜	Hudson Motors	54⅝	54⅞	23⅝	Stan. Brands	23	22⅛
240⅜	Am. Tobacco "B"	234	235	190⅛	Ingersoll Rand	185	185	43⅜	Studebaker Cn.	42	42⅜
72⅛	Anaconda	70½	70	7⅛	Int. Combustion	7⅛	7⅛	61/16	Tex. Gf. Sul.	59⅝	60⅜
67⅛	Atlantic Gulf	65¼	65	92⅛	Int. Harvester	90	91¼	4⅜	Tobacco Prods	4¼	4¼
34⅛	*Baldwin Loco.	34	34¼	82¼	Int. Match Pref.	80¼	81	95⅞	Union Carbide	93¼	94½
102⅜	Bethlem. Steel	99¼	100⅜	27⅜	Int. M. Marine	17	27¼	66/8	United Aircraft	64½	65
26⅞	Calumet and H.	26⅛	26⅛	39⅜	Intern. Nickel	38½	38⅝	33/16	United Corp.	32	35¼
59⅝	Cerro de Pasco	58	58½	27⅞	Intern. Paper 'A'	27⅛	27½	94/16	United Fruit	91½	91½
56⅛	Chile Copper	55¼	55	56⅝	Kennecott Cop.	54⅝	55⅛x	109½	U.S. In. Alcohol	06½	107
38⅞	Chrysler Motor	37⅜	37⅝	31⅛	Kreuger & Toll	30⅜	30	27/8	U.S. Rubber	27⅛	27⅛
195⅝	Columbia Carb.	188	188	109½	Lambert Co.	106½	106	30/8	U.S. Smelting	30	30¼
25⅛	Columbia Graph.	28	28⅛	110	Liggett Myers	107	108	184/8	U.S. Steel	179¼	179⅝
43⅛	Cont. Baking. A	42½	42⅜	76⅜	Loew's Incor.	74¼	75x	148/8	Do. Pref.	144½	144⅝
67⅜	Cont. Can	65½	66	82⅝	Mack Trucks	80½	81x	198/16	Utah Copper	193½	193x
95¼	Corn Prod. Rf.	92⅝	94	44⅜	Montg. Ward	43½	43½	93/8	Vanadium Cpn.	91	90⅜
86⅜	Crucible Steel	84	84	49½	Nash Motors	48⅛	47⅝	187/8	Westinghouse	182¼	185⅝
58⅜	Curtiss Aero	57	57	220	Natl. Biscuit	214	215	91¼	Willys Overld.	9	9¼
41⅞	Davison Chem.	40¾	40⅜	80⅛	Natl. Cash Reg.	77⅞	77⅞	66/8	Woolworth	64½	64⅞
85/16	Drug Incorptd.	82¾	83¼	50⅜	Natl. Dairy	49¼	49⅝	114/8	Worthin. Pump.	111	110½
32/8	Dunhill Intntl.	32	32	176⅜	National Lead	171¾	173x	141/8	Y'ungstn Sheet	137¾	137x

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

88⅛	Am. & For. Power	85⅝	86⅞	57⅜	Engin'rs P. Serv.	55⅝	56	246¾	Philadel. Com.	240	240
242⅝	Am. Tel. and Tlg	235⅝	237⅜	34/16	Int. Rapid Trns.	33½	32	97/8	Pub. Serv. N.J.	94¾	95⅜
106⅛	Am. Water Wks.	103¼	104⅛	66/16	Int. Tel. Teleg.	64⅝	63	51/8	Radio Corpn.	50	50
92⅛	Columbia Gas	90¼	90⅝	46¼	Nat. Pow. & Light	45	45⅝	116⅜	Standard Gas	113⅝	115⅝
157/8	Comwlth. Power	153	153	118⅝	North Am. Co.	115½	116⅜	37/8	United Gas Imp.	36½	37
16½	Comwlth. Sthn.	16¼	16¼	66⅛	Pacific G. & El.	65	66⅜	210¾	W. Union Tlg.	205	209¼
79⅛	Elec. P. and L.	77⅝	78¾	288/16	Peoples Gas	281	281	

HN

SPECIAL FURNISHING WEEK

TO-MORROW AND UNTIL MARCH 22

All Goods Marked at Special Prices

This special Furnishing Week has been arranged to coincide with the Spring Cleaning and Renovating Season, and should attract all who wish to obtain Furnishings of our standard quality at a little less cost than usual.

CARPETS

Seamless Axminster and Saxony Carpets

Ft.	ins.		Ft.	ins.		Special Price £	s.	d.
9	0	x	6	0	Plain Purple Band Border	4	4	0
9	0	x	6	0	Plain Blue Axminster	4	4	0
9	0	x	7	6	Plain Wine Axminster	5	5	0
12	0	x	6	9	Plain Grey Axminster	6	6	0
9	3	x	9	0	Plain Purple Trellis Design Axminster ...	6	6	0
10	6	x	9	0	Plain Purple Border Axminster	8	8	0
13	6	x	6	4	Plain Brown Heavy Wool Back Axminster ...	10	10	0
11	10	x	9	0	Plain Mauve Axminster	10	10	0
13	6	x	12	0	Plain Mauve Axminster	12	12	0
13	6	x	9	0	Plain Orchid Saxony	12	12	0
15	0	x	12	0	Plain Mauve Axminster	13	19	6
15	0	x	12	0	Plain Silver Grey Axminster	15	15	0
23	5	x	12	1	Plain Drab Band Border Corner Shaped ...	23	15	0
19	0	x	10	6	Plain Rose Band Border Axminster	27	0	0
13	9	x	12	0	Plain Walnut Wool Back Axminster	25	0	0
18	0	x	15	0	Plain Gold Heavy Saxony	29	10	0
21	2	x	15	0	Plain Light Mauve Axminster	33	0	0
13	9	x	12	4	Plain Grey Chintz Border Extra Fine Axminster	39	10	0

FURNISHING FABRICS

800 Yards 50 in. ART SILK and COTTON TAFFETA, in Wine, Blue, Brown, Lacquer Red, Gold. A strong and durable cloth, suitable for long curtains.
Special Price, Per Yard **5/11**

1,000 Yards 50 in. BROCATELLE, in three designs and a variety of good colours, suitable for curtains and upholstery.
Special Price, Per Yard **12/9**

250 Yards. A Slub finished DAMASK with Moire ground. In Blue, Brown, Rose, Cream ground.
Special Price, Per Yard **7/11**

250 Yards SILK and COTTON JASPE REPP, 502, in Orange, Antique, Black, and Wine. An exceptionally hard wearing material.
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250 Yards 48 in. SHOT ART SILK, in 4 colours.
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700 Yards Only FANCY JASPE REPP in five good colourings.
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200 Yards Multi Stripe ART SILK with fancy design.
Special Price, Per Yard **4/11**

500 Yards Only. 50 in. CRETONNE in five colourings, Design of Tulips and Narcissi.
Special Price, Per Yard **3/6**

1,200 Yards 31 in. Queen Anne Design. SHADOW TISSUE in five beautiful colours.
Special Price, Per Yard **2/-**

400 Yards Only. 31 in. PRINTED LINEN. A very fine example of the printer's art, comprising as it does a bird and foliage design in modern colourings (four different ways).
Special Price, Per Yard **2/11**

600 Yards 48 in. JASPE ART SILK, in 5 colours.
Special Price, Per Yard **2/6**

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

SHEETS

Special Prices

Good quality LINEN SHEETS, Hemstitched. 2 yds. wide. Per Pair **29/6**
(2½ yds. wide, 39/- per pair.)

Fine quality COTTON SHEETS, Hemstitched. 2 yds. wide. Per Pair **16/-**

Strong COTTON SHEETS, plain hemmed. 2 yds. wide. Per Pair **12/9**

PILLOW CASES

Special Prices

Fine Irish Linen PILLOW CASES, Hemstitched.
20 ins. x 30 ins. Each **5/6**
22 ins. x 32 ins. Each 6/-

BEDSPREADS

Good quality ART SILK BEDSPREADS at Half Price. Single Bed Size. From **24/9**

JAPANESE SILK WADDED QUILTS, best English make. Size 5½ ft. x 4 ft. Size 6 ft x 5 ft. 47/6. **33/9**

LACE CURTAINS

A LACE CURTAIN in Ivory, Medallion design with a handsome border. 50" x 3 yds.
Special Price, Per Pair **12/9**

A Fine LACE CURTAIN in a dainty and well covered design. 54" x 3 yds.
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A reliable CURTAIN suitable for Dining or Sitting Rooms. A graceful design with deep floral border. 60" x 3½ yds.
Special Price, Per Pair **16/9**

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The Advertising Manager, *7th March, 1930.*
Sunday Times.

SIR,

The constant new business brought to this hotel through my advertisement in the *Sunday Times* compels me to write and tell you how valuable a medium your paper is to those who cater for a discriminating public.

In the last ten days I have traced eight new introductions, some of whom have already paid a second visit here . . . there is no other medium for advertising hotels to equal your paper—in the same way that the paper itself is head and shoulders in advance of any other Sunday paper.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY NEAME.

You appeal to the right people at the right time when you advertise in the

Sunday Times
HOTEL COLUMNS.

MONEY MARKET.

SHARP BREAK IN BILL RATES.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The outstanding feature in the monetary situation during the past week was the collapse yesterday of discount rates after the result of the tendering for the Treasury Bills became known. These Government bills were allotted at over ½ per cent. below the rate ruling for three months' fine bank drafts on the previous day, the average being only £2 15s. 8.77d. per cent., compared with £3 4s. 0.72d. last week. The Government thus secured the cheapest terms for its borrowing on Treasury Bills since June, 1923, when the Bank rate stood at 3 per cent.

Naturally, an immediate and substantial adjustment of market quotations became necessary, and at the moment the general quotation for three months' paper is no better than 2 13-16 per cent., while the new Treasuries are called 2⅞ to 2 13-16 per cent. The present position, therefore, indicates a further reduction in the Bank of England's official minimum in the near future.

Owing to heavy withdrawals of funds by the clearing banks in connection with tax payments and their own requirements for balancing operations, money has at times been in short supply. On one day, in fact, a small amount was borrowed from the Bank at 4½ per cent.

As usual, the week-end brought about increased supplies, and borrowers to-day secured advances until Monday from 3 down to 2½ per cent. after paying over 4 per cent. earlier in the week.

As expected, the whole of the South African bar gold, amounting to practically £1,000,000, was taken for export The Bank, however, since Monday has received £1,591,796, including £1,000,000 from Australia, against withdrawals of £529,973. Silver continued unsettled, current prices being 19½d. per ounce for cash and 19d. for forward delivery, against 19 3-16d. and 18 15-16d. respectively a week ago.

Movements in the foreign exchanges as a rule are unimportant. French francs show some depreciation, but German marks and Swiss currency improved to some extent.

	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Mar. 15	Mar. 8
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £	124.21	124.25–28	124.23–25
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.38¼–3⅛	20.39–39½
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.89–89½	34.89–89½
Amst'dm, sight	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅝–⅞	12.12¼–⅜
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.82-92.85	92.80-92.82
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374⅜–375½	374⅜–375½
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	38.95-39.00	39.88-39.93
Lisbon, sight	Escudo	4.501½	108⅛–⅜	108⅛–⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.11½–12	25.13–13½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅜–17½	18.17–17½
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅜–17	18.17–17½
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16½–17	18.16¼–¾
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193⅛–⅜	193⅛–⅜
Vienna	Sh. to £	34.58½	34.51-34.54	34.49-34.52
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97½	97 9/16–97⅝	97 9/16–97⅝
Prague	Kr. to £	24.02	164⅛–⅜	164–164⅜
Bucharest	Lei to £	25.22½	817–819	817–819
Bombay, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5 7/32d.	1s. 5 7/32d.
Calcutta, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5 7/32d.	1s. 5 7/32d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar	—	1s. 6¼d.	1s. 6¼d.
Shanghai, T.T.	Tael	—	2s. 11 3/8d.	1s 11 3/8d.
Singapore, T.T.	Dollar	2s. 4d.	2s. 3 3/4d.	2s. 3 3/4d.
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	2s. 03d.	2s. 03d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.861⅛–⅜	4.861⅛–⅜
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.871⅛–⅝	4.88–881⅛
Rio de J., T.T.	Milreis	16d.	5 31/32–6 3/32	5 31/32–6 3/32
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar	47.58d.	41 5/8–41 3/4	42 1/16–42 1/8
Valp'riso, Sant'go	Pesos to £	40	39.84	39.82
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar	51d.	43½–43⅝	43¾–44⅛
Lima	£ to £P	par	29⅜ nom.	27½ prem.

RUBBER EASIER.

Business was very quiet in the Mincing Lane market for raw rubber yesterday, and prices of some of the nearer positions eased a trifle. Spot lost 1-16d. at 7⅜d. March was unchanged at 7⅜d., April was 1-16d. off at 7⅜d., and May and June lost similar amounts at 7¼d. and 7 9-16d. respectively. July-September was unchanged at 7 13-16d., and October-December remained at 8 1-16d.

INCOME TAX QUERIES.

E. J. D.—Income of wife is deemed to be income of husband for tax purposes, and he must include it on return. His tax is calculated on total income of self and wife.

ENFIELD.—You cannot have greater relief from tax than complete exemption. As you have been refunded all tax suffered on the ground of exemption you cannot have also allowance in respect of Life Insurance premium. There is nothing to allow.

BUTLER.—You cannot claim earned income allowance on annuity left to you by will. If figures you give represent income for year from April 5 to April 5 calculation is correct. The annuity begins to be taxable as from date when it commences.

VAGA.—You have not acted in professional capacity, and what legatees have given you is a present and should not be returned for income-tax purposes. The position would have been different if you had received sum by direction of testator as remuneration for services.

B. H. R.—A bachelor cannot claim housekeeper allowance. This allowance can only be claimed by widower or widow. The housekeeper should be relative of claimant unless it can be certified that there is no relative available for post, so that this restriction is practically a dead letter.

R. A. S.—The assessment appears to be correct. What is remitted to you is net amount after satisfaction of Dominion tax thereon, and it must be grossed to find real amount of remittances for purposes of English income-tax. No doubt if you were to call on inspector he would give personal explanation.

SHAKL.—Mortgage interest has accrued and you can recover it at once if you want to. It should, therefore, be included in return as part of income for year of accrual. The fact that you do not intend to call in mortgage and that mortgagor may be late in paying interest will not alter position as regards year to which income belongs.

ANXIOUS.—War Loan interest is liable to income-tax, but you do not say whether tax deducted is Irish Free State tax or English tax. If recipient is resident in Dublin and has no residence in England, interest is liable to Irish Free State income-tax only, and that tax must be paid there by direct assessment or, if trustees have already been assessed, by deduction when they pay interest over to beneficiary.

P. O. P.—You are assessable under Sch. E on basis of salary earned in tax year preceding year of assessment. In year ended April 5, 1929, you will be assessable on £300, which was amount of salary for year ended April 5, 1928. In year ended April 5, 1930, you will be assessable on £350. In year ended April 5, 1931 no matter what you may earn in that year, you will be assessable on £250, which is amount of salary earned by you in the year ended April 5, 1930.

HOLOHPOTE.—You are entitled to deduction of one-sixth on account of age and further allowance of £225, making £290 in all. This leaves £100 only taxable, and tax on this at 2s. in the £ would amount to £5. This is assuming that whole income were liable to British tax. But as British subject resident abroad only 47/390 of income is liable to British tax. You should, therefore, only suffer 47/390 of £5, and balance of tax will be refunded if you make application to Chief Inspector (Claims), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1, and send him exact copy of particulars you sent with question here. There should be no need to go to any agent.

FREDERICK.—Fact that you own house in England and furnish it and let it furnished, and that you propose to live in it yourself when you pay visit to this country, will not necessarily render you "resident" in England for tax purposes. You do not say whether you are married or single, whether wife or family remain in England, whether you are permanently employed abroad and only visit England at long intervals, or whether you intend to visit England regularly every year It is question of fact and degree. If facts tend to show that England is headquarters, that you maintain residence there ready for you, that you return to residence regularly every year no matter for how short a period, and that absences abroad are only incidental to employment, Commissioners might hold you resident in England.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

The Bach Church Cantata will be relayed from the Guildhall School of Music this afternoon. Zoltan Szekly will give a violin recital. Viscount Burnham will make an appeal this evening on behalf of the Treloar Cripples Hospital and College.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).
10.30.—(1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.
3.0.—Church Cantata (No 114), Bach, "Ach, Lieben Christen, Seid Getrost" ("Beloved Christians, Weep no More"); Doris Owens (contralto); Tom Pickering (tenor); Stanley Riley (bass); Wireless Chorus, relayed from Guildhall School of Music.
3.45.—Children's Service.
4.0.—Missionary Talk: What Young Latin America is Thinking, by Dr. John Mackay, from Edinburgh.
4.15.—Wireless Military Band: Alice Moxon (soprano); Harold Williams (baritone).
5.30.—A Violin Recital, by Zoltan Szekely.
6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: Paul's Letters, 14-1 Corinthians ch. 15. v. 12 to end.
6.30 (1,554.4 metres).—Service in Welsh, from Borough Welsh Congregational Church, Southwark Bridge Road, London.
8.0.—Service, arranged by National Brotherhood Movement: Address by Mr. Charles G. Ammon; Prayers by Rev. A. D. Belden and Rev. J. W. Tuffley; Scripture Reading, by Lady Stamp. United Brotherhood Male Voice Choir, relayed from Whitefield's Central Mission.
8.45.—Appeal for Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College, by Viscount Burnham.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Albert Sandler and Park Lane Hotel Orchestra, relayed from Park Lane Hotel; Kingsley Lark (baritone).
10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).
3.30.—Maria Basilides (contralto); Kutcher String Quartet; Samuel Kutcher (violin); Pierre Tas (violin); Raymond Jeremy (viola); Douglas Cameron (violoncello).
5.0-5.30.—Religion in the Light of Psychology, 11: Health and Healing; The Religion of Body and Soul, by Rev. E. S. Waterhouse.
8.0.—Service: Conducted by Rev. Father C. C. Martindale.
8.45.—National programme.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Northern Wireless Orchestra, Leila Megane (soprano), from Manchester.
10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).
3.30.—Midland Regional Augmented Orchestra: Effie Kalisz (pianoforte).
5.0-5.30.—London Regional Programme.
7.50.—Service, conducted by Rev. R. B. Parslew, relayed from the Cathedral, Birmingham.
8.45.—National programme.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.0.—Midland News.
9.5.—City of Birmingham Police Band: Marguerite Pitcher (soprano); Harold Mills (violin).
10.30.—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.45.—Carillon, relayed from St. Mary's Catholic Church, St. Helens. 8.0.—Service: Address by Rev. Reginald Riley, relayed from St. Mary's Catholic Church, St. Helens. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—North Regional News. 9.5.—Northern Wireless Orchestra: Leila Megane (soprano). 10.30.—Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE (288.5 metres);
LIVERPOOL (288.5 metres);
LEEDS-BRADFORD (200 and 288.5 metres);
SHEFFIELD (288.5 metres);
HULL (288.5 metres); and
STOKE-ON-TRENT (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—Manchester. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National, 6.30.—Welsh Service from Borough Welsh Congregational Church, Southwark Bridge Road, London: Address by Rev. D. C. Jones. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News 9.5.—National Orchestra of Wales, Frank Titterton (tenor), relayed from Park Hall, Cardiff. 10.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

SWANSEA (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 6.30.—Cardiff. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Cardiff.

BELFAST (242.3 metres).—3.0.—National. 3.45-6.15.—National. 6.45-8.0.—Evensong: Address by Rev. John Hind, relayed from St. James Parish Church, Belfast. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—Regional News. 9.0.—Symphony Orchestra: Peter Howard (baritone); Doris Bates (violin). 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres) and PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—Local News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.0.—Missionary Talk: Dr. John Mackay: What Young Latin America is Thinking, from Edinburgh. 4.15.—National. 5.30-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Service: Address by Rev. Professor Joseph Daniel; St. Cecilia Choir. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (301.5 metres);
DUNDEE (288.5 metres); and
EDINBURGH (288.5 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.0.—Glasgow. 4.15-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres) relayed from Cork (225 metres).—3.30.—Organ Recital from St. Mary's Cathedral, Cork. 9.0.—Cait Ni Chonchubhair (Amhrain Gaedhilge). 9.15.—Choir of North Monastery Christian Schools, Cork. 9.35.—Station Orchestra: Gaelic Melodies Suite (Foulds), The Dream of Morven, Deirdre Crooning, Merry Madoo's. 9.50.—Leslie Jonr (baritone). 10.0.—P. O. Laoghaire (Bheidhlin). 10.15.—Leslie Jones. 10.30.—Station Orchestra: Two Irish Tone Sketches (B. Walton O'Donnell); (a) The Mountain Sprite; (b) At the Pattern; Incidental Music to the Fairy Play "The Spell" (Larchet).

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BARCELONA (349 metres, 8 kw.).—8.10.—Orchestral Concert. Argentine March, Bella Vista (Morena); Polka, Marquise (Cools); Serenade from the String Quartet (Haydn); Rigaudon, from "Dardanus" (Rameau); Romance (Rubinstein).

BERLIN (1,635 metres, 26 kw.).—5.—Talk: "The Echo of the Great War in the Younger Generation." 5.55.—Reading of Verse and Prose by Rheinhold Paul Mettke.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—2.30.—Philharmonic Concert: Prelude for Organ (Bach); Concerto for 'Cello (Haydn); Two Selections from the Works of Arthur Honegger—the composer conducting; Second Suite from "Daphnis et Chloé" (Ravel). 8.15.—Symphony Music from "The Damnation of Faust" (Berlioz); Selection from "Mona Lisa" (Schillings); Aria from "La Traviata" (Verdi); Songs; Suite from "L'Arlésienne" (Bizet).

BUDAPEST (550 metres, 20 kw.).—7.—"The Faun"—Comedy (Edward Knoblauch). 9.—Concert by Jenó Pertis Tzigane Orchestra.

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7 kw.).—12.40.—Talk in English. "London Town and the Londoners." 7.—Concert from Works of Danish Composers. 8.15.—"The Lion's Den"—Play (Arctander).

HAMBURG (372 metres, 3 kw.).—12.45.—"Death and the Maiden"—String Quartet in D minor (Schubert). 5.55.—"Tannhauser"—Opera (Wagner). 10.—Concert: Ave Verum (Mozart); Serenade (Haydn); Abendlied (Schumann); Valse Triste (Sibelius); Melody (Rubinstein); Rêverie Extase (Ganne); Clair de Lune (Massenet).

LEIPZIG (259 metres, 3 kw.).—7.—"Fidelio"—Opera (Beethoven), relayed from Opera House, Dresden.

MADRID (424 metres, 3 kw.).—2.—Overture, "Mignon" (Thomas); Serenade (Lambert); Souvenir (Drdla); Recitations; Minuet from the Military Symphony (Haydn); Ballade (Debussy); Overture in D minor (Handel); Military March in D (Schubert). 7.—Dance Music

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—3.—Orchestral Concert. 8.—Orchestral Selections from "The Secret Marriage" (Cimarosa); Songs; Suite Bergamasque (Debussy). 9.30.—Concert: Norwegian Rhapsody (Lalo); Divertissement from "Les Erynies" (Massenet).

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—4.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Overture, "Ruslan and Ludmilla." 8.2.—"Iris"—Opera (Mascagni).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 1.5 kw.) and MOTALA (1,345 metres, 30 kw.).—3.45.—Scenes from "Peer Gynt." 6.30.—Concert by Stockholm Choral Society.

TOULOUSE (381 metres, 8 kw.).—8.15.—Transmission of Pictures 8.25.—Concert by Viennese Orchestra: Emperor Waltz (Strauss); The Swallow (Strauss); Frühlingsstimmen (Strauss); Sérénade d'amour and Petite grand'mère (Waldteufel). 10.40.—Concert for British Listeners.

TURIN (291 metres, 7 kw.).—3.30.—Quintet Concert of Light Music. 7.30.—"The Czarevitch"—Operetta (Lehár). 10.30.—Dance Music.

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—10.5 a.m.—Concert by Vienna Symphony Orchestra: Prelude for Orchestra, Op. 35, Der Dybuk (Bernhard Sekles); Concert for Flute in G major (Mozart); Phaëton (Saint-Saëns); Symphony No. 5 in E minor —from the New World (Dvorák).. 2.—Transmission of Pictures. 2.30.—Orchestral Concert. 7.5. —"Hans Sonnenstössers Höllenfahrt"—Humorous Dream Play (Paul Apel), followed by Dance Music.

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.45: Appeals.—Commr. of Taxes v. British Australian Wool Realisation Assoc. (in liq.); Commr. of Taxes v. Union Trustee Co. of Australia.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30: Appeal.—Sagarmull Nathany v. Galstaun (pt. hd.).

House of Lords.

At 10.45: Roumanian Consolidated Oilfields v. The King (for consdn.). At 11: Dawson v. Dawson (frthr. hg.); Ramsden v. David Sharratt and Sons (hg.).

Court of Appeal.

(SCRUTTON, GREER and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—COURT II.—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Expte.—From all Dvns.—Orig. Motions.—Daws v. G. Nettleship (appln. by Pltff. for leave to appeal notwithstanding time limit expired); Holt's Motors v. South-East Lancashire Insce. Co. (appln. by Defts. for security for costs of appeal); Falcon v. Famous Players Film Co. (appln. by Pltff. to settle terms of Order dated March 3, 1930); O'Brien v. Ex-Ox Company (appln. by Defts. for security for costs of appeal). From K.B.D. (Fl. and N.T. List).—Blay v. Pollard (Morris third party)—appl. of Deft. from judg. of MacKinnon, J.) (pt. hd.). (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—Appeals.—From K.B.D. (Interloc. List).—Re Judgments' Extension Act, 1868—Johnstone v. Johnstone (appl. of Judgt. Creditor from order of Charles, J.); Equitable Trust Co. of New York v. Gateshead Corpn. (appl. of Defts. from order of MacKinnon, J.). From K.B.D. (Fl. and N.T. List).—Halliwell v. Venables (appln. of Pltff. for judgt. or new trial); Herbert Wilcox Productions v. First National Pictures, Ltd. (appl. of Pltffs. from judgt. of MacKinnon, J.).

Chancery Division.

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11: In Chmbrs.—Master CHANDLER.—Swindon Corpn. v. Lloyds Bank (smns.). In Court.—Witness List.—Part II.—Electramonic Co. v. Celestion (action and counter-claim).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30: Sitting In Bankcy.—Judgt. Smnses.—Allin (add). appln. to suspend Committal Order).—Re Spencer—expte. Taylor; re Hill—expte Budgen; re Obstfeld—expte. Baschwitz; re Dawson—expte. Dawson; re Weinstein—expte Pipersberg; re Makgill—expte. the Doctor's Newington; re Neiman—expte. Samuels; re Allan—expte. Allan; re Keats—expte. Motor Credit Services; re Lambden—expte. Lambden; re Mann—expte. Mann (maintenance); re Same—expte. Same (costs); re Feldtman—expte. Ramsey; re Woodhead—expte. Vve. C. Crespel and Fils; re King—expte. Daniels; re Woodward—expte. Dalton; re Warren—expte. Laffe and Lansbury; re Snow—expte. Pall Mall Reversions; re James—expte. James (costs); re James—expte. James (maintenance); re James—expte. James (costs); re James—expte. James (costs); re Matthews—expte. "Desboroughs" (a firm); re Blundell—expte. Temperance Permanent Building Society; re Rowbottom (commonly known as A. G. Rowe)—expte. Neary; re Stracey—expte. Alderson's Furniture Galleries; re Ridley—expte. Levy (formerly Ridley); re Ferguson—expte. Ferguson; re Warren—expte. Cran; re Morgan—expte. Rees; re Adey—expte. Adey; re Carlish—expte. Carlish; re Maddison—expte. A. H. Simons (trading as Archie Simons and Co.); re Gamble—expte. Maison Arthur; re Gundry-White—expte. Harries; re Mann—expte. Ram; re Ram—expte. Ram; re Barrow—expte. Meade; re Dare—expte. Same; re Simpkin—expte. Simpkin; re de Chateauburn—expte. W. Ellison; re Smith—expte. Levin; re Mackintosh—expte. Mackintosh; re Frishlander—expte. Tobias; re Fowler—expte. M. and M. Simons; re Wright—expte. Wright; re Draper—expte. Dott; re Wyndham—expte. Jacob; re Bardoe—expte. Gordon; re Sherrott—expte. City Finance and Trading; re Brighten—expte. Same; re Leadley—expte. Smart; re White—expte. White; re Goddard—expte. Roper.

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.45: In Court (as Chmbrs.).—A. J. Wilson and Co. In Court.—At 11: Petns.—(Unopp. First.)—To wind up: Symphony Gramophone and Radio Co., M. C. Construction Co., Dennis, Sippenden Commercial Co., Manchester Reg'l. Service Productions, Alfred Leach, Wynsor Electric Range Co., Bergoli Brothers and Co., Johnson Neal, S. H. Fernley and Co., Air-Cooled Motors (Parent Company), National Sun Ray and Health Centres, Hat Box Co., Sydney Jousiffe, Crofton Securities, Anglo-Scottish Spinners, London and Eastern County Theatres, Margate Super Cinemas, National Commercial Corporation, Celtic Collieries, World's Parent Trading Association (with witnesses). To restore name to register: Barrett-Perkins (pt. hd.). To confirm reduction of capital: Millar. To sanction Scheme of Arrangement: Charles Semon and Co. Motions.—Lewis and Crabtree (pt. hd.); Ivan Pedersen. Adjd. Smns.—A. J. Wilson and Co. (appln. of A. J. Wilson and ors. with witnesses) (to be mentd.).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs.).—At 10.30: Chmbr. Smnses.—A to D.—(Master JOSEPH CHURTY).—With Counsel.—Re Charles Will Trusts (Charles v. Charles); re Aston, dec. (Aston v. Millar); Camden v. Murray. Without Counsel.—Re St. John's Sttld. Estates (to be mentd.); re Chidley's Will Trusts (to be mentd.). To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K. (Master HOLLAND).—With Counsel.—Re Gibbs, dec. (Milton v. Lawson); re Henderson, dec. (Hitchins v. Jackson); re Inglefield's Trusts; re Griffiths, dec. (Jones v. Griffiths); re Lord Kenyon, dec. (Ormsby-Gore v. Peel). Without Counsel.—Kelso Motor Co. v. Martin; Latham v. Latham. To follow E to K Dvn.—S to Z (Master Mosse).—With Counsel.—Re French, dec. (French v. French). Without Counsel.—Re Sheffield Corpn. and re Lands Clauses Consdn. Act, 1845, and re Same (1897—S.—54) (1906—S.—2464.). To follow S to Z Dvn.—L to R (Master WAKEFIELD).—With Counsel.—Re Morris' Marriage Settlement Trusts; re Lambton's Sttlmnt Trusts; re Wm. Lockwood's Will Trusts.

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 2: Witness List.—Part II.—Horowitz v. H. Wald and Co. (action).

LORD CHANC.'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs.).—At 11: Chmbr. Smnnses.—Chief Master HULBERT.—Without Counsel.—Re Cooney, inf. To follow Chief Master.—A to D Dvn.—E to K Dvn.—With Counsel. Re Cholmondeleys Sttld Heirlooms; re Clarkson; Bastable v. Mukaloff. Without Counsel.—British Drug Houses v. Burgoyne Burbidges and Co. To follow E to K Dvn.—L to R. (Master H. W. JELF).—With Counsel.—Miller-Hallett v. Fairweather; re Poll's Conveyance. To follow L to R Dvn.—S to Z (Master CHANNEL).—With Counsel.—Sefton-Toms v. Stirling. In Court as Chmbrs. (EVE, J.).—At 11: Swindon Corp. v. Lloyds Bank.

King's Bench Division.

L.C.J.'s COURT (DVNL.) (L.C.J., TALBOT and FINLAY, J.J.).—At 11: Expte. Motions.—Motion.—Bundy v. Motor Cab Owner Drivers' Assoc. and ors. (security for costs). (TALBOT, CHARLES and HUMPHREYS, J.J.).—After Court of Crim. Appeal.—Crown Paper.—To be mentd.—The King v. Divine (expte. Walton) and the Same.

COURT VIII. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries. —Blank v. Libgott and ors. (pt. hd.); Blank v. Davis.

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 11: Special Jury.—United Diamond Fields of British Guiana v. Joel and ors. (pt. hd.).

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Pantaney and anr. v. Goldsmith and ors.; Denny v. Flatte; Christopherson v. Mazawattee Tea Co.

COURT III. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30: Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Joseph v. Morgan Film Service (1928); Dornan v. Visconti and Wife; Borland v. Debenham and Hall; Cullen v. Mathuen.

CRIM. APPEAL COURT (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30: Non-Jury.—O'Neilly v. Scriven Bros. and Co. (pt. hd.).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.45: Commrcl. Smnses. —Attd. by Counsel.—Parker v. Philpot. Not Attd. by Counsel.—Johnstone and Co. v. Bellview Shipping Co. Not before 11: Commercial List.—Savage v. British India Steam Nav. Co. (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.); Power v. British India Steam Nav. Co. (with Trinity Masters (pt. hd.).

COURT VII. (HAWKE, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Abelson v. Sphinx Electric and Same v. Same (cnsldtd.); Freezer and anr. v. L.C.C.

COURT IX. (MCNAIRN, J.).—At 11: Non-Juries.—Harber, Sturges and Fraser v. Webb; Reckitt v. Arthur Wheeler and Co. and anr.; Hopkins and anr. v. Gilbert.

CHAMBERS.—ACTON, J.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

L.C.J.'s COURT (L.C.J., TALBOT and FINLAY, J.J.).—At 11: Applns.—Rex v. Hugh Francis Laverty (75); v. George Brown (85); v. Thomas William Malholland (62); v. Clarence Charles Hatry (56); v. Theodore William Cuss orse. John William Eyles (77); v. Percy Stanley Scott (74); v. Reginald Jackson (66); v. John Macdonald (67); v. Ernest Beatty (45); v. William Richard Finney (80); v. Elizabeth Baldwin Ireland (69); v. Thomas Charles Gill (86). Final Appeals.—Rex v. Sidney Scoffin (81); v. Leonard Augustus Marriott (78); v. James Murphy (79).

TO JURORS.—Special Jurors for Court IV. need not attend until Tuesday. Common Jurors for Courts I. and VII. must attend at 10.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30: Defd. Cause without Jury.—Lancaster, H. M. v. Lancaster, H. H. (Megaffin intervg.) (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (BAYLIS, J.).—At 10.30: Prob. and Div. Smnses. Not before 12.30: Applns. to make Absolute the Decrees Nisi in 10 Causes, including 3 cases proceeding in District Registries. Prob Motions.—Cross, E., dec.: Salmon, I., dec.; Chapman, W., dec.; Tyson, A., dec.; Davis, F., dec.; Jones, H. M., dec.; Parkin, W. orse. W. H., dec.; Tilly orse. Tilley, M., dec.; Boyd, M., dec.; Smith, A. C., dec.; Booser, M. E., dec.; Lewis, G. A. C., dec.; Davenport, G. H., pres. dec.; Hack, A. dec. Divorce Motions.—Worthington, L. v. Worthington, J. (K.P. showing cause) (from Manchester Registry); Duckett, D. L. v. Duckett, T.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due, c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a. arrived.)

THE MAILS.

ALIPORE (P. and O.) f. Bombay l. Shanghai, 15.
BEAVERDALE (Canadian Pacific) f. St. John (N.B.) l. Gravesend, 15.
BENGAL MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokkaichi l. Singapore, 15.
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AUCTION BRIDGE.

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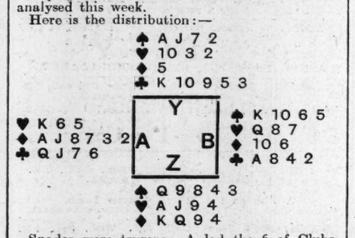
THE FOLLY OF ALWAYS DRAWING TRUMPS.

The considerations which guide the declarer in taking a decision to draw trumps were discussed last week, when it was shown that trumps should be drawn when the declarer had a suit to establish, but should not be drawn when the distribution of his own and his dummy's hands offered possibilities of cross-ruffing. An instance of a blunder committed by the declarer in leading trumps was quoted with the remark that the play of the hand concerned would be analysed this week.

Here is the distribution:—



Spades were trumps: A led the 6 of Clubs, on which dummy played the 9 and B the Ace, which was ruffed by Z. The declarer was now faced with the problem of making ten out of the thirteen tricks. The essential details of the bidding were that Z, as dealer, bid a Spade, and that A made a high bid in Diamonds, and Y bid "Four Spades," which B doubled.

The deductions from this bidding are clear. B, believing that Z had the high Spades over him, would be afraid of doubling with less than four trumps. A confirmed the correctness of this view by his high bid in Diamonds without great strength, which loudly announced chicane in Spades. B was clearly marked with K, 10, x, x in Spades and probably an honour in Hearts. He had already shown the Ace of Clubs.

A PROBLEM FROM ACTUAL PLAY.

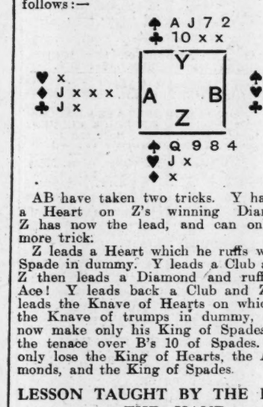
In actual play Z led a trump, and from that moment was doomed to failure. The reader can try in a variety of ways the problem of making his contract, as declarer, but will find that against correct defensive play he cannot do so once a trump has been led. Had a trump not been led, then the play of the hand would have been exceptionally interesting. As a matter of principle, with all the trumps marked in one opponent's hand after the bidding, and with a distribution where trumps were obviously required for cross-ruffing, the declarer committed a grave blunder in playing trumps. If he must not lead trumps, what, then, is his best lead? Since he must lose the Ace of Diamonds and the King of trumps, and therefore can only afford to lose one more trick, he cannot lead a Heart, for he would then lose two tricks in that suit. There remains only one possible lead from his hand, the King of Diamonds. A would take the trick with the Ace, and now the responsibility for the lead is with A, and there is only one lead which he can make which will defeat the contract—i.e., a Diamond. The reader should observe how far from obvious it is at this stage that returning the lead of a Diamond settles the fate of the contract. The very fact that Z led a Diamond would put A off leading this suit. A would probably only lead a Diamond if B had called with the 10 on the first trick in this suit. B may consider that with four trumps to the King, 10, it is stronger play not to ask for a ruff, because with four trumps he is on a menacing equality with Y and Z.

Again, if B did call with the 10 of Diamonds, Z would now have a winning tenace in this suit if A led it, and would discard his two losing Hearts in dummy on this tenace. B would ruff the third round of Diamonds and would only make one more trick, his King of trumps. The declarer would then make his contract if B called in Diamonds. Incidentally, the 10 should not be regarded as an honour for the purpose of calling.

Only in the event of B playing a low Diamond on the first round and A returning a small Diamond after taking the trick with the Ace could the contract of "Four Spades" be defeated. This, however, is a very improbable and risky lead in normal play. A lead away from the King of Hearts, which is next in order of improbability, would not prevent the declarer from making his contract.

THE PROBABLE COURSE OF PLAY.

The Queen of Clubs is really the probable lead. Z would take the trick with the King of Clubs, and must lead a Heart at once and finesse. A would take the trick with his King, and it is then immaterial what he leads. The contract is now assured. There is, however, still the original condition of correct play: Z must never lead a trump. The end-game which develops after preliminary suit play will be as follows:—



AB have taken two tricks. Y has discarded a Heart on Z's winning Diamond, and Z has now the lead, and can only lose one more trick.

Z leads a Heart which he ruffs with a small Spade in dummy. Y leads a Club and Z ruffs. Z then leads a Diamond and ruffs with the Ace! Y leads back a Club and Z ruffs and leads the Knave of Hearts on which he plays the Knave of trumps in dummy, and B can now make only his King of Spades for Z has the tenace over B's 10 of Spades. Thus YZ only lose the King of Hearts, the Ace of Diamonds, and the King of Spades.

LESSON TAUGHT BY THE PLAY OF THE HAND.

The end-game shows clearly why trumps should not be drawn. They are all separately required by the declarer, including the two honours in dummy, if he is to make his contract. The trump situation which is clear in the end-game should have been instinctively suspected—if not actually grasped—by the declarer at the outset. A moment's pause and consideration after the first trick in the game should have shown the declarer that the probability of loss through a lead of trumps was far greater than the probability of gain.

An early blunder in leading trumps can hardly ever be retrieved, and is usually inexcusable on the part of the declarer, who has the advantage of knowing better than opponents what should be the best plan of play. It is true that in the full hand at the start of play the situation is fogged, and the fatal effect of a lead of trumps cannot be seen so clearly as in the end-game; still, if a player cannot clearly see so early the effect of a lead of trumps, he must, at least, assure himself that he has something to gain by leading out trumps before proceeding with a casual lead as a matter of time-honoured, and often faulty, routine.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M.—I should bid "One Diamond" on Spades, Q, x, x; Hearts, Q, x, x; Diamonds, A, K, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, as dealer or second hand.

T. A. inquires what B should have said after the following Contract bidding: A (dealer), "One No-trump"; Y "No Bid." B held Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, A, x; Diamonds, Q, x, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x. Answer.—"No Bid."

X. Y. Z.—The declarer (Z) is in order after B has led out of turn in calling a lead from A or treating B's caro as an exposed card. This penalty is unaffected by the fact that it is the original lead and Y has prematurely put down his hand.

C. P.—Law 17 is quite clear: "That one of them" refers to a player on the declaring side which won the final bid, and whether play is in a suit or "No-trumps," the declarer belongs to the side which won the final bid.

F. B.—Holding Spades, K, x, x, x; Hearts, Q, 10, 9, x, x, x; Clubs, K, x, x, the correct response to your partner's bid of "One (Vanderbilt) Club" is "One Diamond," as this hand contains only one Quick Trick. Of course, you get your chance to bid your Hearts later.

FAIR MEADOW.—The claiming of three tricks instead of two for a revoke is claiming a wrong amount of penalty rather than a wrong penalty for an irregularity. In the same way, if one claimed 200 points for a revoke, the right to claim the correct amount of 100 points would not lapse under Law 57.

H. J. D. inquires if A, holding Spades, Q, 10, x x; Hearts, A, K, x, x; Diamonds, Q, x; Clubs, A, x, x, is justified in an informatory double of "One No-trump." Answer.—An informatory double is justified on a hand like this, with at least three Quick Tricks. The object of the double is to enable the doubling side to find its best declaration.

PALATINE inquires if dummy was justified in the following remark during play: One opponent led out of turn, and the declarer said, "I can make you play that card on the next trick." Dummy then said "No, you can call a suit to be led, but you cannot call that card." Answer.—Dummy has

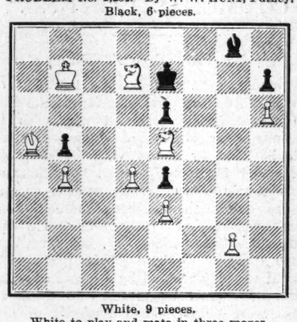
Continued at foot of next column.

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,283: 1. Q—K sq, any move; 2. Q, R, or Kt mates accordingly. 1. Q—K5, or Q—Q5, is defeated by B—Kt7! 2. Q x Kt (ch), B—B3.

PROBLEM No. 2,284.—By W. W. HUNT, Putney.
Black, 6 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,282 are acknowledged from E. G. Barlow, F. Bourne, I. M. Brown (first card not received), E. J. Gibbs, S. D. Gibson, Horace H. King, F. H. Merrick, A. F. Scott, E. C. de Segundo, R. H. Thompson, Vane, and F. P. Younghusband.

SOLVERS' REMARKS:—"Very elegant. Difficult key. Fine mates"; "Artistic, clever and difficult second move"; "Beautiful 'mirror,' and two pure mates"; "A problem of the highest class"; "A beautiful conception"; "A real treat"; "Aptly described by you as artistic!"; "A beauty!"; "Delightful"; "Mates few but sparkling"; "Pretty and pleasing"; "The best problem I have come across for years, and it has given me *many* hours' enjoyment"; etc., etc.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,283 have been received from I. M. Brown, W. R. Rayer, E. C. de Segundo, Heureka, E. G. Barlow, C. White, Clephane, A. I. D. Stewart, Dr. Edridge-Green, M. E. M. Jago, B. C. Dickinson, E. A. Lassen, G. W. Hutchinson, P. Martin, S. W. Garrod, J. E. Vaughan, J. R. Wilson, E. A. Chamberlain, S. H. Hossell, H. C. Robson, H. H. Greenway, H. W. Meadows, R. W. Seaton, Mrs. Stewart, H. T. Asche, J. P. Orr, F. E. Peake, Sapere Aude, A. Wingate, Ballygiblin, J. F. Powell, Gerard, A. E. H., J. H. Hardman Brown, Tramp, M. Nierenstein, R. H. Bradford, R. H. Thompson, J. I. Binks, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, R. H. Kettle, Shay, Emily Chase, F. Hurst, A. M. Pass, J. F. Robins, C. E. Craig, W. Friedland, H. St. John-Brooks, Grace B. Brydon, F. J. Fisher, S. A. Baldock, Edgley, F. Bourne, F. H. Summers, V. L. Hawkins, Vane, J. W. Pearson, Rev. W. Scott, A. B. Gupta, Horace H. King, V. H. Sladen, T. Walsh, G. M. Sainsbury, R. E. Aspin, Mala, S. D. Gibson, A. Ward, J. Silbersweig, and J. Rebero.

A REAL FIGHTING GAME.

The following real fighting game, played in one of the recent international tournaments, incidentally proves, once again, the futility of attempting to hold the gambit pawn in the "Queen's Gambit":

White. Tartakover.	Black. Bogoljuboff	White. Tartakover.	Black. Bogoljuboff
1 P—Q4	P—Q4	23 Q—Q3	P—R5
2 P—QB4	P—QB3	24 Q x P!	B—B3 (f)
3 Kt—QB3	Kt—B3	25 Q—Q3	P x P
4 B—Kt5	P x P	26 P—Q5	P—Kt7 (g)
5 B x Kt	KP x B	27 K x P	Q—Q2
6 P—K3	P—QKt4	28 P—R5	B—R5 (h)
7 P—QR4	P—Kt5	29 R—K4!	Q—Kt5 (ch)
8 Kt—Kt sq	B—B3	30 K—B sq	P—B4
9 Q—B sq	P—B6 (a)	31 R—K3!	B—B3 (i)
10 P x P	B x B	32 Kt—B5! (j)	K—B1
11 K x B	P—QB4	33 Kt—K6	R—QKt sq
12 Kt—B3	B—K2	34 R—Kt sq	P—Kt6 (k)
13 P—KKt3	BP x P (b)	35 R x Q	P x R
14 Kt x P	Q—Q4	36 Kt—Kt5 (ch)	B x Kt
15 K—Kt sq	Kt—B3	37 P x B	P—Kt7
16 Kt—Q2	R—Q sq (c)	38 Q—B5 (ch)	K—Kt sq
17 P—QB4!	Q—Q2	39 Q—K (ch)	K—R2
18 QKt—Kt3	Q—Kt2	40 Q—Kt4 (ch)	K—Kt sq
19 P—B4	P—KR4 (d)	41 R—K sq	R x P
20 Q—B sq	Kt x Kt	42 K—Kt sq	P—Kt6
21 P x Kt	P—B4 (e)	43 P—Kt6!	Resigns (l)
22 R—K sq	K—B sq		

(a) Apparently the main object of holding the gambit pawn: if 10. B x B, P x P!

(b) Inviting the Knight into the centre is not to Black's advantage. He could not, however, play 13 . . . Kt—B3; because of 14. P x BP, B x P; 15. P x P! Or, 14 . . . Q—Q6 (ch); 15. K—Kt2, P x P; 16. Kt x P, B x P (?); 17. Kt—QKt5!

(c) Perhaps P x P; 17. Q x P, Kt x Kt; 18. P x Kt, Castles; might have been better; although White would have remained with a passed pawn, and Knight versus Bishop for the end-game.

(d) Nothing good comes of this attack. Castles; was, at any rate, safer; and if 20. Kt—KB5, Q—Q2.

(e) To prevent P—Kt4, in reply to P—R5.

(f) If P x P; 25. P—Q5, P x P (ch); 26. R x P, with the better game.

(g) The only chance to maintain some attack.

(h) If at once, Q—Kt5 (ch); 29. Q—Kt3.

(i) Obviously, if Q x P (ch); 32. R—B3.

(j) All exceedingly instructive. If now, Q x P (ch); then, 33. K—Kt2, Q—Kt5 (ch); 34. R—Kt3!

(k) Desperation! If 34 . . . Q—R4; 35. Kt—Kt5 (ch), etc., should win easily. And if 34 . . . Q—R5; then, 36. Q x P, Q x RP (?); 37. R x P (ch)!

(l) Mate is threatened by Q—K8 (ch). If 43 . . . R—KB sq; 44. Q—K6 (ch), followed by Q—Q6! A most interesting game.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

The committee earnestly appeal for generous financial help to meet the heavy extra expense of sending a British team to Hamburg to play in the International Tournament for the Hamilton Russell Cup in July; and for suitably entertaining the foreign players in the Congress to take place at Scarborough later in July and August. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the B.C.F., Mr. L. B. Rees, St. Aubans, Redhill, Surrey.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,312,
(The Second of the Quarter.)

The garden shows them, and they bring
Delicious hint of coming spring.

1. Ice is a useful thing to get,
   And then the rent is quickly met.
2. Paris commemorates defeat
   Of Austrian enemy in street.
3. Five little words must be combined,
   And sacred music we can find.
4. Points, prelate, numbers, virtues, bird,
   All of them will suggest our word.
5. Who seeks for half discovers one,
   And finds that it cannot be done.
6. An instrument of music see,
   Wherein is visible a tree. REMUS.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,311, AND ANSWER.

First and last, the ancient Greek
Used the letters which you seek.

1. Stir or fuss by this is meant.
2. Tepid or indifferent.
3. Fragrancy or pleasant scent.
4. To suspend equivalent.
5. Fleet, but not omnipotent. SILEX.

1.	A				D				O
2.	L	U	K	E	W	A	R	M	
3.	P		E	R		F	U	M	E
4.	H			A		N			G
5.	A		R		M	A	D		A

NOTE.—Light 5. Or, Atalanta.

Acrostic No. 1,310 (*Queen Knave*).—Correct answers were received from 126 solvers, incorrect from 4; total, 130.

The new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* furnishes evidence that Antioch was called a golden city; "Antakia" is, therefore, accepted for the sixth light of No. 1,308.

MOR.—The A.E. considers all pleas, but has not space to answer all individually. Your statements lacked references; and if they are correct, they are not quite relevant.

BARODA.—Chartered accountants audit accounts.

LAST QUARTER.

Full marks for the series was 73, a number attained by Edin and Wait; Avalon, Kettledrum, Leumel, Magarite, Mawso, Mor, Olly, Roc, Slugo, Soham, and Wahed scored 72. These thirteen solvers are requested to write, as soon as possible, to the A.E., stating whether they agree with this estimate of their scores. Any other solver who claims to have missed not more than one light should also write to that effect. Correspondents must give their real names and addresses, as well as their pseudonyms.

Continued from preceding column.

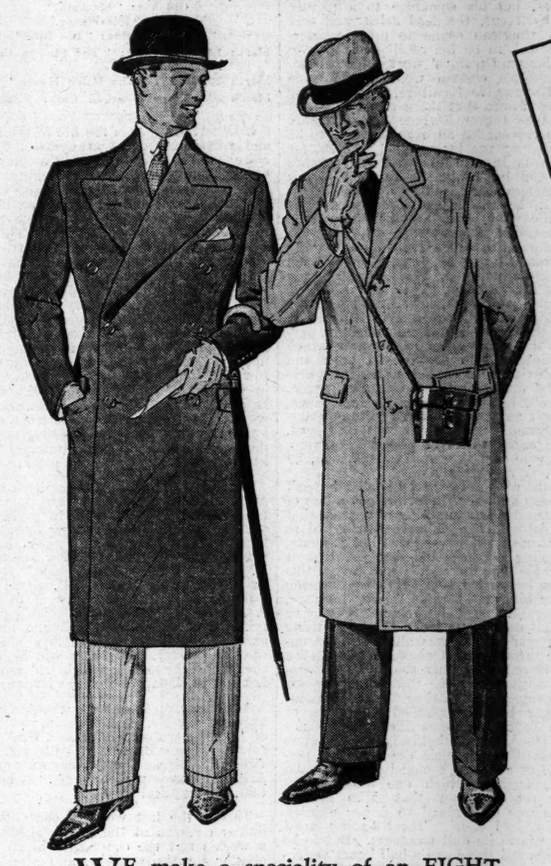
really suggested which of alternative penalties is to be claimed, and the right to exact a penalty lapses (see Law 58).

R. M. L. inquires what Z, holding Spades, x, x, x; Hearts J, 10, x, x, x; Clubs, A, Q, J, 10, x, should say at the score love all in the rubber game after the following bidding: Z, "One Club"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "One No-trump"; B, "No Bid." Answer.—Z's hand is a two-suiter which is best played in a suit and may be of little value to his partner in a "No-trump" declaration. He should now bid "Two Hearts" to give his partner the option of a further bid.

J. H. H. inquires if Z is justified in the hand discussed above (Spades, Q, 9, 8, x, x; Hearts, A, J, 9, x; Diamonds, K, Q, 9, x) in making an original bid of "One Spade." Answer.—The bid would be justified with the Knave of Spades in place of a small Spade. The difference is an important one, but not one which is usually appreciated during the bidding of hands from actual play like this one. The outside strength of a hand requires to be increasingly stronger as the strength in trumps diminishes.

J. P. T. inquires whether the following final bid by B is an informatory double: Z, "One Club"; A "No Bid", Y, "No Bid"; B, "Double"; Z, "One No-trump"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "Double," and all pass Answer.—A player may double more than once informatorily, and the partner (A in this case) should take out the double. The real consideration here is that while A had not bid and the bidding is still low, B can press him to show his suit without the risk of being wrongly interpreted.

Harrods



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HOTELS—*Continued from Page One.*

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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

A PLAY OF UPLIFT.

By JAMES AGATE.

Royalty. Monday, March 10.

"APPEARANCES."

A Play. By Garland Anderson.

"The wish," said some early aphorist, "is father to the thought," and a cynical world used to be content to take the proverb at its face value. Then came the Coué-ists who expanded the proverb to mean that if the wish was strong enough it could beget the action. You had only to believe yourself to be better and you *were* better. From this easily follows what Mr. Garland Anderson, in a little booklet entitled "From Newsboy and Bellboy to Playwright," calls the Principle of Success. According to this principle a man can, if he wills it sufficiently, become an archbishop or a snake-charmer, score a century against the Australians, or swim the Channel. Mr. Anderson himself decided to become a playwright, and explains the way in which his difficulties smoothed themselves out as follows:—"The question might arise here, How did you know the technique of dramatic writing, having never learned? My answer is that intellectually I knew nothing about technique, but with faith in the presence of the principle of success (or God within), I knew all about it. So anyone who has ever cut their finger, be it ever so slight, and it has healed, must of necessity know *this presence is with them always.*" Mr. Anderson's grammar may be shaky, but there is no shakiness about his sincerity. Now let us see how that sincerity works itself out in play form.

Adhering like glue to the aforesaid Principle of Success, Mr. Anderson shows a coloured bell-boy who overthrew obstacles by pretending that they didn't exist, and shamed the Devil by the simple process of sticking to the truth and rejecting corroboration. Except in the matter of his colour Carl was indistinguishable from all those little prigs crystallised by George Macdonald in the person of the Marquis of Lossie. Alas, that he contrived to make an enemy of one Jack Wilson, an evil-living lawyer who wanted to marry Louise Thornton. Now when Carl was not hopping about answering bells he was in the habit of immersing himself in a book whose title was not divulged but might have been "The Pilgrim's Progress," "From Log Cabin to White House," or simply Smiles's "Self Help." Whatever it was, it was obviously a well of endeavour pure and undefiled into which, moreover, this Infant Samuel had persuaded Louise to dip her innocent beak. To such effect that Louise began to doubt the moral and spiritual perfections of her lover Jack Wilson, and to the point of putting off marrying him. Perceiving this, Wilson told Carl that if he did not persuade Louise to marry him, Wilson, he would make it the worse for him, Carl.

Lapses from Logic.

To the European playgoer these triangular and inter-racial negotiations may have a certain oddity, as to which one can only repeat that a play has to be got going somehow. Carl, closing his eyes in silent communion, declared that nothing could be the worse for him; his strength was as the strength of ten bell-boys because his heart, etc., etc. And with this Tennysonian sentiment he called Wilson's bluff. Whereupon Wilson put down a royal flush, for that night Carl was accused of assaulting a white woman. At the trial things looked very black for our dusky Gala had, who protested his innocence and maintained that if a man is innocent his protestation will be enough. Nor would Carl have a lawyer—in which our playwright showed himself wise, for the first thing any lawyer would have done would have been to ask Carl why a guilty man should not make exactly the same defence. This brings me to our artless little play's two failures in logic. Mr. Anderson set out to prove that the unaided truth would win through; what the play showed was the truth getting horribly the worst of it. Carl, in fact, was about to be found guilty when a surprise was sprung upon the Court. We learned that the woman alleged to have been assaulted was in the pay of the prosecuting lawyer, Jack Wilson, who had "framed" the whole affair to spite Carl! "Whaur noo," we may ask, was Carl's Principle of Success, since he owed his acquittal to something outside it?

The second logical failure is more subtle, and may well have escaped attention. Mr. Anderson's play has, we are told, subdued America. Here we must ask whether it would have achieved this conquest if the negro bell-hop, whose success it was to demonstrate, had in fact been played by a member of that race and not by Mr. Dario Shindell, who endowed the part with the romance of finely chiselled features, and graces Eastern rather than Southern. In other words, Mr. Anderson set out to prove two things and then proved their opposites, but so cannily that the audience went contentedly home. Which looks as though the Principle of Success were capable of more guile than the casual playgoer might imagine. When the play desisted from uplifting the paler races and was content to be a mere play—in which, by the way, there were exposed many devious and wily transactions concerning a tin or other mine which I have not space to explore—whenever the play held a normal theatrical course it was very good.

Mr. Shindell succeeded in being meek without being abject; and then there was Mr. Doe Doe Green. Mr. Green is a coloured comedian with a rolling eye, a natural generosity, and a childish likeableness which made everybody in the theatre take to him at sight. His acting, too, was full of gusto and comic splendour. He proposed to telephone, and at once the instrument, approached so timorously, became a deadly, ambushed thing. Our playwright liking simplicity as well as truth to prevail, in the trial-scene the evil lawyer could, of course, do nothing with Mr. Green's Rufus, who, when he stood down from the witness-box, brought forth the most protracted round of applause I have encountered for a long time. This actor's beaming, stove-like countenance was so much the most warming and lively thing on the stage that it was a fine bit of production which invited him to mask his face with his hand through all that part of the scene when Rufus is not in action. Otherwise we should have seen little else. But Mr. Bernard Nedell produced capitally throughout.

to nine a young man came in and virtually died on us. Then for another hour nothing more happened except that various young women clustered together about some love-affairs which were as dull as they were entangled. At ten o'clock precisely the first event of importance occurred. Ingram, the live artist, put his signature to a picture painted by Trent, the dead artist, and sold it to an American dealer to provide somebody we took to be his newly-married wife with a thousand pounds' worth of comforts. The third-act curtain went up on some new and expensive furniture, and presently we became aware that there was a choice of issues. Was Ingram, whose forged picture had been reproduced all over America, to be blackmailed by the little model who sat for Kent? Was Ingram to suffer the forger's penalty and be unable to live up to his stolen masterpiece? Neither of these things happened. Instead he had taken to smoking opium and to painting self-portraits which stood confessed as the work of Trent. A dream followed in which Trent appeared and told Ingram that as he, Ingram, had stolen Trent's reputation, he, Trent, was stealing Ingram's individuality. This was mixed up with some incomprehensibilities whereby Ingram's wife had been sent to America to become the dealer's mistress in part payment of the repurchased masterpiece which Ingram intended to destroy. I hope and believe this to be a correct statement. Presently the dealer and the wife reappeared. There were no jealousies or recriminations, but Trent's name was restored to the masterpiece, Ingram's self-portrait was destroyed, we were asked to forget about the opium, and the wife said it was dawn. Which, by the way, it very nearly was.

What the author meant by it all I haven't the vaguest notion. There was not a line of wit in the play, nor anything of wisdom that I could detect. The characters remarked to one another that it never rains but it pours, that nothing succeeds like success, that it is never too late to mend; and when this mine was exhausted, they fell to paraphrasing the triter bits of "Hamlet." For instance, the dying man said blithely: "Sooner or later, what does it matter? The great thing is to be ready." It was all hopelessly undramatic throughout. Out of a cast of eleven characters only five had the remotest connection with the plot, the remaining six being as superfluous as they were loquacious. Mr. Edgar Norfolk breathed something of life into Ingram, and as Trent Mr. James Fenton passed sympathetically away. It is also pleasant to chronicle the agreeable performance of an artist's model by Miss Celia Johnson, against which one must unfortunately set the fact that Miss Beatrix Thomson was condemned to dither unintelligibly in gold lamé. Theatre-going must obviously have its dull moments. But to be asked to spend three and a-half hours watching an aimless coterie come to no point is to have too great a strain put upon one's indulgence.

Vaudeville. Wednesday, March 12.

"ENCHANTMENT."

A Comedy. By J. Jefferson Farjeon.

Arthur Bowen and Elsie Brown are travelling in a train which becomes snowbound. They paddle through the snow, and after some time strike a cottage in the heart of Loamshire. Elsie, who is a typist, tells Arthur that she is Lady Ermyntrude Carstairs, and Arthur, who is a clerk, says he is Lord Marchester. Presently they are joined by a seedy individual who pretends to be a desperate character, and by a nondescript fellow in an ulster who pretends to be a detective. The quartet is presently joined by the owners of the cottage, a Duke and his newly married Duchess, who pretend to be footman and housemaid. This theme would have given Sir James Barrie yet another occasion for skating wittily over the mawkish ice. Mr. A. A. Milne would doubtless have cut many graceful figures on that unsubstantial floor. Mr. Ben Travers would have seized the chance of permitting Mr. Ralph Lynn to outrival Mr. Winkle in his desperate slitherings. Heaven knows what Mr. Shaw would have done with a sextet of disparate individuals immured in a parlour for three mortal hours! Grasping firmly his twin nettles of sentiment and fancy, Mr. Farjeon has provided a piece admirably suited for country-house theatricals, since everybody dresses up and there is not one word in it to bring the blush of non-comprehension to the cheek of the smallest Tweeny.

Mr. Jack Hobbs played the lord with a nice infusion of the clerk, though why his clerk should have had so liberal an infusion of the lord stumped me. Miss Madeleine Carroll looked so sweet that one forgot to notice whether she was acting or not. As the desperado Mr. Charles Groves went on doing the same humorous thing throughout the evening with almost wearisome perfection, while as the nondescript Mr. Edwin Greenwood duly baffled description. Mr. Richard Gray's Duke impersonating a footman was an elaborate study in the purple and the plush, and Miss Lydis Sherwood's Duchess masquerading as a housemaid comported herself, I have no doubt, suitably. To watch this play was rather like endeavouring to eat one's own weight of sugar-candy. But the audience stuck it to the end. Babefully,

Kingsway. Saturday, March 15.

"THE ARTIST AND THE SHADOW."

A Play. By George Dunning Gribble.

May one suggest that the first thing every young playwright should do who wants to write a good play—and that, presumably, is the notion—is to decide what he means his play to be about? Not every dramatist has the discursive genius of Mr. Shaw, who can begin a play nowhere and end everywhere. The late Tom Taylor, who was no fool, said that all plays should be in three acts. In the first the playwright must tell the audience what he is going to do; in the second he must do it in front of the audience; in the third he must tell the audience that he has done it, and in case of obtuseness explain what it is that he has done.

Mr. George Dunning Gribble breaks every one of old Tom's rules. Throughout this long, rambling, diffuse muddled play he does not at any time let the audience know precisely what it is that he is heading for. Is our entertainment ethical, philosophical, metaphysical? Is the piece an excursion into Poe's realms of mystery and imagination? Is it a satire voicing the artist's protest against the middle-man? We do not know. The play began at eight o'clock, and for fifty minutes nothing whatever happened except that the inmates of a studio in that dismallest of quarters, the Latin one, blethered and havered about nothing in particular. Things livened up a bit when at a quarter

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

To-day.—Arts: "La Piccola."
March 17.—Daly's: "A Song of Sixpence."
Old Vic: "Macbeth."
Court: "Misalliance."
Southampton: "Rio Rita."
March 18.—Everyman: "The Fire in the Opera House."
March 20.—Arts: "The Doll's House."
March 23.—Three Hundred Club: "Socrates."

How adventurous is the life of the theatre, and what surprises it always has to offer! Here is "Journey's End," a play by a hitherto unknown author, lacking in just those qualities which are supposed to please the public, celebrating to-morrow its 500th performance—a performance which is to be followed at the Prince of Wales's Theatre by a gathering of well-wishers and friends invited by the management. Here is "Bitter Sweet," an entertainment of a totally different kind, approaching its 300th performance (by the way, Miss Ivy St. Helier, who has been ill, has now returned to the cast). Here is "Michael and Mary," Mr. A. A. Milne's piece at the St. James's, playing with not a vacant seat since its opening (to-morrow will be the fiftieth performance). And in contrast there is the débâcle of "The Intimate Revue" at the Duchess, which was withdrawn after a single boisterous evening, but will be put on again (possibly at another theatre and with another producer) when it has been brought up to the mark.

There is in the meantime no lack of enterprise in the theatre; and the latest actor (and author and producer) to go into management is Mr. Frank Vosper. In three or four weeks' time Mr. Vosper hopes to produce at the Lyric, as a successor to "Murder on the Second Floor," a dramatised version of Miss G. B. Stern's novel "Debonair." The difficulty is to find an actress for the name-part, which calls for a mixture of superficially extreme modernity and fundamental respectability not at all easy to portray. The play will be in three acts and eight scenes, which will range from London to Budapest and the Italian Riviera.

A tenancy of the Palace Theatre has been acquired by Mr. Lee Ephraim; at the end of April he will stage "Heads Up," a musical play from Broadway, with Mr. Sydney Howard, Miss Louise Brown, and Mr. Arthur Margetson in the cast. It has, I am told, "a nautical flavour."

This is the last week of the Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Savoy Theatre; after a week's rest the company will go to Manchester for three weeks, and afterwards to Birmingham. The D'Oyly Carte operas will be succeeded at the Savoy by "The Damask Rose" on Wednesday week. Mr. John Morel, a young English baritone, makes his stage début as Stanislas, while Miss Wilma Berkeley, an Australian discovery of Melba's, plays opposite him. Others in the cast are Mr. Walter Passmore, Miss Amy Augarde, Mr. Billy Leonard, Mr. Tom Shelford, and Miss Nancy Lovat. Mr. Arthur Wood is to conduct and there will be a chorus of sixty. The Savoy will provide 400 unreserved seats at 3s. 6d. and less.

Mr. Noel Scott's comedy drama, "Traffic," which was first produced at Southampton last Monday, will be at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, this week. Miss Mary Glynne and Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry head a cast which includes Miss Nesta Elizabeth, Miss Eleanor Street, and Messrs. Tony de Lungo, Ashton Pearse, John Clifford, Walter Pemberton, Lionel D'Aragon, and Henry Pring.

As Mr. Edgar Wallace has arranged to produce "On the Spot" at Wyndham's Theatre on April 2, the run of "The Calendar" will end on March 29. Arrangements have been made to revive "The Calendar," which is still playing to big business, at another West End theatre at a very early date.

Among the players whom Auriol Lee has assembled for the production of John van Druten's play "After All," which will be played at the Arts Theatre on April 2, are Mr. Laurence Olivier, Mr. Clive Morton, Miss Muriel Aked, Miss Joyce Kennedy, and Miss Helen Haye.

At Daly's Theatre, by permission of Messrs. Basil Foster and Tom Miller, on Tuesday afternoon, April 8, Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson and Mr. Lawrence Anderson will appear in a new one-act play, "The Door," by Ruth Landa (daughter of Mr. M. J. Landa, the journalist); Mr. Arthur Wontner, Mr. Lawrence Hanray and Mr. Hay Petrie will appear in "Count Albany," by Donald Carswell; Miss Margery Bryce, Miss Betty Hardy, Mr. Wilfred Fletcher, Mr. John Killner and Mr. Rupert Siddons in "The Coffee Stall," by M. E. Forwood; and Miss Iris Baker, Miss Renee de Vaux and Miss Yvonne Rorie in "The K.C.'s Comedy," by Giles Playfair, from a story by Leonard Merrick. The matinée is being organised by the Liberal Musical and Dramatic Union, of which Sir Nigel Playfair is the president.

Forthcoming productions include "Suspense," a war play by Patrick MacGill, which will succeed "Jew Süss" at the Duke of York's, and which shows a group of Tommies in a captured German dug-out beneath which a mine is being driven; "Cape Forlorn," a play by Frank Harvey, of which the action passes entirely in a lighthouse off the coast of New Zealand, and which will succeed the same author's play, "The Last Enemy," at the Fortune; and "Out of the Blue," which was recently produced by J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre at the Arts Theatre Club (it is an adaptation by Michael Orme from the Viennese play by Hans Schlumberg), and which, on April 1, will succeed "Dandy Dick" at the Lyric, Hammersmith.

The Coliseum is presenting some good sketches. To-morrow Miss Mary Clare will appear in "A Family Affair," by Marjorie Bowen (who, so rumour says, is the mysterious George Preedy), and Mr. Joseph Greenwald will be seen in a Jewish comedy, "For Sale" (he will appear later in a full-length play). To-morrow week Mr. Donald Calthrop comes to the Coliseum in "Cocky," a dramatic sketch concerning an adventure with a woman in a mask.

Next Sunday and the following Monday afternoon will see the production of Mr. Clifford Bax's "Socrates," which will be presented by the Three Hundred Club (now, of course, amalgamated with the Stage Society) at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Mr. Lewis Casson plays Socrates, Miss Dorothy Massingham Xantippe, Mr. Oliver Johnston Crito, Mr. Emlyn Williams Agathon, Mr. Nigel Clark Alcibiades, and Mr Peter Ridgeway Aristophanes, while others in the cast are Messrs. Frank Moore, Graham Stuart, Roland Culver, R. Claude Pascoe, Lawrence Ireland, Osmund Willson, Howeson Culff, Miss Celia Johnson, Miss Ann Casson, and Miss Mary Casson. Two other new plays by Mr. Bax will shortly be seen in the West End.

Owing to an accident to a leading member of the company, Miss Marie Rambert's special dancing matinée arranged for Friday next, at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, has been postponed until later on in the summer season.—Next Friday and Saturday the King's College, London, Literary Society will present Yeats's "Countess Cathleen" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," by Anatole France.—On Friday week Miss Ninette de Valois is giving a matinée of plays for dancers and ballets at the Lyric, Hammersmith, at which Yeats's "Fighting the Waves" will have its first London performance, and the other items in the programme will be "So Fair a Satrap," by Gordon Bottomley; "Les Petits Riens," a ballet with music by Mozart; and "The Picnic," a ballet with music by Vaughan Williams. Mr. Constant Lambert will be the musical director.—"Measure for Measure," in modern dress, will be given by the Dramatic Society of the London School of Economics on Thursday and Friday next.—Miss Ruby Ginner is to give a lecture-demonstration on "The Revived Greek Dance as an Educational Force in Modern Life" at the Central Hall, Westminster, next Thursday.

D. P.

THE AMATEURS.

Last night, at the Embassy Theatre, the Ministry of Pensions Amateur Operatic Society concluded a series of performances of Messager's delightful opera, "Monsieur Beaucaire." The whole cast, composed of senior and junior officials of the service, showed ability, and has every reason to be proud of its performance. The most convincing performances were given by Mr. Frederick Yeomans (the hero), who sang and acted with ease and assurance, and Miss Dorothy Heywood, who made a dainty Lady Mary Carlisle. Mention should also be made of Mr. Alan Rawle (Philip Molyneux), Mr. L. Ferrott Prince (Duke of Winterset), and Miss Louie White (Lucy). The chorus sang well, and the small orchestra under the direction of Mr. Thomas Smith played competently.

The Birkbeck College Amateur Operatic Society produced "The Yeomen of the Guard" last week at the College Theatre. Some good individual and team work was done by the fifty members of the cast, especially Margery Houghton, who made a charming heroine, and Mr. Harold Rudd as Colonel Fairfax. The well-trained and picturesquely dressed chorus added to the attractiveness of the play.

G. P.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC

Continued from page 7.

Lloyd Powell.

For the most part the well-known pianist, Lloyd Powell, once more devoted himself, at his recital at Grotrian Hall on Wednesday, to music not more than a century old. The one exception—the Bach C minor Toccata and Fugue—was played with so much authority, so much rhythmic justice, that it would have formed a fitting prelude to a rather more significant programme than followed it. The Scriabin Sonate-Fantaisie, in G sharp minor, Op. 19, a work in the composer's Chopinesque vein, was felicitously touched, but could hardly carry conviction of profundity. This was followed by groups of numerous short pieces by Chopin, Debussy and others, the evanescent charm of which the pianist's gifts of *cantabile* touch and of tone-colour aided him to release. The little Chopin Mazurka, in C sharp minor, was particularly attractive. Mr. Powell had a full and appreciative audience.

Emile Baume.

Emile Baume, a young pianist who played at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday, seems to have a special affinity with the spirit of Liszt. He included this master's transcription of the Bach Prelude and Fugue in A minor, and his B minor Sonata was the centrepiece of his programme. A more satisfactory interpretation of this highly exacting work, avoiding saccharinity on the one hand and pomposity on the other, is not often heard; and when it is added that the technical finish left little to be desired, it should be sufficiently clear that his abilities are of an uncommon order.

H. F.

THE GALLERIES.

THE LAST OF ITALY.

COMMUNAL PAINTING.

By FRANK RUTTER.

Thursday next will be the last day of the Exhibition of Italian Art at Burlington House. Thereafter all who wish to continue their studies of Italian painting will be able to do so with equal profit and under far more pleasant conditions at the National Gallery. The popular success of the exhibition has been more than a little embarrassing to the serious student, who, since the opening day, has invariably found the way to the work he particularly wished to study blocked by a crowd of sightseers. It would be pleasant to think all these were equally keen students of art, but it is probable that great numbers came with no better motive than curiosity. To my personal knowledge the exhibition was visited by many people who, when they have been in Italy, never dreamt of entering a museum, and quite a considerable portion of "gate-money" has been paid by people who have never yet been inside the National Gallery. Under these conditions "success" is dearly paid for by the humble students who have been elbowed out from this rare opportunity for comparative research.

The policy of hanging pictures high up has been more than justified by the event. However great the crowd, it has always been possible to see Botticelli's "Derelitta" and his "Birth of Venus." For this we are duly grateful, and another time—if there is another time—it would be good policy to raise the hanging-line of all exhibits. After Botticelli no one artist has excited more interest among both connoisseurs and the general public than Antonio Pollaiuolo, even if uncertainty persists about some of the paintings attributed to him. But this wonderful exhibition will have failed to bring enlightenment to the majority if the public has not realised by this time that painting was far more a co-operative business in the past than it is supposed to be in the present.

TRADESMEN AND ARTISTS.

In the fifteenth century, when painting was indeed an art, the painters only professed to be tradesmen to-day all painters profess to be artists—but the majority of them are merely traders. When a Florentine ordered a picture from Verrochio, say, he no more expected that every bit of the surface had been painted by the master than we today imagine that Mr. Selfridge or Mr. Harrod with his own hands has made the goods we buy from his store. But the Florentine did believe—and rightly—that by placing his order with Verrochio he would be sure of getting a painting of a certain style and a certain quality. So able were many of the assistants, and so closely did their handiwork emulate that of the master, that in much Florentine painting of the fifteenth century the attribution of the work is a mere matter for conjecture. Hence the attribution of that delightful "Young Lady" (119) from the Poldi Pezzoli Museum to four different painters by four equally eminent experts. Honesty compels us to recognise the extreme difficulty of arriving at anything approaching certainty in these matters; but so long as wealthy collectors rate a mere attribution higher than the quality of the painting, so long will experts be tempted to be more positive about an attribution than, under happier conditions, their conscience would permit them to be. That is the common sense of the matter, and everybody who knows anything about old paintings knows it to be the truth.

CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.

My contention a little while back that British painters had derived little inspiration, as a class, from Italian art finds much support in the Loan Exhibition of "Contemporary British Paintings," opened this week in aid of the Prince of Wales's General Hospital. One exhibit only here has an obvious connection with anything on view at Burlington House. This is the head "Fabain" by Mr. G. L. Brockhurst, A.R.A.—one of the most perfect things in the exhibition—the relation of which to the Milanese School will be clear to all who have studied the portraits by Boltraffio and Ambrogio da Predis in Gallery V. at Burlington House.

One tribute to Italy—and yet this is an exceedingly good collection of contemporary British painting, though it might have been still better had the forty-six exhibits been reduced to twenty-five or so. It is not often that Messrs. Knoedler and Co. organise an exhibition, but when they do it is usually of high interest, and this is no exception. It is a great joy to see again, after the lapse of many years, "The Birdcage," by Henry Tonks, and to find that one's early enthusiasm for this beautiful work was so right and just. The exhibition of this masterpiece should help many of the younger generation to understand the reverence we elders feel for the work of Mr. Tonks. Next to it hang "The Golden Valley," by Mr. Wilson Steer—a fine example of what I am inclined to think his best landscape period—and the radiant, iridescent "Boys Bathing" of Mrs. Swynnerton, which will prove to subsequent generations how fine a painter and colourist a woman-artist can be. Augustus John and Lucien Pissarro are not quite so well represented as they might have been, but Mr. Sickert's "Baccarat" splendidly illustrates all his old powers and his colour advance during the last decade, while the pale, atmospheric "Children on the Beach: Hazy Morning" is a deliciously characteristic and little-known early work by Sir William Orpen.

Sir George Clausen's "Twilight Interior," Charles Ginner's substantial and thoroughly wrought landscape "Slieve Bignian," and Prof. Wm Rothenstein's "Barn, Ricks and Cart" are the three outstanding paintings in the upstairs gallery. Other works of special interest below include Walter Russell's exquisite "Portrait of Mrs. Forbes," Sir John Lavery's "Lady Norah Graham," Lamb's "Girl with a Book," Sir Charles Holmes's "Outside the Walls," Duncan Grant's "Boat Houses, Twickenham," J. B. Manson's "Cypress Trees at Martigues," Stanley Spencer's "Landscape," Matthew Smith's "Roses Out of Doors," Peploe's "White Roses," and James Pryde's "The Archway," though the last is not quite up to the best standard of this distinguished artist. Some idea of the quality of the exhibition can be formed from this list. Traces of French, Flemish, and Dutch influences can be found in plenty: but there is nothing that takes us back to Italy save the polished perfection of Mr. Brockhurst's portrait.

CEDRIC MORRIS.

Mr. Cedric Morris, who has already won distinction by his intimate and decorative painting of flowers and birds maintains his individual and interesting treatment of these subjects in his new paintings at Messrs. Arthur Tooth's galleries. This year he also shows a great advance in his landscape compositions. These, like his closely-seen flowerpieces, are often named after the months in which they were painted, a proceeding which should help the spectator to feel the "mood" of the picture. "November" (7), for example, conveys in vigorous brush-strokes the rain-sodden atmosphere of that lugubrious month, but also its rich variety of greens, browns and greys. The colour in these landscapes has a fine mellow quality sometimes, as in "Barns at Shelly Priory" (13), coming near to the work of Mr. Duncan Grant. But best of all, perhaps, is "The River Stour in Flood" (5), which not only gives a fine sense of space in its excellent recession, but also has a tangled richness of pattern in the design, largely thanks to the calligraphic drawing of the bare-branched tree in the foreground.

THEATRES.
Continued from page 16.

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By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

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SYBIL THORNDIKE in
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By Georg Kaiser.

GAIETY. (Tem. Bar 6991.) Nightly, at 8.15.
Matinees, Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
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A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. 8.30. Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
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"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."

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A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—EVENING STANDARD.

HAYMARKET. Reg. 6030. 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
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MR. CINDERS.
Musical Comedy. Bobby Howes. (Last 2 Weeks.)
All seats bookable. (Gerrard 0643.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 9606.
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An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

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Prior to West End Presentation.

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By George Dunning Gribble.
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EDGAR NORFOLK, GEORGE de WARFAZ,
BEATRIX THOMSON.
Play produced by Frank Cellier.

LITTLE. (Tem. 6501.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HAMILTON DEANE presents
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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

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By ERNEST NEWMAN.

I had no idea that the tiny hook I cast into the placid waters of the cadenza question would land so many fish. Now we have them, let us see what the catch amounts to.

But first of all a little misunderstanding must be cleared out of the way. I was astonished to learn from a colleague the other evening that, after having read my article on the Courtauld-Sargent concert not once but twice, he was under the impression that I had attributed the cadenzas in the Beethoven and Mozart concertos to Schnabel. How he could have surmised this I could not imagine. What I had said was that "there were some particularly atrocious cadenzas let loose on us in the course of the evening." Perhaps, however, my colleague was misled—and other readers may also have been misled—by a later sentence to the effect that the opening theme of the Mozart D minor concerto was one thing, and "Mr Schnabel's lurid commentary upon it in his cadenza was another." I can see now that the "his" in this sentence can be read in two ways—(a) the lurid commentary in the cadenza that Mr. Schnabel played (the cadenza being "his" only in the sense that it reached us through his instrumentality), which was the sense in which I had intended the word, just as earlier I had spoken of "the first couple of minutes of Schnabel," leaving it to the intelligence of the reader to see that what was meant was that Schnabel was playing not a concerto of his own but one of Beethoven's; (b) the commentary upon the theme in the cadenza was itself from the pen of Mr. Schnabel, which was not at all what I meant to imply. Let me assure my friend that I am much too old and wary a bird to say anything of that kind; I have too wide an experience of this cadenza trash to run the risk of attributing any particular specimen of the trash to any particular manufacturer of this sort of goods.

CRINGING TO THE CLASSICS.

Being happily in complete ignorance of the authors of the cadenzas used at that concert, I was able to see them for just what they are, whereas the victims of superior knowledge fell adoringly, as of course they would do, at the feet of the cadenzas as soon as they learned they were by Beethoven! Is it not about time we got rid of this cringing attitude towards the classics and tried to see each particular work of theirs as it really is? Can a classic never write below his own best? I had an instructive experience in this field many years ago. Someone had played a flute solo (I am not exaggerating the horror, incredible as my story may appear; actually a flute solo) as an encore at a concert. In my notice next day I was rather contemptuous of the musical value of this feeble piece of anonymous music. Thereupon I was asked by someone or other, in awestruck tones, whether I was aware that the author of this wonderful thing that I had so disparaged was Mozart—the implication being that Mozart could *never* do anything that was not inspired! I could not get my informant to see that *he* was the victim of a spurious admiration, while *I*, having no reverential associations in my mind when I listened to the trivial thing, was free to see the triviality of it.

HOMER NODS.

Apparently that type of musical idolator is still among us. The gentleman who wrote to the SUNDAY TIMES last week apparently thinks that all he has to do is to say that these cadenzas came from the pen of Beethoven and the matter is ended! I grieve to hurt him, but I must repeat that the cadenza to the Beethoven concerto was poor stuff, and the cadenza to the Mozart even poorer. This correspondent has the moral support of one of my colleagues on the Press. This gentleman, whose short and simple musical "credo" seems to run something like this, "I believe in Beethoven, Schnabel, and to hell with Wagner," tells us that "those critics who thought that the cadenza in the first movement of the Mozart did violence to the spirit of Mozart, must now be prepared to believe that they understand Mozart better than Beethoven did." Well, why not? Because a composer has written fine music of his own, are we all to take as gospel his view of some other composer who wrote quite another kind of music? Beethoven's attitude towards Mozart was not always one of perfect understanding. He thought the stories of "Don Giovanni" and "Figaro" "frivolous," and he has been followed in this by a modern writer who declares that these subjects are not "edifying." Maybe not; but they are corking good subjects, and anyhow we do not go to the opera house to be edified, still less to be blockheadified; and the people who talk about Mozart in this way can hardly be accepted by the rest of us as models for the "understanding" of Mozart.

WAGNER'S BLUNDER.

The reader will remember the famous passage in the Eroica in which the horn enters with the theme based on the chord of E flat, thus making a dissonance with the A flat and B flat in the violins. For a long time the suspicion was entertained that there was some kind of error here. Ries, at the first rehearsal, opined that "the damned horn-player had come in wrong," for which, we are told, he "narrowly escaped a box on the ear" from Beethoven. Grove tells us that "Wagner and Costa are said, though it is almost incredible, to have made the second violins play G" instead of A flat. Incredible or not, it is perfectly true so far as Wagner at any rate is concerned. He maintained that the A flat was merely a slip of the pen on Beethoven's part; and he persisted in this opinion to his dying day. Now Wagner yielded to no one in his admiration of Beethoven, and it would have been difficult to convince him that anyone in the world understood Beethoven better. Yet he was capable of so ghastly, so monstrous a misunderstanding as this. What would we think of a critic who, in reply to a suggestion that Wagner had seen Beethoven from quite the wrong angle in this matter, were to ask us, "Do you claim to understand Beethoven better than Wagner did?" Our answer would be, "In this case, emphatically yes." The fact that a man is himself a great composer is of itself no guarantee whatever that his view of another composer, or of a particular work of that composer, is one that the rest of us ought to take from him on our bended knees. My respected colleague and the writer of the innocent letter in last week's SUNDAY TIMES are evidently of the school of the dramatic critic in "Fanny's First Play," who always wanted to know the name of the author before he passed judgment on a play, for obviously if it is by a good author it is a good play.

AN IMPERTINENCE.

Let us rid our minds of cant, as Johnson would say. The point is not whether A, B, or C "understands" this or that composer from *his* point of view, but whether he understands him from ours. Our complaint against the cadenza manufacturer—and on the general question I am glad to have the valuable support of Sir Thomas Beecham—is that for those of us in the audience who do not share his view of the work that is being played, his additions to it are an offence and an impertinence. It was one thing when an eighteenth-century composer played his own cadenza to his own work to show off his powers of improvisation, or even when a contemporary pianist or fiddler, to whom the composer's idiom was part of the general musical language of the day, tried to show what *he* could do in this respect. In any case, the audiences of that period looked leniently on these displays of egoism. But it is quite another thing at the present day, when we are interested in a concerto not on account of the man who is playing it but on account of the man who wrote it; and we object to the performer taking advantage of an antiquated custom to foist rubbish of his own on us in the middle of the work—or even rubbish written by another composer. The only cadenzas that should be tolerated in these days are those written by the composer himself not as an afterthought, to comply with a convention and for the mere purpose of display—for in that case they can be almost as tedious and stupid as cadenzas supplied by alien hands—but as organic portions of the tissue of the work, such as the cadenza in the Grieg piano concerto. Performers must get it out of their heads that we have come out primarily to hear them. We have come to hear the concerto, and we want nothing whatever in the concerto that was not written by the composer himself as part of the authoritative version of the concerto. If the performer wants to show us what a fine fellow *he* is, he must take another occasion to do so, and by less objectionable means.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

The L.S.O. Concert.

To the L.S.O. concert on Monday I was drawn mainly by curiosity as to how Abendroth would deal with Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, for Abendroth in general does not set my pulse beating wildly in anticipation: he is just one of the many present-day German conductors who get through their job with technical competence, but betray not a suspicion of genius in their readings. His Tchaikovski was very much what might have been expected. Since the more strenuous parts of the overture gave him more chance for the sort of effects in which he indulges, it was on these parts that he concentrated; and since the love-scene calls for a poetry of imagination and a sensitiveness in the matter of phrasing and nuancing that he does not possess, the love-scene suffered accordingly. The work, indeed, on the strength of Monday's performance, would have been more aptly named "Friar Lawrence" or "The Combat of the Capulets and the Montagues" than "Romeo and Juliet." (To the view that the main love-theme is commonplace, by the way, I cannot subscribe. It only suggests the commonplace in the hands of a commonplace conductor.) Nor, quite apart from questions of interpretation and the higher imagination, could I agree with Abendroth on certain technical points, particularly his usual way of driving a big pair of scissors between the two halves of a phrase whenever he wishes to convey to us that the composer has written a separate slur over each half. He gave us further examples in the Grieg concerto of this inability of his to suggest a breath-pause without turning it into a deep-breathing exercise—in the second bar of the second subject, for instance, where it was instructive to compare his crudity with Cortot's subtlety of articulation. The latter's general reading of the concerto may have been too vigorous for some tastes, but the work was undeniably as alive in the piano as it was dead in the orchestra.

The Gerald Cooper Concert.

At the Gerald Cooper concert on Tuesday the Brosa Quartet gave us, in addition to the Mozart in E flat and the Italian Serenade of Hugo Wolf (in neither of which did their playing make us forget previous performances we have heard of these works), two interesting quasi-novelties. Suk's "Meditation" on the chorale "Svaty Václave" is a thoughtful and imaginative piece of writing, but a foreigner has the uncomfortable feeling that the work is keeping him all the time at a certain distance: evidently, as in the Bach chorale preludes, the changing moods of the music are partly determined by the verbal and other associations of the hymn, and without a knowledge of these it is impossible to see the Meditation as the composer saw it and as his compatriots are likely to see it.

Hindemith's third string quartet is very much like Hindemith in general: it exhibits a tireless volubility and a technical slickness that are not always backed up by the intrinsic value of the ideas. It has enough "to it," however, to make it clear why Hindemith was picked out by intelligent Germans a few years ago as the white hope of the new German music: he was undeniably the best of a rather poor lot. The third quartet fluctuates somewhat uncertainly between the "Tristan" idiom and the new atonality; how uncertain Hindemith was of himself as yet in this latter sphere is shown by the fact that, atonal in intention as the music visibly is in some parts, the ear cannot resist the impulse to keep grouping it into the normal tonal centres.

New Works.

In his own programme note on the new Bax symphony (the third), produced at the B.B.C. concert on Friday, under Sir Henry Wood, the composer tells us that "no title or programme is attached" to the work—and then proceeds to analyse it in terms that suggest some sort of programme. There is, for instance, a theme "of a liturgical character"; there is a "menacing re-entry of the three motto notes"; "the sombre mists of the introduction again flood the landscape"; "there is a final appearance, as in eclipse, of the liturgical theme"; "No. I. of the first movement reappears purged of all its original violence, and the work ends in complete tranquillity"; and so on.

I am not suggesting that the symphony is founded on anything like a definite programme in the older and cruder sense of that term; but I do venture to surmise—for the evidence seems to be there in the music itself—that the themes and their adventures are largely determined by some genre and sequence of moods to which the term "programme," in the more elusive modern sense, can be held to apply. No one doubts the existence of some such "programme" in the two Elgar symphonies, for example—not a programme reducible to anything so clumsy as words, perhaps, but all the same a spiritual drama of some kind evolving at the back of the music and shaping and colouring the music as it in turn evolves. It is not until we know the Elgar symphonies well enough to feel that this or that change in the music is motived by a particular phase or "moment" of this back-of-the-music mentality that we can see the works for the masterpieces of organic structure that they are. I do not mean that as we listen we supply a definite programme to explain the music: rather is it that the music itself, once we have traced the connection of bar with bar, page with page, section with section, spontaneously suggests to the mind a something or other going on at the back of the notes. We do not ask to be told a "programme"; we feel it for ourselves—not a "story" or a "picture," but a logic of the notes that is interpenetrated with the logic of the spiritual experiences that are at the back of the notes.

Familiarity First.

I fancy that not until we know the new Bax Symphony as well as we know those of Elgar shall we be able to say we really understand it. It is rich in fine thinking and significant expression; but it is impossible to avoid the feeling that its many changes of atmosphere and visage and gesture will carry complete conviction only when, through perfect familiarity with the work, its themes and the adventures of the themes have of themselves established in us that sure sense of a something-at-the-back-of-the-notes that gives the Elgar symphonies their superb unity. All one can say about the Bax at a first hearing is that in detail it is often splendid. It would be a poor compliment to the composer to pretend that the details make the same organic unity for us at a single hearing as it took him months of hard thought to establish.

At the Philharmonic concert on the preceding evening we had a second performance of Bax's fine Overture, Elegy and Rondo, which was first given at a Promenade Concert last summer. Thursday's performance, given as it was with a better orchestra, had more power than the first, but at the same time it seemed to drag more. Did Mr. Barbirolli, I wonder, overstate the case for it in his enthusiasm?

Vaughan Williams's new Fantasia on Sussex Folk-Songs left me with little feeling beyond surprise that the composer should waste his time on such commonplace material: either I lack the right æsthetic standard for this sort of thing, or these folk-songs are Hodge at his very dullest and stupidest. Casals, besides being the soloist in the Fantasia, gave us an incomparably eloquent performance of the Schumann cello concerto.

E. N.

FILM NOTES.

PUBLIC TASTE.

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

The absolute absurdity of attempting to rely upon public judgment by a referendum of any kind has been rather strikingly exemplified by Mr. Sidney Bernstein. He issued a questionnaire to the patrons of the Rialto Cinema, Enfield, during the exhibition of the film "Hallelujah." Only ten per cent. of those who attended returned their questionnaires, and in some cases the questions were unanswered. Amongst the questions was a request to say which film, silent or talkie, the voter considered a masterpiece, and the four films that took precedence in the voting were respectively—"The Ten Commandments," "Ben Hur," "Atlantic," and "The Singing Fool." It is my considered opinion that people who can vote in this way have really very little judgment or discrimination, or is it that they have not had sufficient experience upon which to base any sensible opinion? The truth is there is very little relation between first-class critical opinion and public taste.

* * *

There is only one Anna May Wong. Surely such a delectable and accomplished film artist ought not to be wasted in films of the type of "The Flame of Love"?

We have in Miss Wong a personification of the seductive and intriguing beauty of the East. The story is a threadbare remnant from Victorian days—that of the girl who, while in love with the hero, surrenders her chastity to the villain to save her brother from death. Fears of the censor's attitude on the racial question have no doubt lowered the temperature of the whole film. John Longden's handsome Russian lieutenant could have passed for Haitang's brother. The Grand Duke (George Schnell) might have been entertaining a favourite niece rather than exercising the *droit de seigneur*. A good company, the inevitable cabaret scenes, the pageantry of Imperial Russia, and a sinuous dance by Anna May—almost the only chance for her talents—were not sufficient to take the chill off.

* * *

Mr. Alfred Sutro's west-end theatre success "The Laughing Lady," can be seen at the Plaza. Ruth Chatterton, of "The Doctor's Secret" and "Charming Sinners" fame, now on the talkies, takes the rôle of the laughing young society matron. Clive Brook as the lawyer is typically finished and suave.

* * *

All the thrills of tiger-hunting, without any of its dangers, may be experienced by anybody visiting the Palace, where Commander G. M. Dyott's film, "Hunting Tigers in India," is now being shown. The climax of the picture (which is accompanied by a commentary by Commander Dyott) shows the tigers surrounded by a circle of trained elephants and making desperate efforts to escape, but there are also fine photographs of rhinoceroses, deer, and other wild animals.

* * *

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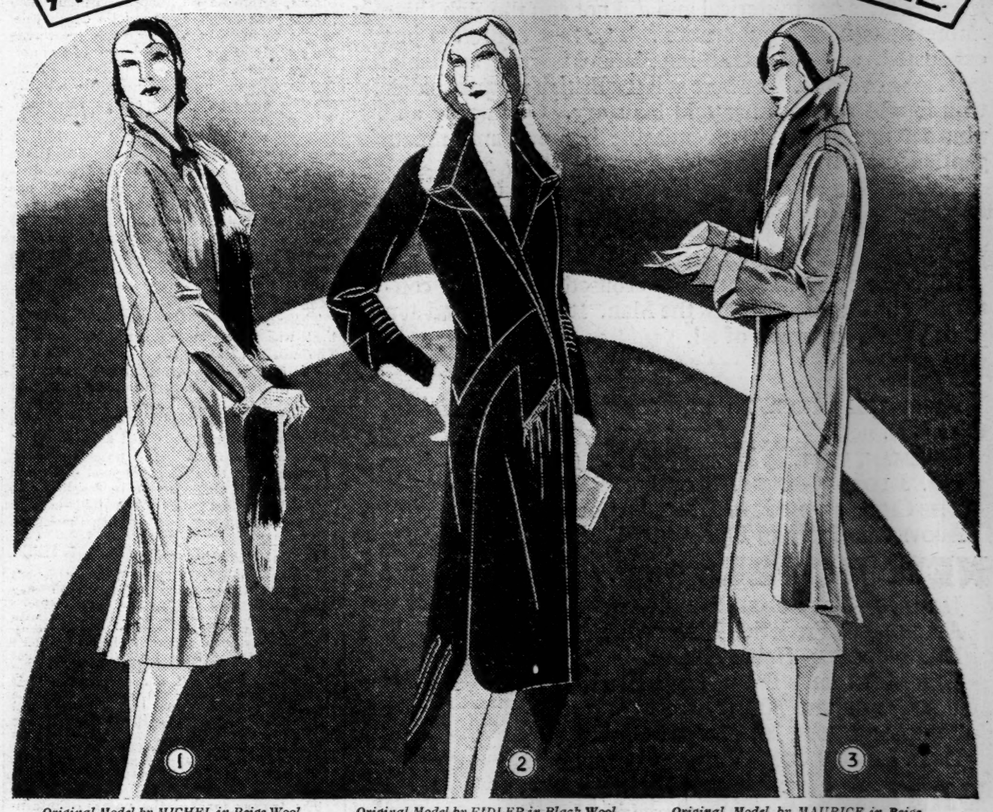

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By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

Among the obscurer records of the Chancery lie a mass of documents, "little known and less used," called Masters Papers. These consist of evidence, affidavits, accounts, etc., on which the Master founded his reports, together with those reports. Now Dr. Leslie Hotson was going through the indexes of this series, "on a quest far removed from Shelley," when his eyes were caught by an entry *Shelley v. Westbrook*. Nothing is more pleasant than to imagine oneself in the shoes of a fortunate man at one of his happy moments. Let us pause to consider the effect of this entry on Dr. Hotson.

Research is a tedious occupation; though there is a blessing upon it, only the patient can support its monotony and disappointments. As in science, its discoveries are as a rule the reward of directed pertinacity, though occasionally they come by the way. When in 1925 Dr. Hotson by his discovery of the story of Marlowe's death enrolled himself permanently among Elizabethan scholars, he was seeking for what he found. He searched first among the Records of the Court of Queen's Bench and then among the rolls of the Kent Assizes, then among the Pardons, for evidence which might destroy or confirm the lurid legend of Marlowe's end. Finally he discovered the complete story, taken down two days after Marlowe's violent death in the coroner's reports of the period. And a very good story it was. Dr. Hotson's satisfaction can be measured if we imagine the months of fruitless research which preceded it. But in the case of Shelley the plum fell without his having shaken every tree in the orchard.

> I was not slow [he says] in making out a ticket of application for the documents. A bundle was brought out covered thick with black dust. To all appearances, the dossier had not been opened since it was tied up in red tape more than a hundred years ago. At the bottom of a heap of affidavits and other original papers in the Shelley case, I came upon the quarry: a file of twelve large folio sheets with the superscription *Shelley v. Westbrook. Mr. Shelley's Letters referred to in the Affidavit of the Defendant Elizabeth Westbrook*. . . . What might not such letters contain? Eagerness to know their secrets, and the fear of finding out too little or too much, made the words swim before my eyes. With an effort I read them through. To one immersed in the moveless atmosphere of legal reform and ancient record it was painfully startling to be thrown on a sudden into the midst of this, the greatest convulsion of Shelley's sensitive nature.

Such are the excitements and rewards of research.

Eldon's Judgment.

The words "the greatest convulsion of Shelley's sensitive nature" indicate the primary interest of these letters. The originals have vanished. The packet contained copies of ten of Shelley's letters, nine of which were written to Harriet after his determination to elope with Mary Godwin, between July 14 and October 25, 1814, and one letter written to Eliza Westbrook shortly after her sister Harriet's suicide. It was on July 28 that Shelley and Mary drove off in a post-chaise to Dover, and from there crossed to the Continent. These letters were used by Sir Samuel Romilly, who was briefed by the Westbrooks, before Lord Chancellor Eldon, when in the year following Harriet's death they sought to restrain Shelley from recovering the custody of his two children. It was not, as has been widely supposed, because their father was an unbeliever in Christianity that he was deprived of his guardianship. The essence of Eldon's judgment, as Peacock pointed out, was this: "Mr. Shelley long ago published and maintained the doctrine that marriage is a contract binding only during mutual pleasure. He has carried out that doctrine in his own practice; he has done nothing to show that he does not still maintain it; and I consider such practice injurious to the best interests of society."

Damaging Honesty.

These letters revealed Shelley's attitude; that was their value to the Westbrooks. The world will forgive a man if he will admit he has done wrong, but Shelley had acted with a good conscience and could not be forgiven. The secondary interest of these letters is to note the passages which Sir Samuel Romilly marked as relevant to his brief. They are the passages which reveal most clearly Shelley's good faith and his candour. One passage in the letter to Eliza Westbrook must have told heavily against him in conjunction with the letters to Harriet.

In that letter he says:

> I cannot expect that your feelings towards the lady whose union with me you may *excusably regard as the cause of your sister's ruin* should permit you to mention her with the honor with which Ianthe must be accustomed to regard the wife of her father's heart. To deal frankly with you, I cannot believe that you will refrain from inculcating prepossessions on her infant mind the most adverse to my views. I do not think the worse of you for this; perhaps you would have the generosity to curb the feelings that would lead to this effect, but I cannot consent that days and weeks should pass, and that what I consider my duty and the happiness of my child should depend on your forbearance.

The lawyer marked the passage containing the italicised admission, so damaging in a Court of Law, as useful for his purpose. Shelley's vehement anxiety about his children's education runs through the whole of this letter. He describes his feelings as "an agonising and impatient sense of duty, which will not endure the absence of my child." It was not thwarted affection that was torturing him, but horror at the thought of his children being brought up as little Westbrooks and not as little Shelleys. Society, on the other hand, preferred them to grow up little Westbrooks, though, as Dr. Hotson's admirable and terse comments upon the letters show, that Westbrook education had played a part in poor Harriet's ruin.

Harriet's Emotional Servitude.

Dr. Hotson sums up as follows in the light of these letters and all we knew before:—

> I am convinced that it is both mistaken and unjust to regard Harriet as an independent, responsible adult character. From Hogg we have a vivid picture of Eliza's control over Harriet's every thought and act. He adds: "Eliza had tended, guided, and ruled Harriet from her earliest infancy; she doubtless had married her, had made the match, had put her up to everything that was to be said or done, as Shelley's letters plainly show." Such complete mental and emotional servitude to Eliza must have retarded her growth. Hogg was puzzled by her suicidal obsession. Even in her happiest and most independent days with Shelley she made self-murder a staple of conversation, calmly discussing in all companies her resolution of doing away with herself. But is it so puzzling? It is common for the child who feels hopelessly inferior and dependent to make himself interesting and important by meditating suicide. Harriet's mind never grew out of this childish state.
>
> Though she married and had children, she failed to develop into a wife and mother, and remained Eliza's little sister to the end. After the inevitable failure of her marriage she re-entered her father's house; and the unhappiness and restraints of the dependent child returned on her with added force. Even her children were more Eliza's than her own. At the last her one ineffectual effort to be an adult and live her own life led directly to her death. She was twenty-one when she died.
>
> Where is the blame in such a case as this? Certainly Harriet was not responsible. Shelley, drawn unawares into a hopeless situation, struggled in vain to get rid of the sister and emancipate Harriet's spirit; but Eliza's hold was stronger than Death. In utter ignorance of their crime, Harriet's sister and father had made her unfit for the burden of life. There is no heart that will not pity her.

Education of Shelley's Children.

The amusing as contrasted with the tragic interest of this short book is the plan of education for Shelley's children drawn up by his solicitor, Mr. Longdill. Rather than allow them to become wards of Mr. Westbrook's choosing, Shelley consented to Mr. Longdill being their guardian, who thereupon put before the Court his proposals. The boy should be first sent to a school under an "Orthodox Clergyman of the Church of England," and then proceed to a University. Ianthe was to be educated at home and receive instruction in "the accomplishments."

> As to the general reading of the Girl at a more advanced age, Mr. Longdill would, as far as his influence extended, keep from her perusal all Books that tended to shake her Faith in any of the great points of the Established Religion. Of Shakespeare Mr. Longdill understands an Edition purified from its grossness has been published, and this Edition he would put into her hand. . . . The grand duty of a Parent or Guardian towards Children consists, as Mr. Longdill conceives, in promptly and continually repressing and if possible extirpating every propensity radically vicious . . . in promptly repressing every feeling of vanity and self-importance; in requiring from them a respectful and deferential manner at all times towards their Superiours whether in rank or in age; an affable and unaffected manner towards their Equals; a mild, kind and condescending manner towards their Servants and Inferiours; and a humane and charitable Feeling and Manner towards the Poor and Distressed.

Such was to be the education of Shelley's children.

Shelley's Blindness.

But what light do these ten letters throw on Shelley? Anyone familiar with his character knows that new documents could reveal nothing new about him. He was too transparently simple and all of one piece. The one letter of his to Harriet already published, upon which Matthew Arnold commented so severely, explained him, at least as he was in relation to Harriet; that letter which he wrote from Troyes, inviting her to join him and Mary in Switzerland. What, however, we do comprehend more clearly in reading those letters is the fervour of his efforts to make Harriet see his behaviour as he saw it, and the genuineness of his deep concern for her welfare. His blindness to what she must be feeling was already shown in the Troyes invitation. Most of these letters are affectionate, but in one, provoked by her having divulged the details of the plan of separation to a solicitor and accused Godwin of having sold his daughter, he writes indignantly:

> I was an idiot to expect greatness or generosity from you, that when an occasion of the sublimest virtue occurred, you would fail to play a part of mean and despicable selfishness. The pure and liberal principles of which you used to boast that you were a disciple, served only for display.

That he should have ever expected Harriet to greet his desertion of her for another woman as an opportunity for showing "the sublimest virtue" is highly comic to a man of the world. But the value of Shelley lay precisely in his *not* being a man of the world, or indeed teachable by experience. He would not have had his visions had he not been blind.

Matthew Arnold's Blindness.

Arnold's ironic handling of the story, even when allowances are made for his natural disgust at Professor Dowden's gushing biography which prompted that essay, is too superior in its bland severity. Writing from the security of middle age, he forgets that all concerned are very young. Who would suppose from the tone of his comments that Shelley was 19, Harriet 16, when they married, Mary 16 and Shelley not quite 22 when they ran away together? "It is *bête*," he says of the Troyes letter, and the above quotation would have served him perhaps with an even better text, "it is *bête* from what is the signal, the disastrous want and weakness of Shelley, with all his intellectual gifts—his utter deficiency in humour." When the charge of lacking humour is brought against prophets, saints and poets, it is usually a prelude to stupidities; in this essay, Arnold went on to say that Shelley's letters were superior to his poems. We ought on the contrary to be thankful that there are here and there a few human beings born without a sense of humour. Shelley, as a matter of fact, had that touching capacity for humour which expresses itself in ways and words so like those of a person with none that people without a sense of character do not see the difference; but like all who are in earnest, he often looked forward to the day of the last joke. Humour is after all only a way of coming to terms with a reality which one despairs of altering; it is a make-shift, a get-out. Shelley thought he could alter Harriet. It was very dense of him, but it was a density which was a necessary concomitant of his faith and intuitions.

It is not because these letters show a lack of humour that they reveal anything regrettable in Shelley or because they prove him to have been the reverse of a sensible boy; but because they betray in him an absence of a kind of imaginative sympathy which was *not* inconsistent with his own vision. He was perfectly sincere when he wrote to Harriet "I was desirous to be your friend in the most emphatic meaning of the word," but he could not see that however intense his good will towards her was his kindness could not make up for the fact that he had ceased to need *her* love. She needed him, but nothing he could do could convince her that he needed her. Mary, in her turn and in lesser degree, was afterwards to feel the same pain. Exhortations and admonitions which coming from a third person might have helped her, written by him, when he was glowing himself with passion for another woman, inevitably increased the jealousy they were meant to allay. Oppression awoke in him instant and overwhelming sympathy. The idea that Harriet was enslaved by her father had first woken in him the longing to carry her off. But dependence on another he could not understand. Love he knew, but of jealousy, which is the expression of dependence in love, he had no conception.

ALEXANDER POPE.

"Alexander Pope." By Edith Sitwell. (Faber and Faber. 15s.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

Miss Sitwell on the life of Mr. Pope! It is a pretty thought; the twentieth-century "modernist" on the eighteenth-century "classicist"; the rococo poet on the "correct" poet; Troy Park on Twickenham. In Mr. Rex Whistler's wrapper design the bust of Pope seems to look with a faint inquiry at Miss Sitwell as she hangs the wreath about the pedestal (or is she merely sharing the wreath?) The inquiry is natural; for Miss Sitwell shows us a poet very different from the one we have always thought we knew. Our naughty, malicious Mr. Pope is gone: in his place there is a good-hearted Byron (minus the amours), who spends his generosity, not on Greece, but on the beggars of Grub Street. "The naïveté and fundamental simplicity of Pope, his craving for romance, his warm heart, his genuine response to and understanding of the affection of others"—these are some of the qualities with which he is endowed. And in an impassioned introduction Miss Sitwell puts his detractors in their place, and describes, instead of the "imp of a poet," a magnanimous romantic embittered by attacks on his personal appearance.

Pope's Motive.

This is all very well. Others besides Miss Sitwell have felt that Pope was scurvily treated by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (and have also felt that he got the best of the fight which followed). Others have felt that he was a genius capable of tenderness.

> *Oft*, as the mounting Larks their notes prepare,
> They fall, and leave their little lives in air.

Those two lines are not a callous description of lark-shooting. The point is that to erring humanity it is possible to enjoy Pope's malice and perfectly directed rage. His admirers—and surely to-day, when we are getting rid of what Miss Sitwell calls "the Jaeger School of Poetry," they are increasing—do not want to have his motives defended before they can appreciate his verse. They do not want to see him added to the ranks of the Great and Good. When they read in the character of Sporus the superb lines:—

> So well-bred spaniels civilly delight
> In mumbling of the game they dare not bite—

their pleasure is complete without the knowledge that Lord Hervey richly deserved them. Miss Sitwell's anxiety to excuse Pope's curious dealings in the matter of his correspondence with his friends does her heart credit; and yet should we not have preferred to keep our naughty, underhand Mr. Pope, a glittering point in the cloudy galaxy of our men of letters with their noble errors and their gentlemanly vices? It would be inhuman to feel gratitude to Dennis for the disgusting attack which, Miss Sitwell declares, poisoned the heart of Pope. And yet if it also pointed his satire, can we not, while suffering with him as a man, rejoice with him as a poet?

Texture of the Verse.

In this part of the book as I have implied, Miss Sitwell's heart is deeply concerned. For the parts in which her head holds less distracted sway we must go to the interesting discussion of the *texture* of Pope's verse which supplies the final chapter; to the remarks on Addison, "the first of a long line of literary cricketers"; to the description of the life at Twickenham and the grotto with its "various sorts of stones, thrown promiscuously together, in imitation of an Old Ruin," its "groups of Cornish diamonds," its "five pieces of the eruption from Mount Vesuvius," its "very particular sorts of fossils, of different sizes and colours," its humming-birds and their nests and its "grains of mundic artfully mixed with white spar." At times Miss Sitwell's prose reminds us forcibly of Miss Sitwell's poetry. "The Rape of the Lock" she calls "that miracle of the summer air, airy and glittering as the nets of the summer light and early dew over the strawberry beds—a poem so airy that it might have been woven by the long fingers of the sylphs in their dark and glittering Indian gauzes, floating like a little wind among the jewelled dark dews on the leaves of the fruit-trees." One remembers those strawberry beds in the verse; one meets them again and again in this book. The baroque method of "criticism" does not suit the genius of Pope. Miss Sitwell's method of biography is not baroque, but it is prejudiced and unbalanced. Her book would have been better had she not been at such pains to defend a man only too capable of defending himself.

A GREAT LONDON SCHOOL

"Merchant Taylors' School: Its Origin, History, and Present Surroundings." (Blackwell. 10s. 6d.)

The title of this book may, like so many other recent book titles, give an erroneous idea of its contents. It is not a comprehensive history of the school and its buildings, but a collection of essays by members of the School Archæological Society. One of them deals with the school from 1561 to 1929; others are on kindred subjects, such as the Charterhouse and the Merchant Taylors' Company; and a fairly wide meaning is given to the word "surroundings" by the inclusion of papers on St. Bartholomew the Great and St. Etheldreda's, Ely Place.

Criticism is rather disarmed by the preface, written by the Headmaster, but if, as would appear, though it is not directly stated, these papers are th work of schoolboys, they certainly show exceptional promise.

Not only those who are connected with the school, but the wider public which is attracted by the history of London and its institutions will find much to interest them in these papers. But a history of the school on a larger scale than the single essay devoted to the subject in this book still remains to be written. The headmaster remarks that "nearly a hundred years have passed since the last history of th school was written," and the fact that the school is about to move out of London and to enter on a new phase of its existence suggests that the present time is particularly suitable for the production of such a work.

SIC ITUR AD ASTRA.

"The Pageant of the Stars." By W. J. Luyten. (Stanley Paul. 7s. 6d.)

There is no sort of literary work whose effect is more wholly beneficent than the book which aims successfully at the popularisation of the great truths of science. Among such books, which grow from day to day more common as their effect is more widely recognised, Mr. W. J. Luyten's volume, "The Page it of the Stars," will take a distinguished place. Generally, one is fairly satisfied with any book on a scientific subject if it only does not bore or unduly puzzle the lay reader. A scientific work which combines accuracy of information with anything like lightness and brilliance of style is a gift for which we should be deeply grateful. Mr. Luyten's rank in the scientific world—he is Assistant Professor of Astronomy at the University of Harvard—is a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of his knowledge and the probability of his hypotheses, and the skill with which he makes his necessarily difficult subject-matter not merely comprehensible, but as interesting as a well-told story, is above all praise.

MAHOMET'S LIFE.

"The Life of Mahomet." By Emile Dermenghem. (Routledge. 15s.)

From first to last an immense amount has been written about Mahomet, whom Lamartine admirably described as "less than a god and more than a man." The French, indeed, have always been attracted by the East—Syria and Egypt magnetised Napoleon—and the Prophet's latest biographer is a Frenchman, M. Dermenghem, who has taken what he calls a "proper course" between the traditionalists' point of view and the hypercritical version of certain modern Orientalists. He has made an artistic and popular amalgam of a great deal of scholarship which would not reach the rank and file of readers.

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REACTING TO LIFE.

"Macedonian Memories." By Henry C. Day, S.J. (Heath Cranton. 7s. 6d.)
"Mud and Khaki; the Memories of an Incomplete Soldier." By H. S. Clapham. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)
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"Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years, 1827-1927." By Harriet Connor Brown. (Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

Biography and, to a greater extent, autobiography show in essence how the subjects of them have reacted to life. When circumstances are abnormal, as in the case of war, some people react with savage resentment, as the brutal frankness of recent war books is showing us. The amazement of the professional soldier at this attitude is expressed significantly by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne in introducing Father Day's account of the Macedonian campaign. He contrasts the flood of "somewhat unpleasant war literature" with the "healthy British way" of looking at war, and caustically adds:—

> It often appears as if the authors of many of our war books were either temperamentally unfit for active service from the beginning, or else returned in a state which rendered them unfit to write about it. Father Day is not one of these.

Reacting to War.

The tradition of the law—for Father Day is a son of the late Mr. Justice Day—and the sense of discipline in the famous Order he entered in 1884, enabled the padre to react to the severe demands of the campaign with an austere faith and hope, and to reject books which, "while pretending to be realistic, give a distorted idea of the nature of war":—

> The work of the creative artist . . . is to give truthful expression to these realities, after they have passed through the medium of his own mind and been changed into spiritual conceptions and emotions by the process. . . . The physical phenomena of war are neither more nor less than signs or shadows of abiding moral and spiritual realities, whether good or bad.

If the background of Father Day's faith is too austere for everybody to accept—and to many it is highly debatable—it must not be thought he soldiered with sadness. He enjoyed the humour of Mr. Atkins, and he even quotes his strong language (with dashes). His reaction to many difficulties has helped him to write a happy book—which would have made us happier if the format were not so very *unappetitlich*, as our late enemy would say.

Mr. H. S. Clapham, who went out with the H.A.C., and describes the scene in France from January to October, 1915, calls himself "an incomplete soldier": but he reacted to the scene with the resilience of the true Cockney. Thus, he can always mitigate the mud with a merry memory, as when he tells us his platoon was called "Emma," after one of the wenches who kept an *estaminet*, and still more by recourse to understatement. That is the attitude of the complete soldier.

Reacting to the Racehorse.

People who have to do with horses always seem to have the power of being intensely interested in their job, and Mr. Charles Morton, the well-known trainer, who is 76, is no exception. He sub-titles his book, "Reminiscences of the Joys and Sorrows of a Racing Life"; but, if he thinks better of the past than of the present—of men like the marvellous George Fordham and Fred Archer—and does not like the "commercialising" of the Turf to-day, "it is a good life," he says, "and if I had my time over again I would choose no other profession." His stories will interest even non-racing readers.

Nationality.

Joseph Conrad wrote English as few Englishmen can write it, but the "polonity" in him was all-compelling, as Dr. Morf shows in his extremely interesting book on his Polish heritage. He traces his pedigree more fully than has yet been done, and shrewdly studies his literary work in the light of it. His conclusion seems sound:—

> The whole stock of Polish sentiments, which he had brought with him to sea, had been repressed in the interest of his new life, until it broke through in the irrational fear that he might never "get back." He begins to write, and behold! there arises under his pen a vision, always the same, of some exile, some man without a country, some outcast.

Reactions of a Centenarian.

In some ways the most helpful book of the present group is the story of an American (Middle-West) centenarian, Mistress Maria Dean Brown (1827-1927), who, after a century of wear and tear, remained a "vivid Person."

> Sitting on the edge of the world and peering over, she got a thrill from that experience as from all others. A pity to let so much of intelligence and sweetness and gallantry at such an age go unsung.

A pity indeed, for just because "Grandmother Brown's" life ran on such simple, everyday lines, the story of it, told with delicate skill by her daughter-in-law, will help thousands of other people to react bravely to their environment even if it is not easy. An admirable bedside book, it well deserved the £1,000 prize awarded to it in America.

Still another book on Rasputin, with the sub-title, "The Almighty Peasant," is to be published by Jarrolds. It is written by Aron Simanowitsch, who was at one time the ogre's secretary. Another Russian book is "Moscow Unmasked," announced by the Pilot Press. It is the work of M. Joseph Douillet, who was formerly Belgian Consul in Russia, where from first to last he spent thirty-five years.

NEW FICTION.

SOME GOOD STORIES.

"The Burnt Man." By George Manning-Sanders. (Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d.)
"Insecurity." By Monica Ewer. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)
"Troubadour." By Rupert Croft-Cooke. (Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d.)
"Luther Wing." By Michael Maurice. (Sampson Low. 7s. 6d.)
"Found Dead." By Collin Brooks. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)
"Murder on the Marsh." By John Ferguson. (Lane. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

Most people, I suppose, at one time or another, play with the idea that they would like to be somebody else. Some people have even been known to make wholehearted attempts to become somebody else, though an unsympathetic police force has generally managed to spoil their fun. It is, indeed, a dangerous experiment to make. But, as Mr. Manning-Sanders shows us in his new novel, it can also be most picturesque.

"The Burnt Man" is not the detective thriller that you might have expected from so sinister-sounding a title. True, when the young colourman, Humphrey Daine, hating his worthless wife and on the brink of ruin, sets fire to his house and "disappears," he is guilty of a serious crime; but no sleuths hound him down in his new life away in the West. For all that, he is faced with obstacles which become increasingly difficult to surmount. A man without a past, even though he pretends to have lost his memory, must be for ever on guard. Humphrey is lucky to find sanctuary on a farm, but the village gossip about him is almost as unpleasant as the rough work that he has to do. When, moreover, the farmer's two sisters both fall in love with him and learn something of his secret, his position becomes almost impossible. In the end, however, the Fates are indulgent.

This is that rare thing—a genuinely exciting story which is also a delicate romance.

* * * *

Mrs. Ewer has begun well. "Insecurity" is a first novel of no little charm. Incidentally it lifts the veil from modern newspaperdom in the most lighthearted way. I am bound to say, however, that Felicity Dark is rather luckier than most journalistic beginners, for although she works hard at her job, interviewing actresses and millionaires, criticising films, and working up stories about people sufficiently unfortunate to have a murderer in the family, she is not a "born" journalist like her friend Stephen Grainger. He will certainly end in an editorial chair, but she has other strings to her bow.

These glimpses behind the scenes are very well done: little of importance seems to have escaped Mrs. Ewer's vigilant eye. But there is also a delightfully fresh love story meandering unobtrusively through her chapters, and this, as is right and proper, only reaches a desirable conclusion on the very last page. Fleet Street has not lacked for chroniclers in the past, but Mrs. Ewer has her own methods of interpretation, and her book is most entertaining.

Another first novel of distinction is Mr. Croft-Cooke's "Troubadour." Here the text is taken from that old street song, still sometimes heard at rowdy supper-parties, "She was poor, but she was honest," and the old yarn has been given an attractively modern dress. He is a "gentleman," as the song requires, and she is a shopgirl, and they meet in the most casual way at Victoria Station. He means very well indeed, and she, poor dear, believes all that he says. And the inevitable happens.

But whereas she has a vulgar old harridan for a mother, he has a father who understands how such unfortunate affairs should be neatly rounded off. A cheque—a larger cheque than Mrs. Hardy could have expected—changes hands, and that, as they say, is that. A cynical business? Perhaps. But Mr. Croft-Cooke puts life into his pages, even though at times Mrs. Hardy comes dangerously near to caricature, and the book augurs well for its writer's future.

* * * *

In a previous novel called "Blind Vision," Mr. Maurice introduced us to "Luther Wing," a schoolmaster with the missionary's Call. In the new book he shows us the results of his unhappy African experiences. Luther returns to his school, and the question arises: Is this the life for the erstwhile "saint"? He marries the extraordinary woman who had been responsible for his temporary absence from England, but—can he ever again become the man whom she wants him to be? Does she even know the kind of man she would have him be? Mr. Maurice rouses up our curiosity, and satisfies it. His school scenes are excellently done, his portraits are drawn in with infinite care, and the whole book is a most moving panorama

* * * *

Two good detective thrillers call loudly for mention. In "Found Dead" Mr. Brooks has contrived a nice little puzzle with an amateur sleuth who has distinct claims to originality. I am not sure that the solution, unexpected though it be, is quite as easy to accept as the peculiar sleuth himself, but the book is so delightfully written that this does not matter. And in "Murder on the Marsh" Mr. Ferguson, who would assuredly take high honours in the Criminological Tripos, is at his best. For here not only is the murderer's identity hidden to the last, but the murders themselves are committed in an alarmingly novel and mysterious way.

ROBERT BROWNING IN BELGIUM.

"L'Art et la Pensée de Robert Browning." By Paul de Reul, Professor at the University of Brussels. (Brussels: Lambertin.)

Reviewed by LAURIE MAGNUS.

Cross-country books are always interesting and sometimes entertaining. This survey of Browning's mind and art by a professor at Brussels University falls readily into the former category, and, indeed, with its 500 pages of fairly solid exposition, the fall is not light. Professor de Reul is much to be congratulated on the conscientious achievement of what has plainly been a work of love.

The book is divided into two nearly equal halves. Part I. deals with (a) "Career and Reputation," (b) "The Art of Browning," and (c) "The Ideas." Part II., from page 230 to the end, discusses the poems in separate groups, arranged, more or less, in chronological order. There is a brief bibliography; an appendix on Browning's notes to "Sordello," written in 1842 for Alfred Domett, and now in Mr. Wise's collection; and an inadequate index. The author has written a similar book on Swinburne, and he confesses, in his conclusion to the present volume, that

> the most powerful, the most original, and the most interesting poets of the Victorian era seem to me to be Browning and Swinburne.

He recognises their wide differences: "Swinburne sometimes sings," he writes, "without saying anything (*sans rien dire*). Browning constantly says things, but does not care if his thought sings." The acute distinction recalls the epigrams of two major critics of literature. Jusserand, writing of Ronsard and his circle, says that

> leur art de bien dire devient aussi un art de rien dire,

and Carlyle, it will be remembered, called poetry "musical thought." But Prof. de Reul defends his choice.

Handbook to Browning.

He will excuse me if I remark on his extraordinary mastery of his subject. A man may read a foreign poet, and comment upon and even translate the parts that appeal to him; and he may write, as M. Maurois has written on several occasions, a brilliant essay on those aspects. But this book by Professor de Reul is a very different thing, and, in a sense, a much more difficult thing, though, perhaps, it shows more talent than genius, more application than inspiration. For he has neither selected what pleases him nor shirked what a foreigner might find hard. He has written a handbook to Browning, which is almost as complete and inclusive as a dictionary. Take, for instance, his annotated lists of the poet's archaisms and neologisms, many of which would puzzle a mere Englishman; or take, as a summary example, his note on the "breese" (i.q., gadfly) of "Sordello," and, indeed, generally, his remarks on what he calls the packed Sordellian style. It is almost uncanny where it occurs, in a book by a Belgian on Robert Browning, and it reproduces, *mutatis mutandis*, what he himself says (pp. 424-25) of the exact and vivid Greek scholarship displayed by Victorian poets.

Leisurely Method.

The excellence of this book, it will be seen, resides in its details rather than in its synthesis. Though it is written in orderly chapters, it adds up to a Browning cyclopædia, and contains nearly everything that we should look for in an introduction to a study of the poet. It is a book which ought to be translated, and an English version would be considerably shorter than the French, since Professor de Reul's quotations from Browning are given both in French and English. Possibly such a translation, though the author's method recalls the leisurely ways of a Dowden or a Stopford Brooke rather than the impressionism so popular to-day, would revive for the present generation the appreciation of a poet whose hope for Europe, which has attracted Professor de Reul,

> propose l'idéal d'une race à quiconque veut l'entendre, et rajeunit son message de beauté morale par une langue singulière, dont le timbre et l'accent, vaincues les premières difficultés, nous semblent avant tout modernes.

IN THE NORTH AMERICAN TROPICS.

"Red Tiger." By Phillips Russell. (Hodder and Stoughton. 16s.)

It is rather remarkable, considering the wealth of actual and historic interest it possesses, that the region traversed by Mr. Phillips Russell, that portion of the North American tropics in which lie the States of Guatemala, the Mexican departments of Chiapas and Tobasco, and the peninsula of Yucatan, should have inspired so little of that rich literature of travel which has seen the light of recent years. Little of enduring interest has been published about it since the year 1839, when John L. Stevens, the American traveller, and his artist companion, Catherwood, accomplished their famous 3,000-mile tramp, which resulted in a volume which has taken its place as a classic of travel. Mr. Phillips Russell and his friend, Mr. Leon Underwood, who has enriched his text with many unconventional but interesting sketches, had easier going than their predecessors of ninety years ago, but found the country pretty much unchanged when once the modernised towns, with their Ford cars and cinemas, were left behind. The general impression left by the book is one of tropic splendour, and an easy, opulent, natural life, but there are grim episodes scattered through its pages, as, for instance, the experience of a lieutenant in charge of an army post who received a confidential telegram from Mexico ordering him to execute certain officials as traitors. Some of the victims were the lieutenant's private friends, but he carried out the order, to learn shortly afterwards that the telegram had been forged by an enemy of the Government!

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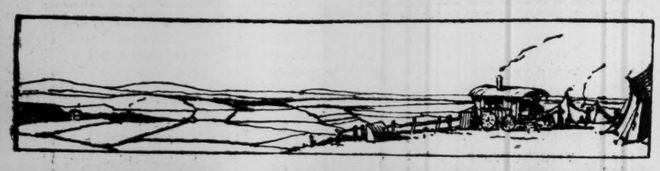

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GOLLANCZ

THE EXPANSION OF BRITAIN.

"A Short History of British Expansion." By James A. Williamson. (Macmillan. Two vols. 15s.)

Reviewed by SIR JOHN MARRIOTT.

A cordial welcome may be extended to this book on more than one ground. It is, on the one hand, a tribute to sound scholarship, and on the other a welcome sign that those publishers are mistaken who imagine that there is a (literary) "slump" in Empire. Nominally a second edition of a book originally published in 1922, this is in effect practically a new work; so much new matter has been added that it is issued in two volumes instead of one, and the portion dealing with the "Second" and "Third" Empires has been enlarged out of all recognition.

The distinguishing characteristic of the work is, perhaps, its sanity. Not that Mr. Williamson lacks enthusiasm for his inspiring theme or fails to communicate it to his readers. Quite otherwise. But enthusiasm is tempered by knowledge. In short, Mr. Williamson writes not only as a sane Imperialist, but as a genuine scholar.

Starting with a sketch of overseas commerce in the Middle Ages, Mr. Williamson passes on rapidly to an account of the experiments in oceanic enterprise under the Tudors. Here he does full justice not only to the Elizabethan adventurers—that is rarely denied—but to important preparatory work which we owe to the wisdom of the first two Tudor sovereigns. Henry VII. is gradually coming to his own. He was not a likeable personality, but he was a great ruler, and, by his commercial and economic legislation, he laid broad and deep the foundations on which the adventurers, the merchants, and the colonists afterwards built.

The "Mercantile" Empire.

Particularly interesting are Mr. Williamson's reflections on the causes of the fall of our first, or "mercantile," Empire. The Revolution of 1688, with its transference of power from the Crown to Parliament, was not, he holds, conducive to better administration of the colonies. "Insular interests," he continues,

> acquired a too crushing weight in the National counsels: an irresponsible King, even of the Stuart type, had always realised that he was the ruler not of England only, but of Ireland and the Colonies as well; the members of the Commons who influenced, and in the last resort controlled, the Ministers of the eighteenth century were prone to take a narrower view and to regard the colonists, not as fellow-Englishmen, but as potential rivals and competitors, who could not be safely allowed the same political rights as Englishmen at home. Hence the political victory of the "glorious revolution" of 1688 was not extended to America.

The causes of the ultimate schism are examined carefully and impartially, but Mr. Williamson inclines to the view that it was a matter for congratulation that the separation happened when it did. If it had not the seat of Government would probably, he thinks, have shifted before now from the banks of the Thames to those of the Hudson, and it is hardly too fantastic to imagine that

> the people of the British Isles might now or in the future . . . be contemplating their own forlorn war of independence against the great non-British combination which had engulfed them.

Dwindling Emigration.

The second volume is devoted to the story of the "Second" and the "Third" British Empires. The story of the rebuilding of the Empire after the great schism of 1783 is told in considerable detail. One of the most interesting points emphasised by Mr. Williamson is that the emigration to the colonies during the earlier part of the nineteenth century represented—apart from Ireland—the surplusage of rural population in Great Britain. With the rapid urbanisation of Britain, that source has to a large extent dried up. Hence, as our author truly says:—

> One of the gravest Imperial problems of our time is that the English people will not emigrate. Crudely stated, it appears as a new phenomenon. More accurately, it should be said that the townsmen do not emigrate, and that is nothing new. What is new, compared with a century ago, is that the English are now five-sixths of them townsmen, whereas then the proportion was one-third.

That is a very sagacious observation.

Nor is the dwindling stream of emigration the only contemporary phenomenon which gives Mr. Williamson cause for a certain measure of apprehension. He is evidently none too easy—who can be?—about India. Nor does he ignore the fissiparous tendencies which have revealed themselves in the Empire since the conclusion of the Great War. What thoughtful person could? He refers to the view taken by some foreigners that the British Empire is "already dissolved within its attenuated husk." Nevertheless, he feels justified in ending his survey on an optimistic note. The syllogisms of prophets of evil before 1914 "shrivelled in the blast of reality." They will again. Pray Heaven Mr. Williamson be right. The faithfulness with which he tells the story of the past, putting the facts fairly and fully before his readers, affords the best ground for trusting him when he passes—for one moment only—from retrospect to prospect.

SEA BOOKS.

"Christopher Columbus." By Jacob Wassermann. (Secker. 15s. 6d.)

"The Roaring Forties and After." By Captain D. J. Munro, C.M.G., R.N. (Sampson Low. 12s. 6d.)

"Brassey's Naval and Shipping Annual, 1930." Edited by Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N., and H. M. Ross. (Clowes. 25s.)

"The History of the Worcester." By F. H. Stafford. (Warne. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by COMDR. A. T. STEWART, R.N.

One by one the heroic figures of history are being microscopically analysed and examined by the psychological novelists, whose endeavour is to get inside the minds of their subjects. The process is destructive to ordinary illusions. What remains is but a wraith of the original—generally an unpleasant wraith. It may well be asked how such a poor fantastic creature ever for a moment imposed himself on men of sense? How could he ever have achieved anything of note?

The sub-title of Herr Wassermann's study of Columbus is "Don Quixote of the Seas," and, having bestowed this name, the author sees to it that the cap fits. Most of the fables and legends surrounding the exploits of the great discoverer are torn to tatters. The character he gives him is that of a dreamer whose mind is penetrated by a single idea. His motives are those of a charlatan, without ability to command or control in difficult situations. He is weak in every sense of the word, actuated by the worst type of religious fanaticism, incompetent as a navigator.

Few men could survive such pitiless dissection of their characters; that makes them answerable, not only for their own faults, but also for those of their time. Under such fierce limelight their virtues and their achievements fade, their failures are blacked in, and their successes ascribed to those who were subordinates.

What Columbus did is but little to Herr Wassermann, who sees him only as Don Quixote deceiving himself and others. This aspect is certainly novel, but approaches more nearly to fiction than to history.

Round the World.

Adventure is the key-note of Captain Munro's reminiscences, which begin with an excellent picture of an apprentice's life in the colonial clippers of the 'eighties. At that time emigrants were still carried by sailing ships. He was fortunate in his ships and captains. The memories of five voyages round the world in four years make him an ardent advocate of the advantages of training in sail.

In 1885 the outbreak of the Burmese War found him in the Irrawaddy flotilla, transporting troops. After the campaign he joined the river police force. Patrol work hunting dacoits who defied authority, indiscriminately raiding villages and military posts, afforded him ample scope for energetic exertion.

Laid low by malaria, he returned to sea for a short spell, shortly to find himself once more on the Burma coast. He has many good yarns to spin of his experiences in the Arakan and Mergui archipelagos and of sporting expeditions.

This Year's "Brassey."

The appearance of "Brassey's Naval and Shipping annual, 1930" immediately prior to the Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments was most opportune. Its general form has undergone slight rearrangement, the reference and statistical tables being now grouped together before the profiles and plans and ships at the end of the volume. Among the special articles, which form such a valuable feature of "Brassey's," are three outlining the naval policies of France, Italy, and Spain, contributed by naval officers of the respective countries.

Besides the usual editorial reviews of the world's navies, the other informative contributions are:—"Comparative Strength and Distribution," "Modern Guns and Their Development," and "Marine Aviation." In the Merchant Shipping section chapters of outstanding interest deal with "Shipping and the Oil Industry" and "Load Lines of Merchant Ships." The pictures and plans are of general excellence.

The Worcester.

Twenty-five years' experience as secretary of the Thames Nautical Training College forms the exceptional qualification of the author of "The History of the Worcester." The Earl of Inchcape, who as chairman is closely connected with the ship, contributes an interesting Foreword, claiming justly that during the past sixty-seven years the Worcester has done national service in training youths for the sea services.

The present Worcester was laid down as a seventy-four-gun ship in 1833. Originally the Royal Sovereign, her name was changed to Royal Frederick, and later to Frederick William. She saw active service during the Russian War in the Baltic. The old two-decker is a picturesque feature at Greenhithe.

A WORD WITH YOU.

"Adjectives and Other Words." By Ernest Weekley. (Murray. 5s.)

"Saxo Grammaticus: or First Aid for the Best-Seller." By Ernest Weekley. (Kegan Paul. 2s. 6d.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

With, I think, a book to his credit every year, Professor Weekley is fast becoming an annual institution. Words are his playthings, their use and misuse his study. The gravity of his matter is constantly lightened by an engaging style, as when he says that "the dictionary-making animal," a species to which he himself belongs," is as irritable as a poet, and as full of his own importance as a film-star." There is much beside adjectives in the first of his new books, though adverbs yet await their turn. One would like to know if he can produce a more gorgeous specimen than "pyramidally," which was used by Sir Thomas Browne in the phrase "pyramidally happy" (of Aristotle), but finds no place in Johnson's Dictionary. He has given us a luminous account of all the English dictionaries that ever were, much lore about place-names and surnames, and a list of conspicuous word-makers; but perhaps his most notable chapters are those devoted to Mrs. Gamp's English, and the growth of what an American writer calls the American language.

Mrs. Gamp and the Americans.

Will it surprise Professor Weekley's readers to be assured that Mrs. Gamp spoke English very much after the fashion of a lady of quality of 1700-50? This he seeks to establish by comparing her talk with letters written by Lady Wentworth early in the eighteenth century to her son, Lord Strafford, then Ambassador at Berlin. The correspondent habitually addresses her son as "dearest creetur," and Professor Weekley caps her statement that her expiring lap-dog "never offered to snap at anybody in its horrid torter" with Mrs. Gamp's remark on "the torters of the Imposition." Mrs. Gamp's "very last case as ever I acted in" finds a parallel in Lady Wentworth's "an extreem kynde husband as ever I see," and either's use of the relative pronoun—"a backgate, which I forget the street's name it goes into" (Lady Wentworth)—is equally elastic. Professor Weekley admits, however, that the expression "fiery furnage" and the reference to that part of "Jonadge's" anatomy known to pugilists as "the pantry" are original contributions to philology on Mrs. Gamp's part. Her "chimley," by the way, has John Knox's authority.

As to the "American language," of whose impact on our own we are already conscious, and are likely to be made more painfully aware now that the "talkie" invasion has set in, Professor Weekley is not in love with it. He does not deny that it has "the quality variously described as snap, vim, kick, or pep," which some hotheads may admire. But "when it aims at dignity it tends to verge, even as in Dickens's day, on the 'high falutin.'" We may admit that our language is none the worse for certain turns of phrase that came to it from the works of Fenimore Cooper, Harte, and Twain; but the current American slang with which we are inundated is hideous, and persons in high position, who ought to know better, admit it to their public utterances. They presumably do not realise, in their hurry to be "popular," the nature of the torrent which the opened flood-gates will let in.

First Aid for Best-Sellers.

As Saxo Grammaticus Professor Weekley is in a wholly merry mood. There are linguistic pitfalls which beset the path even of best-sellers, and he is ready with first aid for the injuries incurred. More merciful than some others, he does not give the names of his eminent stumblers, but his warnings may save a new generation from suffering similarly. "Whom," he tells us, is in danger of being displaced by "who," yet here America herself may check us, "for *whom* is still held in honour in the United States. It is said that in a cultured centre like Boston even the owls say 'to-whit, to whom'!" Such confusions as "listening with wrapt attention," "I'm one of the people who poses to himself," "the wonderful peace of its lawns and meadows are probably quite unique," "he never saw this girl but his tongue didn't cleave to the roof of his mouth"—all genuine examples of illiteracy—do they matter much, after all? "It depends," says the author, "on the point of view. Some people are not moved by the sight of cruelty." He considers it venial, however, to end a sentence with a preposition. As to the split infinitive, which crept in with Byron, he thinks it may be used (though with discretion) for avoidance of ambiguity. "If you cannot make your meaning clear without a split infinitive," he concludes, "my advice would be that of the Duke of Wellington to the blackmailer with the compromising letters, substituting, of course, 'split' for 'publish.'" So ends a little treatise whose only drawback is its brevity, for those who like a run for their money will only get ninety-four paces—no, pages—for their half-crown.

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Meredith now has to earn his living, and, although she does not really love her husband, Lucienne goes to Chile with him. (*Ready Feb. 28*) 7/6

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CON

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A CURIOSITY OF LITERATURE.

"Froude and Carlyle: A Study of the Froude-Carlyle Controversy." By Waldo H. Dunn. (Longmans. 15s.)

Few people, probably, younger than middle-age have ever heard of the controversy of which Professor Waldo Dunn here makes a study. They may have a vague notion that James Anthony Froude is an author whose statements of fact are said to have been no more trustworthy than his opinions; but they know nothing of the definite accusations, still less of the grounds for them, that were flung at him year after year, especially in relation to his "Life of Carlyle." But this controversy was certainly one of the "Curiosities of Literature," and it was in some respects so astonishing that we are grateful to Professor Dunn for having brought the whole story, with chapter and verse for every statement, within the compass of a single moderate-sized readable volume.

What must strike the modern reader with amazement is the violence of the abuse, whatever may have been the provocation, that was hurled at the biographer of Carlyle by persons who had not in other respects altogether taken leave of the decencies of civilised intercourse. For, after all, whatever may have been his shortcomings, James Anthony Froude was one of the most distinguished men of letters of the Victorian era. He was a famous historian, he had edited for years a leading literary magazine, he was a brilliant essayist, and he was one of the supreme masters of English prose style He was, too, a man of the highest honour, greatly admired and loved by a large circle of cultivated friends.

It is therefore something of a shock to find men like Charles Eliot Norton, Mr. David Wilson, Sir James Crichton-Browne, and Mr. Alexander Carlyle writing of him in language that might be appropriate if used about some notable convicted swindler, a Whitaker Wright or a Hatry. Norton, who is no more violent than the others, speaks of his "cynical treachery," describes him as "artfully malignant," and bluntly calls him "a villain" and "a liar."

These are not exactly the sort of compliments one expects to find bandied by "scholars and gentlemen" in literary disputation, and one is curious to discover what they were so excited about, and what grounds, if any, they may have had for their wrath.

Why the Attack?

Professor Dunn has thoroughly explored the whole subject, and quotes the documents bearing on every statement he makes. He says he began the investigation to satisfy his own curiosity, and

> **with no feeling for Froude one way or the other, except admiration for his literary performance.**

He has "tried to be fair to both sides." But the result of the study is in fact a complete vindication of Froude. Says the author:—

> **His portrayal remains the best work on Carlyle's life in print the whole range of Carlyle literature published since Froude's death may be put under requisition; in the face of all this revision, the general features of the portrait painted by Froude remain unchanged.**

But why the attack? Professor Dunn shows that it originated from the animosity of Carlyle's niece, Mary Aitken, who married her cousin, Mr. Alexander Carlyle. She quarrelled with Froude from the moment of her uncle's death, if not earlier; she made claims, including a demand for money, which she could not substantiate; she did everything in her power to obstruct Froude in fulfilling his promise to Carlyle; she persuaded Norton to join her in vilifying her uncle's most trusted friend.

The motive for all this hostility seems inadequate. Personal dislike and jealousy were at the bottom of it. Norton did not disguise his spleen. Mary and her husband, Alexander, resented the fact that their illustrious uncle had given his confidence so exclusively to Froude. And so they set themselves, at first with Norton's help and later with that of Sir James Crichton-Browne, to persuade the public that Froude was grossly careless and inaccurate in his handling of his literary materials, and that he had deliberately produced a distorted picture of Carlyle to serve some misguided theory of his own. Professor Dunn has exhaustively examined both these allegations, and shows how flimsy was their foundation.

Froude's Inaccuracy.

The idea that Froude was an exceptionally inaccurate writer was not new; it had been alleged in connection with his earlier historical work, and as Froude took no steps to defend his reputation, it was widely believed. But Professor Dunn gives an amusing account of how this idea was propagated by being repeated parrot-like by a sequence of writers all of whom were themselves in the wrong. Froude had somewhere published a description of the City of Adelaide and its inhabitants. Edward Wakefield in a magazine article declared this description to be all wrong and typical of "Froude's inaccuracy." Some years later Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, now warden of New College, writing on "Modern Historians and Their Methods," sententiously charged Froude with "constitutional inaccuracy" on the strength of Wakefield's criticism, which he borrowed verbatim and accepted without question. Mr. Fisher in turn was quoted by two French authors, who for the third time related the Adelaide story as a proof of Froude's inaccuracy; and finally an American lecturer quoted the Frenchmen and once more pointed the familiar moral. And now Professor Dunn, who has been the first to look into the matter, has discovered that Froude was right all along, and Wakefield wrong, and that the damning guilt of inaccuracy must be attributed to Mr. Herbert Fisher and the rest, who too confidingly followed Wakefield and tripped with him. It is a good example of giving a dog a bad name.

But although our author shows on how slight a foundation rests the legend of Froude's "constitutional inaccuracy," it is a legend that has not been wholly discredited before; and it is probable that Professor Dunn's able and thoroughgoing vindication of Froude will surprise some who remember the arrogant confidence of the attacks made on him in the course of the controversy. But this book is so thoroughly well documented, and so reasonably and moderately argued, that it will not be easy to upset its conclusions or to question their justice.

MYSTERIES GALORE.

"Veiled Mysteries of India." By Mrs. Walter Tibbits. (Eveleigh Nash. 21s.)

In one of her later chapters, Mrs. Tibbits cites the verdict of a critic of the first part of the book, that it should contain more travel and less theosophy. "Yet," she asks, "how could I make 'Veiled Mysteries' into an ordinary travel book? . . . If one would give me his house full of silver and gold I cannot go beyond the commandment of the Lord to write either good or bad of mine own mind; but what the Lord says, that will I write."

Mrs. Tibbits remarks in her introductory chapter that her pages "deal with mysteries extending through the torrid zone where tigers abound to the icy snows of Himavat." Mysteries, in truth, appear in profusion. There is the account of the sage who lived for years on air, and lifted an immense house of corrugated iron "for which cranes were built."

Then there was the Judicial Commissioner who showed the author the envelope of a letter which he had received by mysterious agency from the Mahatma Koot Hoomi in Tibet. This judicial officer was sitting in a dâk bungalow at Dehra Dun when his eyes fell on what he at first thought was a beetle jumping about on the verandah. On picking the mysterious arrival up he found that it was in reality a missive addressed to him "via Mists and Snows," in which the Mahatma advised him not to leave by the next train, but to wait to see something interesting.

Mrs. Tibbit has a picturesque pen, and her pilgrimages carried her far afield, notably to the famed Amarnath. But, as she says, she could not make "Veiled Mysteries" an ordinary travel book, and the reader must take the volume as he finds it.

APOTHEOSIS OF MR. SHERLOCK HOLMES.

"Le 'Detective Novel' et l'Influence de la Pensée Scientifique." By Régis Messac. (Paris, Champion. 75 frs.)

It is difficult to take this big book, which extends to 700 pages, quite as seriously as it is intended. Briefly—if brevity be appropriate—it is a compliment to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in nearly 300,000 words; for, though M. Messac goes back to the remote Orient for his origins, he begins to get into his stride with Mrs. Radcliffe on page 147, and the first mention of Sherlock Holmes, who has a chapter to himself of forty pages, occurs on page 4. It is the supreme merit of Conan Doyle, we are told, to have collected in one pattern all sorts of separate threads.

> **We find nothing in him which did not exist before him, and sometimes in a more artistic form, but the amalgam is better concentrated, more intelligently combined, and more free of extraneous elements than anywhere else.**

Dr. Watson's Reaction.

One cannot help wondering what Dr. Watson would make of it, if, in his retirement, and meditating his days and nights in Baker Street, he were to happen on this book. It forms volume 59 of the "Library of the Review of Comparative Literature," edited by MM. F. Baldensperger and P. Hazard. Its author rarely forgets the obligation imposed by the series in which his book occurs and by its ambitious sub-title, "et l'influence de la pensée scientifique" and Dr. Watson, one imagines, like a homelier *bourgeois*, studying philosophy, might discover, to his amazement, that he had been thinking scientifically all his life. In truth, as M. Messac shows at some considerable pains, the logical processes of induction and deduction, applied to facts of observation, have been in vogue in all countries at all times, and it was the special faculty of Sherlock Holmes to employ them for the detection of acts of crime. The "detective novel" of this sublimated inquiry is a romance of such processes, devised to enhance the mystery presented to their employer at the beginning. Dr. Watson might have been impressed, though one suspects that Mr. Holmes would have been amused, at the very elaborate exposition which M. Messac has so laboriously contrived.

A Monumental Monograph.

It must be read by those who do not run, and, read at leisure and in an armchair, it will yield some curious lore and a certain amount of real profit. In an international library of this sort, M. Messac might have been better advised not to translate his quotations. So much of his material is English (including American) that comparative students of fiction might reasonably be presumed to be familiar with that language, and it is a pity, accordingly, that Poe, Conan Doyle, and other authorities are not allowed to speak in their own tongues. Oddly enough a whole chapter in Book IV. is headed "How to Write a *Blackwood* Article." This title requires a knowledge of special literary conditions in a particular period of the nineteenth century, and the only explanation of the allusion is contained in an English footnote on page 320. But, despite its defects and excesses, M. Messac's monumental monograph is full of accurate information very industriously compiled.

JESUS—THE LAST PHASE.

"Who Moved the Stone?" By Frank Morison. (Faber and Faber. 6s.)

Reviewed by EDWARD SHILLITO.

This is not the book which the author planned. He had meant to write "Jesus, the Last Phase"; but after prolonged study a revolution took place in his mind; he had formerly doubted the historical character of the miraculous element in the Gospel, now by the examination of the strangeness of many notable things in the record he has come to find a coherence and authority in the whole story. How he studied it he sets forth in this book.

It is as though a skilled advocate, entirely convinced of the truth of his case, were unravelling the threads of some mystery. The form in which the author casts his analysis is like the traditional form of a mystery story; chapters bear headings like this: "Evidence of the Chief Fisherman," or "Evidence of the Man from Tarsus." These things will not prepossess scholars, yet they would be seriously wrong to ignore this book. It has the supreme merit of frankness and sincerity; and it would not be the first time, if it proved so, that a logical mind, coming direct to the Gospel, found new things in it.

The treatment of the Trial has many valuable conjectures; the attempt to fill in the details of what happened behind the scenes on the night in which Jesus was betrayed is most suggestive. The method followed is that of the barrister who fastens upon some fact which is strange and does not easily fit into a scheme, and treats this as a clue. He asks, for example, why the arrest of Jesus in the Garden was so delayed; and deduces from this what may have happened that night in the councils of Jerusalem.

The attitude of scholars to his book will be determined by their acceptance or rejection of the assumptions on which the author works. In the later parts, moreover, there are many gaps which are filled with conjectures; these are so presented that the reader is led, before he knows it, far beyond the range of the data in the Gospel.

GOOD STORIES AND BAD GRAMMAR.

"Thou Shalt Do No Murder." By Arthur Lambton. (Hurst and Blackett. 18s.)

"C'est beau, un beau crime!" said J. J. Weiss, and the perennial interest in murder stories by a large section of the public would seem to intimate that there are a good many people who sympathise with the statement. Mr. Arthur Lambton has produced a book which is, in many respects, of great interest. The crime stories he has selected for treatment are certainly among the most fascinating—i.e., the most gruesome—which have occurred during the last century, and he tells them often with considerable dramatic power and with a very respectable degree of psychological insight. But the literary merit of the stories varies widely. Some among them, notably "The Great Discovery," the last story in the book, are told in clean and capable English. But on p. 39, in the account of Ronald True, we come upon such a slipshod sentence as the following:—

> **When at the age of 14 his mother fell seriously ill he remarked, on hearing the news, that if she died he would inherit all her possessions.**

If, when his mother was 14 years old, True made such a remark, he must have been unusually cynical for that time of life. And he must have talked at a quite unusually early age. An even more amazingly constructed sentence occurs on p. 155:—

> **When the day came on which the floodgates of the doctor's passion burst forth she was more than taken aback, and there is no doubt that up to then she was a perfectly innocent girl in thought and deed, still less a designing one.**

UNIVERSITY WITS.

University journalism (by which is meant journalism produced by undergraduates) has not been at its best lately. It is all the more pleasant to come across an Oxford magazine which shows imagination, sensibility, and a genuine critical faculty in its various contributors (who are mostly, if not all, undergraduates). "Farrago" (published in Oxford by Simon Nowell Smith. 2s.) offers in its first number, among other things, an illuminating comparison of the Poet Laureate's "Testament of Beauty" and Mr. C. Day Lewis's "Transitional Poem"; an article on Mr. I. A. Richards's "Practical Criticism" and another on André Gide; and a number of interesting poems. If it goes on as it has begun it should interest a good many people outside as well as inside the University.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY.

ALEXANDER POPE.
By Edith Sitwell. (Faber and Faber. 15s.)

THE POLISH HERITAGE OF JOSEPH CONRAD.
By Gustav Morf. (Sampson Low. 7s. 6d.)

THE LIFE OF MAHOMET.
By Emile Dermenghem. (Routledge. 15s.)

WOOD SANCTUARY.
By M. E. Francis. (Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.)

War books of every kind continue to be produced in abundance. Our contact with the French is set forth by Brig.-Gen. Spears in "Liaison," to be published by Heinemann, which tells the story of the exchange of intentions between our headquarters and the French Fifth Army. The naval side is dealt with in "The Danger Zone," by Mr. Lawrence David, who was with the Grand Fleet and the Dover Patrol. It is being issued by Eveleigh Nash and Grayson.

* * * *

Espionage will be treated in Mr. Ferdinand Tuohy's series of sketches, "The Battle of Brains," which Heinemann will issue to-morrow. Methuen is giving us a translation of a German war novel, "Four Infantrymen on the Western Front, 1918," by Ernest Johannsen. It has already appeared in eleven languages. A story, "In the Hell of Verdun," by Alfred Hein, is coming from Cassell next month.

* * * *

It is highly significant of the attitude of the public to the war that "All Quiet on the Western Front" in its English form has sold 310,000 copies, and is to be published next month in a cheap edition by Putnam. But I am told that its frankness, not to say brutality, is mild compared with another novel, "Not So Quiet . . . Stepdaughters of War," the work of a W.A.A.C., Helen Zenna Smith, which Mr. Marriott will issue next week. It is said to be the strongest of all the war books that have so far appeared. Another book that will flutter the dovecotes is Ethel Mannin's "Confessions and Impressions," which Jarrolds are to publish. They tell me it is an "unusual" book.

* * * *

Shakespeare's birthday each year heralds additions to the endless literature about him. On the present occasion France, which has never been so Shakespearean as Germany, enters the field with the Comtesse de Chambrun's study, "The Hamlet of Shakespeare," which Appleton is issuing in translation. The Comtesse, who is now in Tunis with her husband, General de Chambrun, is already known by her book, "Shakespeare, Actor-Poet," which was awarded a French Academy prize.

* * * *

The Cambridge University Press is publishing "New Links with Shakespeare," by E. A. B. Barnard, a volume based on a collection of letters and ledgers found five years ago at Hanley Court, Worcester. A vivid picture of home and school life in Shakespeare's time will be published by Mr. Cobden Sanderson this week under the title of "The Elizabethan Home, Discovered in Two Dialogues by Claudius Hollyband and Peter Erondell."

* * * *

Mr. Kipling has never courted publicity, but he has not escaped the biographer, for Mr. Thurston Hopkins is following his "Kipling's Sussex Revisited" with a life of him, which Mr. Palmer will publish next month.

* * * *

A feministic omnibus book is announced by Mr. Gerald Howe in "Six Brilliant English Women." It includes a sketch of Mrs. Aphra Benn by Miss Violet Sackville-West, one by Mr. Bonamy Dobree on Sarah Churchill, and one on Lady Hester Stanhope by Mr. Martin Armstrong.

* * * *

Musical readers are having quite a good season, for it has produced several works on music. The latest is a volume of essays by Mr. Basil Maine, the musical critic, who has just published his first novel, "Rondo," under the title of "Reflected Music," with a preface by Sir Henry Wood, which Methuen will publish. Mr. Percy Scholes, a broadcasting predecessor of Mr. Maine, is at work on a life of Dr. Burney. Meantime a volume of "Songs for Remembrance," by the late Fred Weatherly, with a preface by Sir Henry McCardie, is to be issued by Arrowsmith.

* * * *

The 400th anniversary of Cardinal Wolsey's death is to be commemorated by a reprint of George Cavendish's life of the Cardinal, written about 1557, but not published until 1815. It will be printed at the Alcuin Press from the original manuscript, and published by the Richards Press.

* * * *

Under the title "No Popery," Father Thurston, the well-known Jesuit historian, has written a book for Sheed and Ward which draws attention to the "atmosphere of calumny and fable with which the Papacy has in times past been invested by ill-disposed persons."

* * * *

Readers who remember his caustically critical work will be interested in "Painted Veils," a novel by Mr. James Huneker, which Mr. Werner Laurie is publishing this week. As a first novel it will be curious to see whether his technique in fiction matches his attitude as a critic of literature.

J. M. B.

THE PIRATES.

"The Atrocities of the Pirates." By Aaron Smith. (Golden Cockerel Press. 15s.)

Reviewed by PHILIP GOSSE.

This strange narrative, which has been rescued from oblivion by the enterprising Golden Cockerel Press, was originally published in 1824, when Aaron Smith, a mate in the merchant service, had just been acquitted of the charge of piracy, after a long trial before the High Court of Admiralty. No doubt the author had two objects in view when he wrote his book. One was to make money, while he yet remained the talk of the town; the other to vindicate himself from any lurking suspicion which might still exist of his having been a pirate.

Aaron Smith was serving as mate on board the merchant brig Zephyr, homeward bound with a cargo from Jamaica, when, off the coast of Cuba, this vessel was captured by a Spanish pirate. The captain of the pirate ship "was a man of most uncouth and savage appearance, stout, with aquiline nose, high cheek bones, a large mouth, and very large, full eyes. His complexion was sallow." Most of the English sailors were brutally treated, but Smith was spared owing to his skill in navigation.

At a small harbour where the pirates landed, Smith had a romantic affair with a beautiful Cuban lady, the daughter of the local magistrate, with whom he tried, though unsuccessfully, to combine escape with elopement. Her name was Seraphina; she was young, very lovely, and being "unacquainted with the world, therefore ignorant of the artifices practised in it." Perhaps it was owing to this engaging quality of innocence that she consented to fly to England with an unknown foreign sailor, who forgot to tell her that there was another lady awaiting his return in England.

We get an interesting sidelight on life in the Spanish West Indies at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when priests and magistrates came off at night in boats to receive their share of plunder and hush money from the visiting pirates.

After unparalleled hardships, the author managed to escape one night in a canoe, and reached Havana only to be thrown into jail as a pirate. At length he was handed over to Admiral Sir Charles Rawley, manacled in irons, and brought to England to stand his trial before the High Court of Admiralty. The book, which is beautifully printed and produced, is ornamented by several very clever engravings by Mr. Eric Ravilious.

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A Vagabond Croesus by *JOSEPH DELMONT*
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A TOUR IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

III.—SOCIAL LIFE.

ATMOSPHERE OF RESTRAINT.

By CAPT. JOHN DE V. LODER, M.P. for East Leicester, 1924-9.

In any Russian city you see at once that conditions are not normal. A noticeable number of shops are closed; none are attractively arranged. Goods in the windows look as if they had been there for years, and are mostly of poor quality. Queues stand outside the food shops and eating houses. The word "Restaurant" is inappropriate, because it suggests a place where you go to enjoy yourself, and such resorts, after a brief resurrection when the "New Economic Policy" *was* new, have all been closed. Private trading has been very much restricted in all directions lately.

The overcrowding in Moscow is appalling, much worse than elsewhere. No one gets more than his fair share of floor space; many have to be content with less. Two rooms are a palace. Beggars are numerous everywhere, and some are obviously pitiable relics of the old régime. The wild children have mostly been caught up and sent to special homes, but they are still to be seen in ones and twos, though not in bands as formerly.

POVERTY AND DRABNESS.

The general impression is one of poverty and drabness. There is a tense, strained feeling in the air. The margin of subsistence is too small for any attention to be spared for the frills and decorations of life.

On the whole, however, the physical standard seems surprisingly good. People do not look underfed, but food is certainly not abundant. One hears a good deal of complaint, and some say that supplies are scarcer now than they were two or three years ago. Particular articles are liable to periodical shortage. Even in the hotels, where you can usually get anything, butter, or white bread, or lemon may be unobtainable for a while. This is more likely to happen, however, in the provinces than in Moscow.

People seem to be worse off for clothing than for food. No one is smartly dressed. Everything is badly finished, and materials are shoddy. Time and again strangers asked whether my shoes and overcoat were bought in Russia, and sighed regretfully when told they were English.

"A WAR ON."

Such private social life as goes on must needs be on a very small and simple scale. There is, of course, no private entertaining in our sense of the word. Even if anyone had the money to spend, it would neither be wise nor "good form" to use it in this way. It is perpetually being borne in on one that there is a war on—a struggle for the economic life of the nation, and that it is everyone's duty to conserve both his own and the public energy for use in essential channels. As a matter of fact, you can order as sumptuous a meal as you can imagine at the best hotels in most big cities, but directly you go outside the ordinary bill-of-fare you have to pay a high luxury tariff. The one gastronomic luxury that seems universal is pastry, and I have repeatedly seen the poorest-looking people buying enormous cakes, elaborately decorated with chocolate and sugar icing, which cost at least 10 or 20 roubles (a rouble is about 2s.).

There is not even that official social life which is usual in a capital to oil the wheels of international relations. It is no fun to be a member of the diplomatic or consular corps in Russia. The foreign representatives keep up a restricted social existence among themselves, but, except for occasional official parties, they live extremely isolated lives, and this does not help to brighten their outlook on Russian affairs. You might be in nineteenth century Turkey or China. Russians hesitate to associate much with foreigners. It is compromising. The experience of those who had anything to do with the former British Mission justifies their caution. After the rupture of relations with Great Britain, the authorities were seized with a violent attack of spy mania, which found expression in the arrest of perfectly innocent servants and guests. They were lucky who got off with an interrogation. Some are still in Siberia.

"WALLS HAVE EARS."

One of the difficulties of getting at all sides of life in Russia is the care that has to be taken not to compromise anyone whose position in the eyes of the authorities is the least bit shaky. It takes time and some pains to get below the surface. It is easy to get first-hand experience of the bright side of Soviet activities; the shadier side is at first all hearsay, the evidence is vague, and the talk about it veiled—in itself a significant circumstance. An atmosphere of restraint and suspicion is prevalent everywhere.

Life must be grim, but I doubt whether any people, except the Russians, would allow the cheerful side of human nature to be so systematically repressed. Indeed, in the South and in the Caucasus, people seemed to find it harder to take life quite as seriously as an earnest belief in Communism requires. Even in the North, one could not help feeling that it was mainly the absence of temptation that prevented a reaction towards the world and the flesh. For more educated people there is a starvation of the soul as bad as any physical privation. One is conscious of a great eagerness to draw a breath of fresh air from the outside world, and to take the opportunity of meeting a foreigner, to get away from the persistent preoccupations of everyday life. This, of course, in no way detracts from the kindness with which people of all sorts and conditions received us wherever we went. I have never met with a more hospitable reception anywhere. Communists and non-Communists alike are extremely anxious that visitors should take away a favourable impression, and one member of the party said to me: "While you are our guests we meet under a flag of truce."

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The theatres and cinemas provide almost the only opportunities, short of the vodka bottle, of getting some relaxation from the constant tension of life under these conditions. Unfortunately, there are many partisans of the vodka remedy for "the blues." I saw more "drunks" in Russia than I have seen anywhere else for a long time. (I have never been to the United States.) There is a pretty little piece of official by-play going on about the drink question. The Finance Department gets

Continued at foot of next column.

LIGHT CRUISER QUESTION.

VALUE OF SMALL CRAFT.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

From LORD SYDENHAM OF COMBE.

Sir,—It would require far more space than you could spare to explain that experience and reason combine to prove our need for light cruisers, and I fear that the opinion of "a man" who, he says, "has no connection with the sea" would carry no weight with Admiral Henderson.

I had, however, special opportunities for learning the views of Lord Fisher, and I understand perfectly why light cruisers were "that great seaman's bête-noir." Some of those he scrapped with a "courageous stroke of the pen" had happily not been broken up, and were most useful directly war began. Others, had they been still available, could have been employed with advantage.

Admiral Henderson suggests that only the two battle cruisers could have dealt effectively with the squadron of Admiral von Spee, and he states that "we had nothing lighter that would have been of any use." He seems to forget the Shannons and other armoured cruisers, and never to have heard of the existence of the Second Cruiser Squadron. The tragedy of Coronel was due to a faulty distribution of naval force, and was quite unnecessary.

Surely it is obvious that, if an "Ersatz Preussen got clear away to sea," and if there was no force in existence which could successfully engage her, the results would be unfortunate; but this speculation is really irrelevant to that of our need for light cruisers.

Admiral Henderson's concluding argument is amazing. If only we "rid ourselves of the chimera of light cruisers," the Naval Conference might "end to-morrow" in "mutual satisfaction and contentment." We could then build "ship for ship" with the United States, whose requirements differ radically from ours, thus cheerfully ignoring alike our national needs and the plain lessons of naval history!

Meanwhile, I am afraid that the Admiralty decision, apparently stated in the *Times* of the 7th inst., that "the individual size of cruisers should be kept as small as possible compatible with efficiency" will be a shock to the school of thought to which Admiral Henderson belongs.

Onslow Square, S.W. SYDENHAM.

From ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM H. HENDERSON

Sir,—My namesake Admiral Wilfred Henderson's statement in your last issue that "we had nothing lighter to send that would have been of any use whatever against the German Scharnhorst and Gneisenau" is quite incorrect. I hardly know which is worse, to call Lord Sydenham a man who has no connection with the sea, or to say we cannot face our enemies with equal weapons.

The following particulars, from Brassey, 1914, are sufficient to support this contention:

Launch	Name.	Tons.	Total Heavy Guns. Each	Broadside.	Designed Speed.
			In.	In.	
1906	Scharnhorst and Gneisenau	11,420	8—8.2 6—5.9	6—8.2 8—5.9	22½
1906	Minotaur Shannon Defence	14,600	4—9.2 10—7.5	4—9.2 5—7.5	22½
1905	Achilles Cochrane Natal Warrior	13,550	6—9.2 4—7.5	4—9.2 2—7.5	22½

To infer, even, that our seven ships were of no use against the Germans is to say we are inferior to them as a race.

W. H. HENDERSON, Admiral (ret.).
Richmond Mansions, S.W.

From ADMIRAL MARK KERR.

Sir,—Admiral Wilfred Henderson, in his letter to you on the light cruiser question, has neglected all that we have learned in the last 150 years. In every war the amount of small craft has increased, and the heavy frigates or cruisers have decreased as the war has progressed. This has come about on account of the necessity for providing against the attacks on our lines of communications and commerce by privateers, raiders, and small craft of the enemy.

In the late war the enemy raiders did us more harm than any other class of vessel until they were driven off the sea, and this was only accomplished by light cruisers. In fact, it would have been impossible to have possessed sufficient heavy cruisers to do the work, on account of expense. The Ersatz Preussen would be a much lesser menace to our trade than the quantity of light cruisers that could be built with the money that was required to build her. It took about fifteen of our light cruisers to get rid of the Emden alone.

Sir Herbert Richmond has pointed out that during the last war our armoured cruisers were reduced from forty-six to twenty-seven; the light cruisers were increased from seventy-nine to 103; the sloops and destroyers from 260 to 558; and new types of armed escorts, auxiliary cruisers, and boarding vessels were produced to the number of sixty-three—that is to say, that the light vessels were increased by 385 vessels, while the heavy cruisers were reduced by nineteen. If this had not been done, we should have lost the war.

No further comment is necessary.

MARK KERR, Admiral.

Chelsea, S.W.

Continued from preceding column.

quite a large proportion of the revenue of the country from the vodka tax, and encourages its consumption. The Health Department, on the other hand, is perpetually issuing anti-drink posters for display in factories, etc. Messrs. Dilly and Dally are evidently much the same at the Kremlin as in Whitehall. But to return to theatres and cinemas—I suppose I need scarcely say that both are quite first rate. From the traditional realistic appeal of the Great Theatre to the highly abstract constructivism of Meyerhold there is a variety of steps, but all the way through there is the same superlative technical standard, be it in dancing, singing, acting, instrumental performance, photography, or actual production. It cannot be said that the stage or the film has suffered in any way under the present régime.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ART.

It comes as a surprise to some people to learn that the Bolshevist Government have been at great pains to establish an artistic reputation, but they are very sensitive to any suspicion of vandalism. It is true that you will hear some caustic comments on the Government's policy of preserving so much of what was prized as beautiful by bourgeois society. The fashion is to be very advanced artistically and only to recognise that which expresses the materialistic, mechanistic, and collectivist ideology of Communism. Nevertheless, largely owing to the influence of Lunarcharsky, who has, however, just been deposed from the Commissariat of Education, the Government has refused to defer to extreme views. The Museums of Russia are now among the best in the world. To the former public collections have been added all the best things out of private houses. The collection of modern French paintings in Moscow is unique. There is, however, little that could be called really distinctive in revolutionary art. The most that can be said is that Communism and the national character colour the line of Western modernism which is being followed.

THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA.

GANDHI FALLACIES.

LICENCE THAT REVEALS WEAKNESS.

By W. AMEER ALI, I.C.S.

Owing to misunderstanding of the real situation, there is a great deal of misplaced sympathy among Western peoples for Gandhi and his pretensions. It is claimed, for example, that the diversified races of India are becoming filled with a national consciousness that is finding expression in a desire for freedom from British control. Now, the inhabitants of India number roughly 318,000,000. About 22 per cent. of them are ruled by Princes, whose rights are guaranteed by treaties with the British Crown. Of the total, nine-tenths live on the land, and are scattered in villages far more distant from urban centres than is conceivable in western Europe.

The majority of these Indian rustics are unlettered, but are not devoid of shrewdness of appreciation where their own interests are concerned. These are, in the main, security of tenure, protection from famine and epidemic disease, security of life and property which involves protection from criminals or hereditary enemies, and from oppression and extortion by subordinate functionaries of Government and local bodies, landlords, money-lenders, and employers possessing an economic hold over them. British rule has in the main succeeded in carrying out these needs, although nineteenth century political theory for long overshadowed the problem of usurious debt. No amount of denial by ill-wishers of British rule can disprove the physical facts of a trebled population, of mighty public works, and wide areas protected by irrigation.

URBAN INTELLIGENTSIA.

A proletariat in the Western sense only exists in the few seaport or manufacturing towns. It is largely composed of superfluous hands from the country-side who migrate for a time with the object of saving enough to return to the land. It lacks efficiency and is also susceptible to exploitation. So-called national aspirations are almost invariably confined to a very small urban intelligentsia, a minute proportion of the whole population. This is in great part composed of members of certain more or less privileged castes of the Hindu social system. These are the men who have profited most by the recent devolutions of power, and they hope to benefit still more by further progress in the same direction. Some of them are genuinely animated by nineteenth century political dogma, others are inspired by the hope of office. Owing to the customs of the country, a salary conferred on one may afford a living to a number of relatives who are debarred from manual labour by caste traditions.

No one will dispute the right of the Indian intelligentsia to a share of high office or to a voice in the management of the affairs of their homeland. All, however, who have experience of the lot of the dweller on the soil and of the working classes are bound to view with apprehension the prospect of a monopoly of place and power by city dwellers imbued with the tradition of caste privileges; and often, with economic interests as absentee landlords, lenders of money, or employers, differing from those of the masses of their fellow-countrymen.

MOSLEMS PERTURBED.

The Sikhs of the Punjab, a people possessing a military importance exceeding their three and a-quarter millions, have stated in forcible terms that they will agree to no settlement that does not give them full account. Opinion is hardening among the 70,000,000 virile Indian Moslems, 180,000 of whom enlisted from the province of the Punjab alone to fight the German and the Turk during the Great War. Their accredited leaders have up to now set their faces against the new subversive movements. They have had a foretaste of what they may expect, in the desecration of a mosque and the murder of their co-religionists at Dacca, in Bengal, by devotees of another creed participating in the "Independence Day" celebrations of January 26 last. They are therefore displaying reasonable apprehension at the possibility of the sacrifice of their interests to placate more vocal elements.

What the British elector has to bear in mind is that in India only one person in forty has a vote for the provincial legislature, and about one in 500 for the central legislature. This carries a disproportionate weight with the central Government owing to the artificial conditions and geographical isolation in which it is situated. In the post-Reform polity of British India the civil servant at the headquarters of a provincial or of the central Government is often a part-time politician with a seat in the Legislature, and is expected to uphold therein the actions of his Department. Very naturally, therefore, his parliamentary duties bulk the larger, and thus members of the central Government are apt to view out of focus the importance of politicians whose names are given prominence in the Press both in Britain and in India, and yet who command but little influence save perhaps in the vicinity of their homes.

HINDU "RELIGIOSITY."

As General Sir George MacMunn recently pointed out, the Moderates are "inveterate fishers in troubled waters," and without being unjust, it may be said that they have no objection to making use of the "extreme behaviour" of others to endeavour to make the flesh of their rulers creep. Gandhi is a notable asset of this character, and his alleged influence over the masses is exploited to the full. This, in itself, is by no means universal, and where it exists, nine-tenths of it is due to his religious and not to his political appeal. The simple folk who comprise the Hindu masses are deeply tinged with a mediæval "religiosity," and anyone of an ascetic character or appearance is bound to arouse interest, which, however, easily passes away. I recollect a "Holy man" of the "Peter the Hermit" type, being cast into prison for breaches of the peace in exploiting agrarian grievances, and his followers only being repelled by the sight of a military guard. Two days after, they were quite convinced that he was an impostor, "as he had been unable to use his magic to get out of prison walls."

MISUSE OF FREEDOM.

At times even Gandhi himself "gets on the nerves of" his co-religionists. A few days before his incarceration in 1922 a Rajput village headman in Cudh exclaimed to me as a gaggle of wild geese "honked" over our heads, "Even the geese are singing out, 'Gandhi, Gandhi, go to jail!'". Shortly before this Gandhi had visited the neighbourhood, holding a public meeting widely advertised in a sympathetic Press as attended by fifty thousand souls. The truth was that the good people of the vicinity had come to see the "Holy One," but when subscriptions were solicited for his anti-British movement the assemblage rapidly melted away.

Western doctrines of freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press are liable to be misunderstood and misused in the East. That is why the Indian Penal Code contains sections rendering incitements to hatred of the Crown and its forces and actions tending to religious or racial rancour punishable at law. Nothing is the cause of more surprise to the vast masses of law-abiding people in India than the licence granted of late years to deliberate breaches of the law in this respect. Nor are attempts understood to placate the implacable, or to conciliate enemies, open or concealed. Such efforts are, no doubt, the outcome of the honest British spirit of compromise which animates public life in these islands. In India, however, they but discourage friends and supporters of the British Raj, and are taken by its ill-wishers as exhibitions of weakness or as opportunities for bargaining tactics or other political manœuvres.

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THE TRAMP.

ON THE CHILTERN HILLS

NATURE'S ARTISTRY.

By SIR JOHN FOSTER FRASER.

As I squatted on the sunny side of the hedge and smoked my pipe two peewits wheeled and cried peevishly over a barren sweep of hill. So they were back with the spring.

A lark rose thrillingly, and I watched him till he was but a dot in the sky.

In a copse near by there were other birds tuning up, little notes, long notes, sometimes a run of notes; and I felt as though I had strayed into a concert hall where the instrumentalists were having tootles by themselves before the overture began.

This morning I found two violets and one primrose on the bank of a ditch. There are tiny buds on the hedge branches, but it will be a couple of months or more before the dun, stark limbs get smothered with fresh green and the hawthorn blossoms and the tangled masses of blackberry shoots will be in glory. Then I shall be happy, for many reasons.

One is that nature will again try to cover, to smother, the tin cans and broken crockery and smashed bottles and household muck of all sorts which have been dumped in hedge bottoms, just over the fence of woodlets, and sometimes a cartload of refuse emptied by the side of a path which saunters through clumps of beech. . . .

A lot is written about the beauty of English villages. In summer-time the gardens are often a blaze of old-fashioned grandeur. But I've been tramping these past winter months—for I like the bleak winds and the wet of rain on my cheek—and I've wondered if all our sturdy rural folk are as fond of the countryside as some people make out. How dingy the houses often are! What weedy yards some of them have! Why are many of the fowl-sheds decrepit and mean and dirty? And who are the villagers who, right opposite their cottage doors or a little way down the lane, chuck their old meat cans, beer and medicine bottles, and discarded boots and disgusting bits of raiment into beauty spots, and so besmirch the sweetness? . . . . However, the rich foliage will soon be here, and, it seems with knowledge, will throw a cloak over much of this ugliness.

SIGNBOARDS.

Between two pubs, the Whip and the Pink and Lily, there is a breezy walk along Widmer ridge, with a windmill and a farm on the right and the great sweep of Aylesbury vale on the left.

From this height on the Chilterns a map of farm lands lolls in crisp sunlight away to haziness. Down below, and striking for a shoulder of Bledlow, is a ribbon of the Ickneild Way—which I've walked for hundreds of miles—a road which was there long before the Romans, and which leads away into Berkshire and over the Downs to Avebury, in Wiltshire, with its stone circle older than Stonehenge. But I've tramped many an hour along this ancient English way, and, except for a "How do?" with a ploughman never met a soul.

I like simple hostelries, especially when I've trudged a good step and I'm hungry; then the beer and the bread-and-cheese taste good. But I wish brewers would not deface their inns with big red-and-gold advertisements of themselves, especially when they have not pretty names. I've long reached the belief that brewers who own country inns are devoid of artistic sense. There are many nice old inns, but they rarely belong to brewers. Anyway, they might have better signboards.

Signboards, I suppose, came along when people could not read; but they did know the King's Head and the Black Bull and the Red Lion and the White Hart and the Blue Bell and the Flying Horse.

It is inviting to the eye when swinging into a hamlet to see painted on an inn signboard a wheatsheaf or a jolly waggoner or a nag's head or a weather beaten portrait of Lord Nelson. . . . There is no comfort in plainly painted words. But if the Pink and Lily had a representation of those two nice flowers, much happier than the present label, I'd have a mug of ale there the next time I passed. Rupert Brooke was a patron of the Pink and Lily.

. . . . A couple of miles on or so there is Hampton village, and there is a decent little pub, the Hampton Arms. On the swinging board is a reproduction of the arms of the Hampton family, of which the Earl of Buckingham is head. Indeed, the earl is the landlord, and as he is a new earl he will, according to tradition, spend one day serving pots of ale to the yeomanry. As no money will be taken he ought to have good custom.

TRESPASSING.

In this heaving region of beech-clasped Buckinghamshire I am always coming across old tracks, often sunk in the hillside, overgrown, crawling through woods, breasting a rise to a hill top and then away they go, faintly marked, to another wood which nurses them shelteringly till another long bottom—or glen as we say in the north—is reached.

Swishing through heavy leafage of last year I trace these sunken tracks. They are rarely used now. I am a little wrath when I come across a barbed wire hindrance. But I scramble through as best I can. I am a flagrant trespasser. I've been trespassing these forty years, and I've never heard anything but a cheery word and a bit of guidance from farmers I've run across. But they know little about the history of the countryside.

. . . . I've found evidence of a fort on the chin of a hill. Down in a dip of the woods there suddenly rears a mound with deep encircling trench; it cannot be natural. There are long shafts of Grim's dyke; but who was Grim and why was the dyke built? I suppose the Danes came this way on their march toward King Alfred's land lying away to the south-west.

Only the sound of the scurrying rabbit is heard in the matted undergrowth this still afternoon. . . . There is a fascination standing in the silence of a thick wood, just listening, listening, and hearing nothing. . . . Then comes the whirl and rush of wood pigeons. A startled pheasant clutters up and away. In the distance is the thickened sound of voices. Here they come, a team of horses hauling heavy timber along a track of black mould—"Gee-up, there, gee-up, Sally!" The smell of newly turned leafy earth is pleasant. The thick-set teamsters shout to me the quality of the day. They are fine fellows and the hue of their cheeks is healthy.

AN ANCIENT CRAFT.

Cottages are a little drunken, and some of them are thatched. I chat with an old fellow fixing a quick-set hedge; he slices away the thin upper branches, gashes the lower limb, bends it and links it with other bent and gashed limbs. A right tight hedge, and soon to be taut with greenery.

A churned and muddy track through another wood, with the scent of new-cut timber in the air. There are cosy encampments, with piles of chair legs and piles of shavings. Miles away is High Wycombe, where half the chairs in the world seem to be made; but here, in the woods, are men who from father to son through hundreds of years have been turning chair-legs. No new-fangled machinery to spin the splice of beech when the chisel carves it into plump-undulating roundness. There is a cord round the axle and a long weighted beam jerks and causes the swift spinning. Very primitive. That is how they turned chair-legs in these parts of Buckinghamshire in the fifteenth century; it is the same way to-day. Nay, I am told the younger fellows are not taking up the work; they want to be away to the towns. So, likely enough, the old craftsmanship in the heart of the beechwoods will soon die out.

As a tramp, I am grateful there are bad

Continued at foot of next column.

IRISH FREE STATE

DISCONTENT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

BANNING FOREIGN ENTERPRISE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

The evidence that is being given before the Civil Service Compensation Committee appears, *prima facie*, rather alarming. This body is the outcome of the unfortunate Wigg-Cochrane appeal and has been set up to deal with the claims of those who wish to retire under the terms of the Treaty. Witness after witness—some even whose national record has been exemplary—repeat like parrots that they are pro-British, discontented with the present conditions, apprehensive about their pensions in the future and especially alarmed at the advent of Fianna Fail to power. Judged by their testimony, the country is in a sorry plight. Everybody knows, however, that this is not the case. The more probable explanation is that compensation cannot be claimed merely as a right, and that convincing and conscientious objections to service under the new order must be given. Hence all this agony which nobody should take seriously.

Legitimate discontent in the Civil Service is another matter, and symptoms of this were revealed at the annual conference last week of the Civil Service Clerical Association. The outcome of the conference is to ask for an independent Commission to inquire into their grievances. They complain of indifference and lack of sympathy on the part of the Minister of Finance and the higher officials in his department, of the ban on promotion, and inadequate rates of pay. At the same time there is already a representative Council in existence, and no very convincing reasons were given as to why it was not more effective. Whatever the merits of their case, it is generally known that for some time there has been a dire discontent in the lower grades, and if this is allowed to ferment it must react on *moral* and efficiency. There is also growing uneasiness at the encroachments of bureaucracy and some inquiry on the lines demanded might well be in the public interest.

FOREIGN CAPITAL CONTROL.

To judge by the debate on the Central Fund Bill, where any and every topic is deemed relevant, the Opposition is becoming alarmed at the penetration of foreign capital. The matter was raised by Deputy Lemass, who is regarded as the leader designate of his party. He is an able debater, especially so in comparison with most of his colleagues, and he possesses the valuable qualities of imperturbability and good humour. Briefly stated, his case seemed to be that, despite political and economic independence, Irishmen still remain hewers of wood and drawers of water for the British capitalist. It was asserted that such industries as are started by the aid of tariffs are financed and controlled by foreigners, and lack that all-essential national character and outlook.

So serious is the menace that the Government was actually asked to prohibit the operations of "foreigners" (generally British subjects) in certain forms of distributive trade, where fixed assets are few and the employment offered is inconsiderable. Deputy Flynn, who while rotund in speech, is fluent and audible, dilated on the stranglehold of big business, and mentioned how, if in no other way, we were held in bondage by the control over our raw material. He did not explain, however, how home control could overcome this last obstacle. He scented danger in the deal recently made between certain English and Irish millers, but the facts are not known, and his conclusions had necessarily to be based on conjecture.

Mr. Blythe, speaking for the Government, was sensible, but not unsympathetic. He was careful to distinguish between outside capital and outside control. He agreed that the non-residence of the directive element in many concerns was inclined to cause a lack of balance in our national life; he claimed that if and when the development became dangerous, it could be dealt with by taxation; though exactly how, he wisely did not say. In the meantime, he said, there was no present danger, that Irish capital, while available in quantity, was shy of home enterprise, and that it was better to have development and employment by outside money and brains than stagnation and unemployment. These are sentiments the city of Cork would heartily acclaim, where to-day Henry Ford is employing some 7,000 men, turning out 800 tractors a week, and giving heart and hope to all business in that city.

IRISH INSULARITY.

This fear of peaceful penetration is interesting as a sidelight on our special and peculiar form of insularity. It represents a mentality striving to stem the tide of progress; to live on and yet not form part of this planet—to get in fact the best of both worlds. It is not unlike the outlook of one prominent enthusiast who, when asked what was the real motive for compulsory Irish, replied "to erect a permanent barrier against English influence!" There is little doubt that if our people are determined to have economic isolation, it can be procured at a price. It would be possible to enact, as has been done in the case of our leading banks, that three-fourths of the body of management shall be domiciled and resident in the country, though in these days of holding companies and interlocking directorates, even this is not so simple as it appears on first sight.

But it is manifest that all these attempts to form a synthetic State will react upon the consumer. If it was enacted to-morrow that nobody but those possessing an undoubted racial outlook and national record were to control business, efficiency would suffer, if only because of the limitation of enterprise and competition. It is also a significant fact that hitherto this element has not shown aptitude for industrial enterprise. To-day, as in the past, successful business has to an overwhelming extent been captured by the non-indigenous minority. It is, of course, claimed that this has been due to past preference and repression, the effects of which still operate, though all traces have been abolished a hundred years or more.

So far there is no indication that the country at large is much interested in this attempt to ban foreign enterprise. Many regard it as an effort to reinforce a weak party programme. Persons of small means have investments in these big concerns with world-wide ramifications, their relatives are employees in all grades, and their true heart lies with their treasure

Continued from preceding column.

side roads in these parts which few of the motoring gang care to tackle. Keep to your fine tarmac'd roads and leave to such as me the bad roads of old England! It isn't at sixty miles an hour that you find the sweetness of the country. You must take it leisurely, at three miles or so an hour, and with a pouch and a pipe in your pocket, for there are stiles to rest on, straddle-legged, and during the smoking of a couple of pipes there are to be seen down in the vale church spires showing over tiny villages and men halloing their sheep and toy trains wheeling away to Oxford or trailing to the north. . . . I don't care for companionship on my tramps; it is well to be alone, to dawdle and muse, and, with a liver in good shape, to be able to smile at all those troubles one reads about in the newspapers. . . .

There is a tang in the air in the dip of the afternoon, and before the sun really falls a slice of the moon shows over black Bledrow ridge. A snap of frost is about. So to my cottage and my dog and tea and crumpets before a log fire. I'm happy and I stretch my legs and yawn. What have folks at the thronged Italian Art Gallery, packed with priceless treasures, seen better than God's artistry which I have looked upon to-day?

OUR PARIS LETTER

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

FRENCH VIEW.

"PRACTICALLY DEAD."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

France was from the very beginning never greatly enamoured of the London Conference as an instrument for regulating naval disarmament. Her choice was always Geneva and the Preparatory Commission. This explains why—although she went into the Conference with the perfectly honest intention of offering her contribution towards disarmament provided that her needs for security were covered—no very keen disappointment is felt here at the course which things have taken. Nor is there surprise at the refusal of England and America to enter into further pacts of guarantee. This was discounted beforehand. But France having offered such a solution for the reduction of her tonnage claims and this proposal having been rejected, it is felt that suggestions to the effect that her demands are at the bottom of the Conference impasse are difficult to substantiate. More especially so, too, in view of the fact that exactly the same figures are claimed by Italy, whose needs France holds to be far inferior to hers. Nominally "absolute," it is, in fact, suggested in some quarters that France's requirements might have a certain elasticity imparted to them were Italy able to see her way to be content with a fleet of lesser tonnage than that of France. Anyway, unless the week-end and M. Tardieu's visit to London, or perhaps Signor Grandi's telephone talks with Rome, produce a miracle, French opinion regards the Conference as practically dead, and it would be a demise that would occasion little surprise and few tears.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

One of this week's Parliamentary debates has brought up a subject which at the present moment is much exercising public opinion in France. On every side Frenchmen are beginning to ask themselves whether all is well with their educational system. Parents are demanding that secondary education should aim at being less encyclopædic, and should concern itself not only with an accumulation of book knowledge but with the development of the body, the mind and the character as well, and should fit the youth of France to take its place in the world better equipped as citizens than hitherto. Combined with this there is an outcry, which to English ears seems far from surprising, against the prodigiously long hours which French boys and girls are forced to spend over their books if they are to keep their place and finally pass their examinations.

But, together with this general heart-searching about education, a very special and, as many people think, dangerous attempt to overthrow the existing school system is being made by politicians of the Left. For the last five years Radicals, on the ground that the poorest child has the same right to intellectual development as the richest boy or girl, have been trying to get rid of the division between primary and secondary schools, and to establish in their place what is known as the "single school," which would be free to everybody, however rich or poor. By the Right, and especially by Catholics, this scheme is bitterly opposed. Not because it would afford the children of poor parents equal opportunity with their more fortunate fellows, but for two other seasons. First of all the "Single School," by giving education gratis, would inevitably kill the private school, and thereby give to the State a monopoly in education on free thinking, and, as it is feared, socialistic lines; and secondly there is anxiety lest the result, far from being profitable, would be directly harmful to the State, in that it would tend to multiply the number of intellectuals out of all proportion to the places open to them, while it would rob skilled and technical trades of many of those most admirably suited for such employment.

ICHABOD.

By the news that the Duc de Richelieu has presented to the Sorbonne, as a sort of home of rest for professors, what remains of the chateau built by his ancestor, the great Cardinal, attention has been called to one of the most curious little towns in France. As you motor across the broad open country that lies between that gem among Renaissance chateaux of Azay-le-Rideau and Poitiers, you suddenly find yourself face to face with a complete surprise—a town built at the express orders of Richelieu in a style that he considered worthy to adorn the place which bore his name. It forms a regular quadrilateral surrounded by a moat and walls now unkempt and overgrown, through which at opposite points four massive gateways give access to its streets. These are laid out absolutely symmetriacly, and the long "grande rue" is bordered with houses with stately stone façades pierced with great oaken-doored *portes cocheres*. For at one end of the place Richelieu, in 1631, had the existing manor house transformed into a princely chateau, and with one of those broad gestures worthy of those spacious days decreed that a number of courtiers and persons who were around him should have a residence near his own.

But, as a matter of fact, after the chateau had been built the Cardinal practically never went there. Whether the others did history does not relate. To-day, this town of stately mansions, dignified squares and great gateways that lead out into nothing but open fields, is practically dead. A glance through a half-open door of any of the houses reveals back premises that have little in common with the proud stone frontages, and truly may the visitor exclaim "Ichabod."

A CLEMENCEAU STORY.

Clemenceau has become so much of a legendary figure that every kind of anecdote about him is being collected and published. The latest story is that of his negotiations for the sale of his book which, published simultaneously in French and practically every other language, is very shortly to see the light. In this episode we see Clemenceau as the business man—a hard bargainer, who, however, seems to have missed the psychological moment for clinching his bargain. As to the French rights, those he settled straight away with his usual publisher immediately he decided to write his book after Foch's funeral and the subsequent disclosures of the Marshal's views.

Offers for the rights of the publication in English of "Grandeur et Misères d'une Victoire" appear to have opened with a comparatively modest ten thousand dollars, which, however, Clemenceau promptly "rose" to twenty-five thousand. Then the news got about among publishers that the book, although not even sketched out, was on the market, and from all sides offers began to pour in. Clemenceau, aided by a lawyer friend, used to hold meetings at his house of the prospective buyers, and, pitting one against the other, managed, it is said, to induce one of them to go up to the equivalent of £20,000—not a bad price for a book still to be written and as to the contents of which Clemenceau alone knew anything definite. But undecided apparently as to exactly the lines on which he would treat, he let the moment for signing this contract go by, and finally, so it is related, got out of his book an unknown though much more modest sum. During these negotiations, which had lasted for three months, Clemenceau had proved himself a hard bargainer; but the moment he received the first instalments of his payment they became the source of numbers of the most generous gifts.

With the one exception of coal, there is not a single raw material—not a single article of food of prime importance—of which we can produce sufficient for our needs.—*Sir A. Steel-Maitland, M.P.*

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

LEICESTER SQUARE.

By E. V. LUCAS.

A re-stimulated interest in the genius of Hogarth, due to dalliance in a Park Lane palace, led me to seek once more his home in Leicester Square with the tablet on it, only to find that this house, too, like so many other London structures, is destined to speedy demolition and rebuilding; but I have not learned where the scholars of Archbishop Tenison's School, which was built on the site in 1870, are going or have gone. Hogarth's tenancy was from 1733, when he was 36, until his death in 1764, and it is unlikely that he would have chosen this spot to live in at all if his quarrel with his father-in-law, Sir James Thornhill, who was too close a neighbour, had not been settled. Hogarth quickly made the façade noticeable by placing over the door a bust of Vandyck, devised by himself out of pieces of cork and gilded, so that it became known as "The Golden Head." The Golden Head has vanished, but Hogarth's own bust, in stone, by Joseph Durham, is in the garden of the Square close by.

* * * *

In his Leicester Square house the great satirist painted many of his best pictures, although no doubt he worked diligently also in the School of Painting in St. Martin's Lane, which, after Thornhill's death in 1734, he took over and enlarged, and in his country cottage at Chiswick. It is in Chiswick churchyard that his grave is to be seen with Garrick's lines upon it:—

Farewell, great Painter of Mankind,
Who reached the noblest point of Art,
Whose pictured Morals charm the Mind,
And through the eye correct the Heart!

while in Hogarth Lane close by is what remains of his home, now a Hogarth museum, with a number of relics for the pious to view; so, whatever happens to the Leicester Square building, the Chiswick pilgrimage can always be made. Death makes strange bedfellows: in the Chiswick churchyard earth lies also James McNeill Whistler, another painter of genius, but how different!

* * * *

Sir James Thornhill was not a supreme craftsman; but one incontestably so, Sir Joshua Reynolds, was also an inhabitant of Leicester Square, or Leicester Fields, as this open space was then called. Sir Joshua lived on the side opposite to Hogarth in the house No. 47, next door to Thurston's billiard saloon, where a tablet may be seen, while a commemorative bust in the garden records the association. He and Hogarth were fellow residents here for only four years, and Hogarth's death left Reynolds—not yet Sir Joshua—at the head of British art. To what extent the two neighbours were intimate I have at the moment no book to tell, but they may well have been friends, since their aims and methods were so diverse as to exclude rivalry—in any case, such close and embittered rivalry as kept Reynolds and Gainsborough apart. Sir Joshua derived from the great Italians and was himself an Old Master in his lifetime; Hogarth's direct predecessors were the familiar Dutch. And yet, when Hogarth liked, he could do big, splendid things, too, in addition to those of exquisite delicacy. Not in all Sir Joshua's myriad canvases is there more commanding brushwork than in "The Shrimp Girl," or livelier hues than in the portrait of Hogarth's sister, both in the National Gallery, and both far removed from Conversation pieces.

* * * *

Although there is only one Conversation piece by Reynolds at Sir Philip Sassoon's, he painted many—or at any rate he painted many groups of gentlemen, always with a touch of caricature, as though out to enjoy himself first and please his sitters afterwards or not at all. There are some in the Irish National Gallery; there are some, fellow members of the Dilettanti Society, in the top room of a Piccadilly club: humorous, fluent and not too proper. He had his painting room in his Leicester Fields house to the end of his life, 1792, and thither came all the nobility and gentry and their wives and daughters to sit to the sumptuous, powerful and not unflattering hand. The sedan chairs would have been parked, one presumes, on the green grass. And not only did rank and fashion assemble here, but intellect, too. Hither came Dr. Johnson; hither came Garrick and Goldsmith, Boswell and Burke. An illustrious company of ghosts to re-create.

* * * *

The two other busts in the garden of the Square are of Sir Isaac Newton and John Hunter. Hunter lived next door to Hogarth's house, but twenty years after the artist's death, and here the great surgeon built a lecture hall and the museum which contained the anatomical treasures that one now sees at the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields—among them the skeleton of Jonathan Wild, about whom I was writing the other day, and the skull of Eugene Aram. Newton did not live in the Square itself, but in St. Martin's Street, a neighbourhood where, owing to the contiguity of Ciro's, levity is now honoured more than gravity. A later occupant of this street was the friend of Reynolds and Johnson, Dr. Burney, whose daughter Fanny here wrote "Evelina." I have heard that this house was carefully taken down a few years ago and removed to Hitchin for re-erection, but it is long since I visited that "home-town," and I can find no reference to the matter in Mr. Reginald Hine's superb and very thorough history of it published a year or so ago. And why Hitchin? Sir Isaac came from a Lincolnshire family; Burney was born at Shrewsbury.

* * * *

The Square boasts yet one other piece of sculpture: the statue of Shakespeare in its midst. Shakespeare was never a resident; he is represented as a tribute to his universal glory. True, there are two theatres in his vicinity, but neither was ever concerned with the legitimate drama, and both have now gone over to the cinema. In my early London days they vied with each other in soothing the eye with beautiful colours and pretty dancing girls, and soothing the ear with ballet music. The fine Jewish head of Jacobi I can see as I write, as his baton drew forth the melody from the strings. All gone! The statue of the Bard is rather a florid work, a copy of the Scheemakers' original in Poets' Corner, erected there in 1740 and here in 1874, to mark the transformation of Leicester Fields into Leicester Square. Previously there had been in this place, an equestrian statue of George I., but in 1872 it was removed (one of the horse's legs having previously departed) and sold for £16. And so we make room for "Baron" Grant who, in 1874, at enormous expense, tidied up the district and enclosed it as a gift to London—but that adventurous nobleman needs an article all to himself.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Ships as Weather-vanes.

Sir,—In his interesting article Mr. E. V. Lucas spoke of two ships as weather-cocks. (Why not weather-vanes?) There is at least one other, and that, appropriately, in the birthplace of the Navy, Deptford. It is a beautiful model surmounting the town hall, a fine modern building, but unfortunately built too near the road to be seen to advantage.

Lee, S.E. ACME.

Miss Siddal.

Sir,—May I express a hope that when Miss Violet Hunt writes her life of Mrs. Dante Rossetti she will include in her book the poems of that lady? They are at present scattered about in three books and an old magazine, none of these readily obtainable.

GORDON TIDY,
Rector of Stanton St. Quintin.

Chippenham, Wilts.

"Imperial Zollverein."

Sir,—For some time past our newspapers and many of our monthly Reviews have been using this incongruous expression. Last Sunday, our one and only "Scrutator" used the word several times. Is this term technically correct for a great commercial union of the British Empire? Is our English language so poor and inexpressive that we must import a foreign word to describe the new Imperial ideal?

Bristol. B. E. FARRIMOND.

The Italian Pictures.

Sir,—The story Mr. S. J. Young tells in last week's SUNDAY TIMES of the baker's man's reply to his wife regarding the Italian pictures reminds me of a somewhat similar experience that befell my wife a short time ago. Calling upon a very worthy, but by no means intellectual, lady in the suburbs, she asked her in the course of conversation if she was coming up to town to see the Italian pictures. "No," replied the lady, "I always go to the Brixton Cinema"!

Hampstead. C.

Souter of the 44th.

Sir,—In the introduction to a book on "The Battle Honours of the British Army" is the following: "Souter, of the 44th, tearing the colours from their staff and wrapping them under his sheepskin coat, and so saving them, when 667 officers and men fell under the fierce onslaughts of the Afghans in the dim defiles of the Khurd Kabul Pass."

This, of course, refers to the massacre of the 44th (Essex Regt.) in the retreat from Kabul in 1842. Could any reader give me, briefly, details of the episode referred to, explaining who Souter was and how he saved the colours if only one man (Dr. Bryden) reached Jellalabad alive?

The Press Club. ORMONDE BUTLER.

A Fatherless Proverb.

Sir,—With reference to the letter "A Fatherless Proverb" in the SUNDAY TIMES, I have always understood that the quotation:—

Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner

was an original "thought" of the well-known French author "Amiel," and that it occurs in his famous "Journal."

Bath. MARION DAVIS.

Sir,—The author of—

Know all, and you will pardon all,

is Thomas à Kempis. In the "Imitation" a number of familiar quotations can be found—such as:

Man proposes, but God disposes.

Eastbourne. G. R. GRIER.

The Broad Arrow.

Sir,—In reply to J. H. (Savage Club): from 1698 to 1702 the office of Master General of the Ordnance was held by Henry Sydney, Viscount Sydney and later Earl of Romney. He was a younger son of Robert, second Earl of Leicester, brother of Philip, third Earl, and also of Algernon Sydney, the notorious Whig whose life ended on the scaffold. Even in the golden (Whig) age of William III. government property was constantly being stolen, so Sydney tried to prevent peculation by stamping everything with his crest, the broad arrow, known in heraldic language as a pheon. And the practice has continued to the present day.

The pheon may still be seen (1) on the arms of Lord de Lisle and Dudley, heir-general of the now extinct Sydney Earls of Leicester, and (2) in the arms of Sidney Sussex College, founded by Frances Countess of Sussex, aunt of the first Earl of Leicester.

Reigate. G. KENNEDY-SKIPTON.

[Replies have also been received from Lieut.-Colonel Sir Wolseley Haig (The Athenæum, S.W.), Ernest J. Beavis (East Sheen), Katherine M. Buck (Buckhurst Hill), Louis E. Stevenson (Temple Sowerby), J. L. Naimaster (Staverton Road, N.W.), A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.), A. W. B. Messenger (Rochester), Charles Coton (Welling), R. L. Clowes (London, W.), and F. W. D'Evelyn (Budleigh Salterton).]

Newstead Abbey.

Sir,—M. Maurois, in his recently published book "Byron," writes on page 21: "Newstead was besieged by the Parliamentarians; sulphur and molten lead spattered the ancient walls. . . ."

The Nottingham Public Reference Library possesses an autograph letter (dated August 20, 1831) from Colonel Wildman, who had bought Newstead Abbey from Byron, to Miss Mary Anne Cursham, the author of an anonymous novel entitled "Norman Abbey," which represents Newstead. She evidently consulted Colonel Wildman on several points connected with the Abbey and in the course of this letter he writes:—

The only authority I know of for the Abbey having stood a siege is that of Byron himself. As a soldier I should say it must have been a very short one!—at least, if Old Noll commanded in person. It was taken by the Republicans and held as a barrack, I believe, for some time—in 1633—great alterations and embellishments were made to the Abbey—I presume, upon the marriage of Sir Jn. Byron to Anne, sister of Lord Molyneux the father and mother of Sir John, who was created first Lord Byron at Oxford, October 24, 1643. Much mischief and destruction was done by Cromwell's troops, who probably demolished all that remained of the Abbey church (except what we see left), and smashed the saints, etc. The attempts at restoration by subsequent Lords B. since the restoration of the Monarchy were of a piece with that auspicious event—most heterogeneous, barbarous, and unnatural.

VIOLET W. WALKER.

Public Reference Library, Nottingham.

Fascism.

Sir,—Mr. J. M. Bulloch, in noticing Signor Francesco Nitti's book, "Escape," falls into an error regarding Fascism which is very common in this country, and attests our almost universal ignorance of the subject.

He says, "Bolshevism and Fascism are really the reverse and obverse of the same coin." I take this to mean that the two ideas are in some mysterious way related, although, of course, both Fascists and Bolsheviks unite in denying this. The reason he gives for this statement, namely, that Russia and Italy are both fond of the ballet, seems a somewhat unlikely one.

Bolshevism believes in government by a dictatorship of the lowest elements in a country, while Fascism is definitely in favour of a monarchy, where it is the traditional form of government, and government by an ordered hierarchy of the best elements. Bolshevism is anti-Christian, nay, Atheistic. Fascism is Christian. Bolshevism would leave a man nothing he could call his own: Fascism recognises the right of private property. And last, but not least, persons whose activities are considered to be prejudicial to the safety of the State in Russia are shot, in Italy they are only prevented from pursuing those activities by a kind of internment, which, although it may be somewhat unpleasant for them, cannot for one instant be compared to the orgy of ruthless degradation and systematic torture which is generally a feature of the last days of the "enemies of the proletariat" in the Bolshevik paradise.

W. J. CHAMBERS,
Hon. Sec., Kensington Fascist Group.
Gunterstone Road, W.

Deer-hunting.

From MAJOR THE HON. J. C. DARLING.

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Newman Flower refers to "abominations" mentioned by Mr. Lovat Fraser. Now, this "abomination" consisted in a deer being bayed for twenty-five minutes. If deer were not hunted, their numbers would be kept down either by shooting or snaring. Last week the New Forest Deerhounds found, and in a few minutes killed, an unfortunate buck that had had a hind leg broken by a rifle bullet, presumably outside the forest. This poor beast had suffered not for twenty-five minutes, but for probably about five weeks before being put out of his agony by the presence of hounds. As regards snaring, I can quote an instance of a deer that had escaped from a snare leaving a complete foot behind. This poor beast had hobbled about in this wretched condition for some time before he, too, was quickly killed when found by the hounds. I therefore maintain that hunting is the most humane method, but I would recommend that an agreement be drawn up between the R.S.P.C.A. on the one hand and deer-hunting establishments on the other that when hunting red deer a firearm be carried by one of the hunt staff, and that it be used to give a quick *coup de grâce*.

In 1907 I saw a carbine so used in France with the Comte de Vibraye's hounds, though the old-fashioned members of the hunt maintained "qu'il faut servir les cerfs au couteau." Whether a carbine, revolver, or humane killer were used I would leave to the discretion of those best qualified to judge. With fallow deer or roe deer a knife suffices, and is, indeed, most humane, for these deer do not turn to bay, but are pulled down by hounds and very quickly despatched.

Lyndhurst, Hants. J. C. DARLING.

Sir,—I should like to associate myself with Mr. Newman Flower in urging humanely disposed persons to write to their M.P.s in support of Mr. Lovat Fraser's Bill to suppress stag-hunting. Outside Labour circles it is not perhaps generally known that the party in office pledged themselves in their manifesto "Labour and the Nation" (p. 32), to favour legislation designed to put an end to cruelty to animals.

So far, however, it cannot be said that anything has been done by Mr MacDonald's Government to redeem this pledge. This is the more extraordinary, since measures of this nature might, one thinks, be more safely attempted by a party in office but not in power, than legislation of a strictly party character. The danger is that this Bill, commanding a clear majority in the House, may be held up and killed by a minority using one or other of the many means of obstruction afforded by our antiquated and unpractical parliamentary procedure.

EDMUND B. D'AUVERGNE.

Arts Theatre Club, W.C.

Sir,—I am always a little suspicious of those protests from the shooting fraternity directed at followers of the chase.

No doubt your correspondent Mr. Newman Flower is as good a shot as the average game preserver, but I think he will be the first to admit that occasions have arisen, even on his own well-stocked preserves, when many a bird has retired to die with a broken wing or leg and with no one the wiser.

Sheffield. DOUGLAS C. LENG.

Henley and Whibley.

Sir,—If you will allow me, I should like to correct your "Atticus" in regard to Henley. I feel qualified to do so, since I knew him intimately and saw him often from the very early nineties to his death. No fine talker ever less deserved the stinging lines which Pope addressed to Addison, and which your contributor applied to him—with an odd misprint. Of course, those of us who were much younger than he were more apt to listen than to interrupt. But he was never a monologist, but, on the contrary, eager to draw us out, and, moreover, the company always included men nearer his own age and standing—Ewan Muller, Charles Whibley, Harry Cust, George Wyndham—who met him in an equal interchange. Mr. Kipling or Sir James Barrie would confirm me.

And I should like to add a note about Charles Whibley. No account of him I have seen has quite done justice to him as a talker, and "Atticus" rather gives the impression that he was a recluse in his later years. That is far from the truth. I remember in particular an instance of his powers, and will tell it, though I hate making private things public. In a large country house party, certainly not deficient in intelligence or powers of expression, when the ladies had left the dining-room, we gradually all found ourselves listening to Charles Whibley—and he was not a monologist either. As we moved slowly from the dining-room, still listening to him, into the hall where the ladies were sitting, they also rose and joined us, and the whole party stood surrounding and attentive, and so stood for twenty minutes or so, a unique proceeding in my social experience.

Curzon Street, W. G. S. STREET.

A Jean Ingelow Quotation.

Sir,—Your correspondent "J. I." (Bristol) has not got the quotation quite right. It comes from Jean Ingelow's ode "Winstanley." It should run thus:—

'Hast gold in hand? then light the land
It longs to thee and me;
But let alone the deadly rock
In God Almighty's sea.

One never hears Jean Ingelow mentioned today. I wonder if she is much read. I recall a query in your pages about some lines from her "Divided." She was very highly valued in her day, especially for her lyrics, many of which were set to music.

I recall Sir Owen Seaman's valedictory in *Punch* at her death:—

Sweet songstress, gifted mistress of the pen
You sang of hope that still for us endures
And weaved your lyrics from the lives of men.

And so across the unknown silent silver sea
We bid you good-morn in faith to your good-night.

EUSTACE A. STEDMAN.

Tisbury, Wilts.

[C. Fox Smith (Basingstoke) and George Jebb (Royston) also reply to this query.]

"Plus-Fours."

Sir,—The derivation would seem to be as follows. The Guards, as is well known, wear trousers with an exaggeratedly deep turn-down over the knees, and this fashion in the case of the officers would need special care on the part of their tailors. So, it is said, the tailor, in taking the measurement, would call it so many inches down to the knee and "plus four," the numeral, of course, standing for inches bagging over. When the type of garment spread in knicker bocker form to civilian dress, the "plus four" of the tailor's contraction stuck and became a name.

Crouch End, N. JOHN GIBBONS

[Replies have also been received from F. W. D'Evelyn (Budleigh Salterton), H. Askew (Spennymoor), and W. Holden (Cambridge Terrace, W.).]

"Lusisti Satis."

Sir,—I note that several correspondents have replied to the query of "P. S." (Travellers' Club), and that you selected one translation of the lines of Horace in his epistle to Julius Florus. May I be permitted to repeat these with the rendering by Philip Francis?

Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti;
Tempus abire tibi est; potum ne largius æquo
Rideat ac pulset lasciva decentius ætas.

Already glutted with a farce of age,
'Tis time for thee to quit the wanton stage,
Lest youth, more decent in their follies, scoff
The nauseous scene, and hiss thee reeling off.

Dr. Johnson said (Boswell's Life):—

The lyrical part of Horace never can be perfectly translated; so much of the excellence is in the numbers and expression. Francis has done it the best. I'll take his five out of six, against them all.

JAMES SHARP, M.B.E.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Cadenzas.

Sir,—One hesitates to cross pens with so redoubtable a duo as Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Newman, but just as the latter admits that Beethoven nods occasionally, so even the great ones of the musical world occasionally make statements open to controversy. (1) As regards Cadenzas I must heartily agree in detesting them, but—did not the composers themselves intend that they should be introduced, and would not their omission result in a total change of form balance? Take, as an example, Beethoven in C minor, 1st movement. Surely the coda wears a totally different complexion after a lengthy cadenza from what it would were no such interpolation to occur.

The pity is, that the composers did not usually supply a cadenza of their own manufacture, but then I always understood that a cadenza was really supposed to be extemporised and to be a great proof of the performers musicianship (or lack of it). I do not think omission is the solution. In stage plays one often sees such a direction as "Enter clown saying anything." For the clown to enter and say nothing would be totally contrary to the author's intention. (2) Can Sir Thomas see nothing which might be called "dæmonic" in Mozart's Requiem, the Organ F minor Fantasia or the duo Concertante for Violin, Viola and Orchestra?

Personally, I have always felt this other side of Mozart's musical make-up very strongly.

OLIPHANT CHUCKERBUTTY.

Maida Hill West, W.

Sir,—Your musical critic, Mr. Newman, makes an amazing statement, in your last issue, to the effect that Beethoven "expressly" ruled out a cadenza from his great Fifth Concerto. If Mr. Newman will refer to the Breitgopf edition, pp. 27-28, a magnificent cadenza of thirty-four bars will meet his gaze—or I should say his recollection, as it is obviously his memory and not his knowledge which is at fault.

Godowsky, than whom there is no greater pedagogue or stylist, has said the last word on this subject in his preface to his own cadenza to Mozart's Concerto for two pianos in E flat. This, by the way, should interest Sir T. Beecham, though we cannot hope it will influence him.

Hounslow. MAURICE REEVE.

"The Encyclopædia."

From MR. EDGAR GRANVILLE, M.P.

Sir,—I cannot agree with the manager of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" regarding the lack of references in that work to peaches cultivated in South Africa.

The main article "Peach" does not mention the South African fruit at all, while it gives about fifty lines of panegyric to the variety grown in the United States. It is true that in the article on fruit farming references to the peach of South Africa are made in four separate lines; but I leave it to your readers' judgment to say whether the figure of 5,427,170 peach-bearing trees in South Africa, which occupies one of these lines, is not direct evidence of the neglect shown by the main article rather than a defence of the tendency of the Encyclopædia as a whole, especially as the article to which I raised objection states "nowhere else in the world does the peach thrive as in the temperate parts of the Western Hemisphere."

EDGAR GRANVILLE.

House of Commons.

Sir,—Mr. Granville's remarks about the American bias of the so-called "Britannica" are not nearly strong enough. I could give many instances; but one especially calls for protest: Look at the article on Rugby football—a whole page of pictures is given to "Plays from University Games in U.S.A.," while not a single picture is given of Rugby games in England.

British scholars have good cause to complain of this last (14th) edition, not only because it is no longer British, but because its editing reflects on British scholarship. Having checked the previous edition, I sent dozens of emendations—some of them glaring errors—to the editor in time for the present edition, and he has ignored a large proportion of them. For instance, under "Blanc" we are told that Mont Blanc lies within French, Swiss, and Italian territory, whereas no part of Mont Blanc is in Switzerland. Then under "Dirk" it says grotesquely that the dirk is carried by Highlanders in the stocking—a confusion with skian dhu. Then under "Damascus" it says that Damascus became a Roman province in A.D. 150 under Trajan—although Trajan died in 117. And so on—many times. Space forbids more. These errors and many other faults are inexcusable, as they were pointed out in ample time.

HENRY ALFORD.

Travellers' Club, S.W.

"Nine Till Six."

From SIR ERNEST BENN.

Sir,—It is perhaps natural for Miss Constance Smedley to stress the feminine interest in "Nine Till Six." But great injustice will be done to Aimee and Philip Stuart's wonderful play if it is allowed to be regarded as a mere contribution to the feminist problem. The fact that the cast is wholly composed of women and that the play gives an opportunity for a delightful display of garments may help to narrow its great importance.

To me both authors and players have given us a picture of business life which is of the greatest value, and every business man who has the chance to spend a couple of hours at the Apollo Theatre will go home loving Miss Louise Hampton with a fervour reminiscent of earlier stage infatuation, but with a more reasoned and therefore genuine quality.

London, E.C.4. ERNEST J. P. BENN.

Another International Boat Race.

Sir,—You may perhaps permit me to recall another boat race rowed some few years later, the outcome of a challenge from the American Atalanta Boat Club to the London Rowing Club, to row a four-oared coxswainless match over the Varsity course. It was a very gallant challenge, for not only had the London been Cock of the River for some years, but it possessed at the time of the challenge the finest "four" that ever sat a boat. Writing entirely from memory, I think they were: Gulston, Long, Smith, and Stout; but in case I am wrong there will be many of your readers to put me right within five minutes of perusing my letter.

On this side of the Atlantic it was thought that possibly the Atalanta crew possessed some uncanny skill in steering, and that while our men were floundering about, running into piles here and piles there, they might steal the race. But what an eye-opener it was, for at the very opening of the race it was seen that the uncanny skill was in the London crew, who, from the first dipping of the oars, took the lead and made a bee-line for home; and won, without turning a hair, in irreproachable style, and, at the same time, without attempting to make a show of their none too happy rivals.

Northway, N.W. HENRY WILLIAMS.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Has anyone attempted a version in Latin verse of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar"?—T. H. S. WYLLIE (Christ Church, Oxford).

I have seen it stated that all tortoiseshell cats are females and all sandy yellow cats males. Can anyone say whether this is a fact, or is it only that the majority of sandy cats are males?—M. D. (Weybridge).

Can any of your readers tell me where the air of the "Whistling Oyster" can be found, mentioned by W. S. Gilbert?—A. W. B. (London, W.).

Who is the author of the following quotation?—

For Life is eternal and Love is immortal;
Death is only the horizon, and the horizon is nothing save the limit of our sight.

—D. M. S. (Rio de Janeiro).

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THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

TUESDAY'S DEFEAT.

MR. THOMAS'S CONVERSION

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS."

The temper of the House is very uncertain, and though the defeat of Tuesday last was on no vital issue of policy, it has quite unmistakably weakened the Government. Neither of the Opposition parties wants the Government to resign just yet, but the event may at any time pass beyond control. When, after the figures of Tuesday's division had been announced, Mr. Baldwin asked him whether he would proceed with the Mines Bill, Mr. MacDonald's "I am amazed at the question" was no doubt meant sincerely. But no one knows better than he that it was only by a lucky fluke that the defeat took place on a permissive clause of not first-rate importance, and not on some clause that was vital. If the House had voted simply in accordance with its opinion of the merits of the Bill, it would have been killed long ago. The Commons will not indefinitely pass measures of which it disapproves, and if accident has so far saved the Government accident can also destroy it. Mr. MacDonald would consult his reputation if he dropped party measures altogether.

PARTY FEELING LANGUID.

Something of that feeling seems to hang over the debates, for except on Russia, the bare mention of which throws some members both on the Ministerial and the Conservative side of the House completely off their balance, party passion is at a low ebb. There were two big set debates last week. Before the first on Monday last we had been informed that the truce between Liberals and Labour was now over, and we might expect to see the sparks fly. But the debate was in fact a dull affair. Not for long has Mr. Lloyd George been so ineffective; perhaps the cold which confined him to his rooms later in the week was already on him, or perhaps he was reluctant on other grounds to let himself go. His appeal to the House, at the beginning of his speech, to regard itself as a Council of State on unemployment was perhaps more significant than most people thought.

As for Mr. Thomas his conversion is complete. In every speech that he now makes he comes as near as he can to saying that there is no specific Labour solution to unemployment; indeed, that politics can make things much worse and can do little to improve them. This may be a very unlucid view, but it is honest, and Mr. Thomas's reputation is going up in consequence. What is more, he is carrying the Party except the Wheatleyites with him. Labour will never again willingly fight a general election on unemployment. One noticeable feature of the debate is that Mr. Lloyd George was comparatively cheerful about the future. Probably he feels that our own lamentations, if they are too loud, have a very injurious effect abroad and give a false idea of our real condition.

A SHAM FIGHT.

The whole debate was in the nature of a sham fight. So, too, were the Committee proceedings on Tuesday, in which the Government was defeated for the first time in the Commons. Mr. Graham, among his many virtues, cannot be said as yet to have developed a sense of Parliamentary feeling; if he had, nothing would have been easier for him than to make a virtue of necessity by voluntarily withdrawing a clause which he must have known was sure to be defeated.

But most unreal of all was the vote of censure debate on Thursday. Every speech seemed to revolve in its own orbit with no particular relation to any other speech in the debate. Mr. Baldwin's was one of the most interesting essays ever delivered in the House of Commons, and it is one of those speeches that we make cuttings of and carry about with us to read and re-read. It was exceedingly well done. But it hardly had anything to do with the motion of censure.

MR. SNOWDEN'S RETICENCE.

Mr. Snowden was more relevant to the terms of the motion, but he had nothing to say to Mr. Baldwin's speech. It is one of the defects of this singularly honest and able man that he so seldom reveals the philosophy of politics that inspires him. He cannot be quite so arid and severe as he would have us think him; he must have advanced some way from the economics of the hungry forties, and it would, one feels, be a real illumination in politics if for once in a way he would drop his guard and talk with the same frankness as Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Gladstone set the fashion of dislike for what are called "academic" politics and general principles of political belief, but Mr. Gladstone was not always wise by any means. Our Parliamentary politics would gain immensely in interest and value if our gladiators would take off their armour, cease tilting at each other, come down from their high horses, and talk once in a way just like ordinary reasonable beings. There is more in politics than the sides game to which we are always being treated. Mr. Churchill was more vigorous than he has yet been in this Parliament, and his effort was a good one. But one has heard him to better advantage. He made fine shots, but no long break. It is now quite apparent to everyone that he and Mr. Snowden, because they are temperamentally so opposite, are very fond of each other, and now that honours are fairly easy in the slanging match they might drop the pretence of being very angry with each other.

A HALF-HOUR'S SITTING.

For the rest, the business of the House has been dull and uneventful. The half-hour sitting on Friday would be a misfortune if it led people to think that private members do not value their Friday privileges. In fact, these Friday debates have been among the most interesting of the session. It is a pity that they are usually about Bills which no one wants; legislation is a vice that ought to be curbed rather than encouraged. But it would be a capital idea if Friday were kept for motions and resolutions, and if the convention could be established that the voting was always to be free and that in no circumstances were the party Whips to be put on.

St. Patrick's Church, Soho, where the principal London celebration of St. Patrick's Day will be observed to-morrow, has some curious associations. The original church, founded by the celebrated Father O'Leary about 1780, was the ballroom of a famous mansion which had been converted into a rather notorious eighteenth-century gaming house, kept by Mme. Cornelys. When the house was demolished the ballroom was allowed to stand, after being consecrated as a church, and remained in use until replaced by the present building a generation ago. Two nieces of David Garrick were generous benefactors of the original church, and their memory is perpetuated by one of the altars, which bears their joint names—Martha and Mary.

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A splendidly built man, with a keen sense of humour, the Marquess of Titchfield (known to his intimates as Sonny Titchfield), who is 37 to-day, will one day be the Duke of Portland. He served in France with the Royal Horse Guards, and is now one of the Unionist Whips in the House of Commons. During the General Strike he greatly enjoyed his experiences as a ticket-collector at the Westminster Underground Railway Station, clipping the tickets issued by the Hon. Oliver Stanley (Lord Derby's son). In 1915 his lordship married Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox's daughter, who is well known as one of the younger generation of London's hostesses.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

LORD COVENTRY — THE LATER VICTORIANS —SIR EDWARD AND LADY FRY—DISRAELI AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

By ATTICUS.

The Fine Old English Country Gentleman is a fast-vanishing type. Lord Coventry was a good specimen. He lived his long life as a landowner, a sportsman, a careful administrator of large estates, a conscientious chairman of Quarter Sessions, the exponent of a sound, old-fashioned patriotism, and an enthusiastic patron alike of agriculture and the Turf. He was in his early twenties when he first took to racing and getting on for 90 when he made his final attempt to win the Derby. And only on last Wednesday, the day before he died, a horse bearing his colours was first past the post in a steeplechase at Cheltenham. Here was a man winning a race in this year 1930 who had owned the winner of the Grand National in 1863! This must surely be a record. Lord Coventry succeeded his father when he was five years old, and thus was a peer for no less than eighty-seven years. A picturesque figure, and a link with that older rural, semi-feudal England which is becoming only a tradition. Even the Victorian age was in its infancy when Lord Coventry was born.

IN TWO CENTURIES.

Yet those Victorians are always with us. Our clever young writers may sneer at Tennyson and Thackeray, and make easy jokes on waxworks and whiskers. All the same, there is an insatiable curiosity about the personalities of the later nineteenth century, and any book which has something to say about them is sure to be read. One such work is Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon's "As I Knew Them," which covers a large part of the field. Miss Hepworth Dixon has been in the "movement," literary and social, for many years, and she is one of those fortunate persons who can hold firmly to the present without losing touch with the past. So she can discourse pleasantly alike of Mr. Beverley Nichols and Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith, and of Henry Irving and George Meredith, of Oscar Wilde and Arthur Sullivan. She must have breathed the atmosphere almost in the nursery; for her father, dying when she was very young, was a once-celebrated author who wrote Lives of Lord Bacon and Blake and William Penn, and discovered "New America" and "Free" Russia. Hepworth Dixon knew everybody worth knowing, and his daughter inherited his tradition, and improved on it. She is kind to the transient mediocrities as well as the giants, and her gallery is full of shrewd and genial sketches of both orders.

WHAT HARDY SAID.

The great ones of the earth strike different observers in different ways. Miss Dixon tells us that she once met Thomas Hardy at a small and intimate luncheon party, and found him silent and dull. That was not my experience. My first meeting with Hardy was also at a small and intimate luncheon party. One could see that the great man was reserved and rather shy; but it was easy enough to get him to talk on topics that interested him. Among these was the public censorship of the novelist's art. With this subject Hardy warmed up and grew almost voluble. He spoke of "Jude the Obscure," and scornfully resented the newspaper criticisms of that story. He said that he did not contemplate writing many more novels because it was clear to him that a writer of fiction, as things stood in England, would not be allowed to express himself with freedom and sincerity. Whether that was the real reason why, in his splendid autumnal period, he devoted himself almost exclusively to verse, I do not know. Perhaps he felt in his heart that neither "Jude" nor "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" represented the author of "The Woodlanders" and "The Return of the Native" at his best.

AN UNDIPLOMATIC JURIST.

Lady Fry, the widow of the late Sir Edward Fry, Lord Justice of Appeal, was a member of that famous Quaker family which has given so many distinguished members to art, literature, learning, and education. Mr. Roger Fry, the art critic, is one of her sons, and Miss Marjorie Fry, the Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, a daughter. Lady Fry herself was not only, as became her religious convictions, keenly interested in international peace, but she herself took an active part in promoting that cause. She did some work for it unofficially when she accompanied Sir Edward Fry to the Peace Conference at the Hague in 1907.

Sir Edward was a great lawyer and jurist, but not exactly fitted either by nature or training for diplomacy. I had much opportunity of seeing him during the Conference, and I could not help feeling that he was at a disadvantage when he tried to match his straightforward integrity against the subtle brains of the Continental negotiators. He ingeminated peace while most of the other delegates were thinking about the next war. Sir Edward was a little too formal in his manner and he did not suffer journalists gladly. At the outset of the Conference he summoned three or four representatives of highly important English newspapers before him, and told them that he never made any communications to "reporters." No wonder he got a "bad press."

A GREAT LADY "FRIEND."

If, however, Sir Edward was not altogether a social success at The Hague, his wife went far to redress the balance. The Peace Conference of 1907 was quite a dressy affair; the feminine contingent of some of the delegations being very decorative on ceremonial occasions. Lady Fry was always arrayed as soberly as her Quaker connections demanded, but she was a distinguished and dignified figure, and her good nature and pleasant humour endeared her to everybody. Like her husband, she had a profound belief in personal immortality. Sir Edward had, himself, written a pamphlet on that subject in answer to the great Huxley, in which the professor was treated to some damaging forensic logic. In company with many other persons who think much of the future life Lady Fry was in no hurry to leave the present one. She contrived to exist quite comfortably for close upon a hundred years in this sin-laden world.

A FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

An unfortunate misprint in my note on W. E. Henley last week has brought upon me a number of satirical letters. In my quotation from Pope—"like Cato give his little Senate laws"—the word "Cato" had turned itself into "cats." One distinguished correspondent administered to me two lines of the context suitably amended :—

Who but must smile if such a *Cat* there be,
Who but must weep if *Atticus* were he?

I can only reply with another quotation from the same poet :—

Pretty in amber to observe the forms
Of hairs, or straws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms!
The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the devil they got there.

THE SUEZ CANAL STORY.

The Disraeli film has revived reminiscence and controversy over the famous Suez Canal purchase. Of course, the film play, though an effective spy melodrama, admirably acted, is the merest travesty of the facts. The true story is told with sufficient detail in Monypenny and Buckle's biography. A great cosmopolitan financier revealed the secret negotiations between the Khedive of Egypt and the French Syndicate, in the nick of time, to Frederic Greenwood, who was then editing the *Pall Mall Gazette;* and it was Greenwood who took the news to Lord Derby and Disraeli, and suggested the immediate purchase by England of the Khedive's shares. Disraeli welcomed the idea, got his rather reluctant Cabinet to agree with him, and immediately obtained from the head of the house of Rothschild a guarantee for the £4,000,000 required.

The dramatic interview between Montagu Corry, Disraeli's secretary, and Baron Rothschild is given in the "Life" with some hesitation. I believe it to be true, for many years after the event I heard it from Greenwood himself. He told me that Corry called at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office on his way back from the City, after seeing Rothschild, and no doubt he gave the editor his account of the interview, then and there. I have always thought Greenwood's conduct highly creditable and patriotic. The temptation to explode the story as a journalistic stunt, instead of quietly carrying it to the Foreign Office, was one that some editors might have found irresistible.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

Sir Hall Caine arrived in London on Friday from the Continent, where for the past three months he has been seriously ill. It is hoped in the Isle of Man that after a rest he will have recovered sufficiently to return to his home there to take part in the forthcoming celebration of the centenary of T. E. Brown, the Manx scholar and poet, of whom he is one of the very few surviving friends.

***

Members of the House of Commons always look forward to a dinner of the Speaker's, and the fourth Parliamentary dinner of the Session was a great success last Friday. For not only are the Speaker and Mrs. Fitzroy popular and distinguished figures, but their regime coincides with a refurbishing of the Speaker's famous house. The old dark oak has been cleaned in two or three of the rooms, and looks splendid as a setting for the paintings of generations of former Speakers. Lord Ullswater's portrait is now in its place, and has already toned down to suit its surroundings. Speaker Whitley's picture has also been hung at the end of the main entertainment room, high up on the left as you enter. It looks rather white and lacking in distinction for the moment, but it is hoped that time will temper the crudity of the background and allow it soon to harmonise with its fellows.

The dinner was followed by a large party, and as there was a band to entertain the guests, a few daring Parliamentarians took the floor and actually danced, a thing that had never been done there before. The Speaker is later on to be presented with his portrait, but the selection of an artist is still in doubt.

***

Miss Ishbel MacDonald, in green, was a very charming and unaffected guest at the pleasant party given the other night by the Royal Empire Society and the United Empire Circle of the Lyceum Club, at the rooms of the former, to meet the Secretary of State for the Dominions and Ministers of H.M. Government. Lord Passfield stood by Lady Elibank, who received the guests, but retired from time to time to have a chat with a friend or to make new acquaintances among the many people interested in the Dominions and Colonies. Miss Margaret Bondfield was very animated and friendly, and another woman present holding an unusual position was Miss Howard, Acting-Agent General for Nova Scotia. The songs by Miss Margaret Jewell, the gifted young Australian-Welsh soprano, gave yet another proof of Australia's luck in making singers, and the glees by crippled men from the Star and Garter Home were greatly enjoyed, though there was a certain pathos in hearing "Rolling down to Rio."

***

Sir Montagu Butler, who has been reappointed Governor of the Central Province of India, sailed yesterday from Marseilles to take up his appointment. His reappointment to this office makes yet another record for the Butler family, which has for several decades been prominently associated with official life of India, for an appointment for the further full period of five years is without precedent. Up to a short time ago both Sir Montagu and Sir Harcourt Butler, his brother, were simultaneously Governors of Indian provinces—the Central Province and Burmah respectively.

These two brothers were the cause of the King once having a good laugh at his own expense. During the Delhi Durbar of 1912 Sir Montagu and Sir Harcourt were walking together in the open space before the royal *shimiani*, and the King, espying them, asked: "Who are they?" The reply given was: "They are the two Butlers." "Whose?" asked the King, who laughed heartily when he remembered the family of that name and the individuals who bore the name.

***

Quite a flutter has been caused in artistic circles by the formation of the Young Painters' Society, whose first activity is the exhibition that opens to the public to-morrow at the New Burlington Galleries. The chief aim of the Society is to exhibit pictures and sculptures chosen exclusively by young painters as being representative of their aims and achievements. The selection committee, therefore, is composed of young artists and sculptors, whose word is law on all questions of the invitation and choice of works. This is not to say that some of the exhibits may not be the work of older artists, and at the private view yesterday I noticed pictures by Wilson Steer and Richard Sickert, both of whom might be described as mature. Practically everyone of any marked talent at the Slade school during the last few years is represented, and if Professor Henry Tonks visits the exhibition, as I feel he cannot fail to do, his candid opinion on the advance—or otherwise—in the work of so many of his old pupils would be well worth hearing.

***

Kubelik, whose playing will certainly add greatly to the attractions of Tuesday's concert at the People's Palace on behalf of the Queen Mary's Hospital, has a firm belief in the curative power of music, even to the conquest of pain. Two personal experiences have strengthened his conviction. Years ago, in Moscow, he had a severe attack of influenza on the eve of a big concert, and was so highly fevered that his doctors forbade him to leave his bed. Rather than disappoint the audience, however, he defied the physicians, and, though so dizzy to begin with that he could hardly stand on the platform, concentrated on his work, and played as well as ever in his life. Next morning the doctors were astonished to find him cured. On another occasion, when undergoing a slight but painful operation without anæsthetics, he determined to seek relief in music, concentrated his thoughts on one of Mozart's symphonies, playing it over in his mind, and was unconscious of any pain or discomfort until the operation was over.

***

A well-known captain of commerce, whilst entertaining a party of friends at a theatre and supper party last week, related this version of the schoolboy "howler"—preparatory school, I ought to add. The question set in the general knowledge holiday paper was, "What is air made of?" and one answer was as follows, "Air is made of oxygin and hydrogin. Oxygin is pure gin, and hydrogin is gin and water. Mixed together they make air."

MULCTING THE MIDDLE CLASS.

PAMPERING THE PROLETARIAT.

GROWING EXPENDITURE.

By HAROLD COX.

The approach of Budget Day has created considerable alarm throughout the country, for in view of the figures published it is fairly certain that Mr. Snowden will have to increase the already excessive burden of taxation. But this alarm, unfortunately, is only felt by a small section of the population, for the very simple reason that the majority of the inhabitants of Great Britain pay no taxes of which they are conscious. In practice it is only direct taxation that appeals to the consciousness of the payer, and direct taxation is limited to a very small minority of the population. By successive exemptions the number of income-tax payers in Great Britain has now been reduced to 2,150,000. Meanwhile the electorate has been increased to 28,850,000, which means that there are twelve electors who pay no income-tax facing one elector who has to pay that tax.

Inevitably the politicians side with the twelve. A Member of Parliament is dependent for his political existence on votes. It is useless to appeal to his sense of patriotism, for he would cease to sit in the House of Commons if he responded to that sense instead of to the pressure of the non-taxpaying electorate. As a result, all our political parties in the last few decades have been engaged in using the money of the taxpayer to buy the votes of the mass of the electorate. The purchases are effected by providing, at the expense of the national exchequer, services which under a healthier condition of national life the individual would provide for himself.

A GRADUATED WAGE TAX.

That is the essential reason why our expenditure continues to grow. It has already reached a point when it is imposing a dangerous burden on the industries of the country, and though this is recognised by most thoughtful people, there is practically no chance of the expenditure being reduced. It will not be reduced until we alter our electoral system and go back to the sound principle on which the powers of the English Parliament were built up, namely, the principle that taxation and representation should go together.

The only way of getting back to that principle at the present time is to make the income tax universal, and it is interesting to record the fact that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at least one other member of the present ministry, were themselves at one time advocates of a universal income tax. In 1914 Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking in the House of Commons, said that he had "come to the conclusion that the only fair way to treat the working classes was by a graduated wage tax." Four years later Mr. Philip Snowden spoke even more strongly on this point. He said he could imagine "nothing more harmful to the best interests of the country than that we should have a large section of the community able to influence the policy of the country and yet altogether relieved from financial responsibility for that policy." It would be difficult to find a better statement of the whole position, and if Mr. Snowden's colleagues in the Cabinet would allow him to give effect to the doctrine he laid down, we should secure a revolution in our present political system which would be of incalculable benefit to the nation. In the absence of this constitutional change, we have to look forward to a progressive increase of what may justly be called the policy of pauperisation.

SENTIMENT WITHOUT REASON.

A numerically small section of the community, living on its own property or earnings, is compelled by means of the income-tax to provide gratuitous services for the masses who pay no income-tax. The extremists in the Socialist Party assume that all people who are not manual workers are idlers, and also assume that it is possible to secure increased prosperity for the nation by destroying inherited wealth. We are, indeed, already moving somewhat rapidly in that direction. A recent return shows that the number of persons possessing large incomes is declining. That fact will probably be welcomed by those Socialists who never pause to think that the penalisation of inheritance necessarily means a check to the accumulation of capital, and consequently an injury to an instrument that is essential to industrial progress. In addition to the comparatively few people who inherit large sums of capital, there is the very considerable section of our population known as the middle class. That class, as its name suggests, lies midway between the aristocracy and the general body of manual workers, though a good many skilled workers belong (mentally and financially) to the middle class. The services that the middle class render to the nation are in the main intellectual. It is engaged in organising business or in doing the directive work of business, and its relative importance steadily increases with the substitution of machinery for manual labour.

It is this section of the population that suffers most severely from the ever-increasing burden of direct taxation. Nor is the injury that it suffers in any way compensated for by the financial benefits that the "proletariat" receives. The word proletariat is sometimes used as a word of abuse. It is not so intended in the present instance. What the word originally meant was that section of the community which lived in poverty, producing offspring, and many of them doing little else. It ought to be fairly obvious that it is to the interest of the nation that this class should be discouraged rather than the classes who are doing useful work either with brain or brawn. But because the proletariat are poor, sentiment uncontrolled by reason has stimulated the nation to assist them at the expense of the taxpayer. That they cannot be permitted to starve is obvious, but instead of limiting the assistance to the strict necessaries of life, our modern legislation has given them so much help out of the public purse that many of them are better off than people earning a living by their own exertion.

CHARITY v. INDUSTRY.

The important question is whether we can get back to a sound industrial system without completely reversing the policy that has led to these results. The principle on which a healthy community must exist is that the members of that community should themselves provide for the things they want. We began to reverse that principle when free education was established, and we have gone on progressively extending the principle of free services, thus increasing the number of State dependents. On the particular question of education it is worth while quoting the fact that the pupils in elementary schools, who used to cost the nation £4 15s. 2d. per head in 1914, are estimated in the current year to cost just over £13 per head. Not content with such results as this, the supporters of the present Ministry are clamouring for a compulsory extension of the school age to be accompanied by family allowances, which will stimulate the proletarian section of the population to a further production of children. Simultaneously, as a result of the recent legislation, we are threatened with several millions of additional taxation to meet the cost of increased unemployment benefits and old age pensions. It is upon the middle classes, who are rendering active services to the country, while providing for the education of their own children and for their own personal needs, that the burden of this modern taxation falls most severely.

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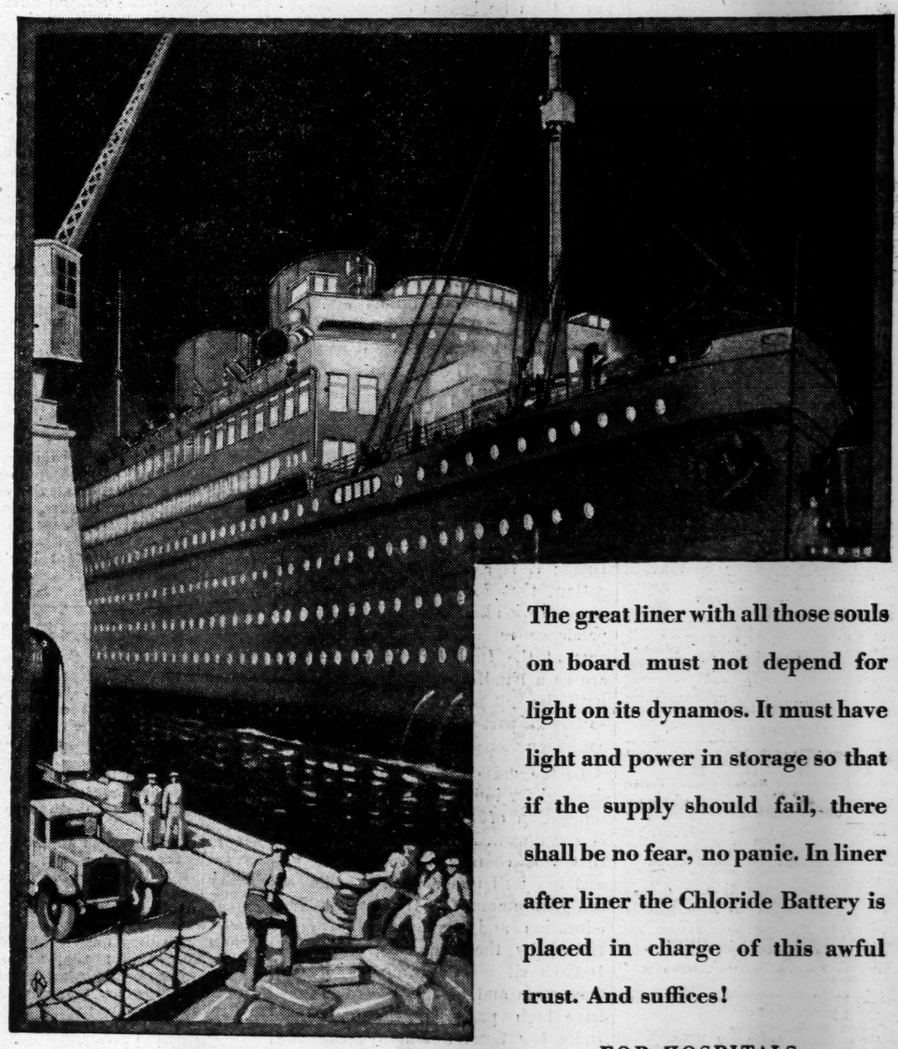

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Theatres continued on page 6.

P & O
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SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1930.

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT INDIA.

THE latest news from India seems to suggest that Mr. GANDHI may shortly join Mr. PATEL in prison. The Government of India has a difficult decision to take, for the arrest of the leader may make of him a hero and a martyr with more power for harm than he has as commander of his "march to the sea." But the danger of leaving him at large is real, not only because of the influence he will have in stirring up feeling among the natives, but also because the Government's inaction might easily be mistaken for weakness. Already the extremists have been encouraged by an apparent excess of toleration. The situation has now reached a point at which there can be no more compromise.

Let us clear our minds of cant about India. We are not in India for our health, but because it pays us to be there and because to clear out would be injurious to our interests. That is true, but it is equally true that our presence in India is essential to the Indians. Were we to go, not only we, but they too, would suffer: their country would be plunged into chaos. Thus it is actually true to say that we cannot, if we would, leave India; it is a fact, too readily forgotten, that Mr. GANDHI and those engaged with him in working for independence represent an infinitesimal part of the Indian population—they are as a handful of salt is compared with the salt mines that are playing so large a part in the present political campaign.

In the noise and confusion of the demand for independence and the denunciation of Britain with which it is accompanied it is being forgotten that this country is committed to, and has well under way, a policy of self-government for India. Already education and agriculture are controlled by the Indians themselves; Indians sit on the Councils of the Governors and of the Viceroy; they have high posts in the judiciary; India has fiscal autonomy; she has a seat of her own on the League of Nations. Gradually the British in India are working on this policy to give the Indian people more power and responsibility of their own. But all this is lost sight of and forgotten because the extremists talk as though people of India were down-trodden slaves, and Mr. GANDHI declares that the only freedom India knows is the freedom of the prison-house.

There is only one way to deal with this kind of thing, and that is to oppose it firmly and put it down. There can be no compromise in a matter of this sort. Willy-nilly, we are forced into *intransigeance*. Actually Britain is full of good will to India, and is proving it by her policy of reforms; but the tactics of the extremists are bound, if they persist, to make her enforce her will absolutely. Lawlessness can only be met by rigid enforcement of the law.

We do not want to, and we cannot, leave India. We owe a duty to ourselves and to the Indian people to stay. We have embarked on a policy of reforms, and we mean to stick to it if the extremists will give us the opportunity. But we do not mean to be hustled or dictated to, or forced to go faster than we intended, or manœuvred into ill-considered concessions. There is only one way to handle the present situation, and that is to be utterly firm and resolute. Anything else will bring us loss without any corresponding gain. If Mr. GANDHI understood this, he would realise that by his campaign he is leading India not nearer but further away from freedom.

IN THE BALANCE.

THE Naval Conference stands at the crisis of its fate. Success and failure are weighing in the balance, and it must be confessed that at the moment pessimism is more prevalent than optimism. The full success prophesied for it by some when it began is by now definitely out of sight, but a smaller success is still possible. Even this, however, is less likely than it seemed a week ago, and the possibility of ignominy must be faced. The fault certainly does not lie with Great Britain. She has been willing to make big reductions from the first, and has matched her words with deeds. America, too, where tonnage is concerned, has been ready to reach agreement. The trouble has arisen from the declared needs of France and Italy, and from the unwillingness of America to give France the political guarantee she desires.

As herself a Mediterranean Power and a neighbour of the French, Britain is closely affected by the naval claims of France. If these are placed high, our own willingness to scale down our figures must be checked. In the event, the French claims have been placed exceedingly high, and she shows no readiness to reduce them save in return for a political guarantee of safety. Almost any form of guarantee, however loose, would probably satisfy her delegates for the moment; they would form the basis of future negotiation. A few weeks ago we pointed out that America alone could save the Conference by giving that guarantee, and called upon Mr. HOOVER to take the plunge. There was a moment thereafter when some kind of agreement on "consultative action" in the event of emergency seemed probable, but the hope has since receded. It may yet bear fruit, but, failing that, the main object of the Conference will be jeopardised.

A Conference called into being to reduce armaments cannot be called a shattering success when every Power engaged in it, with the solitary exception of Great Britain, emerges from it pledged to build more cruisers. There are, however, compensating advantages. If the discussions result in the replacement of battleships being postponed until 1936 a real gain will have been registered. Not only will a tangible financial saving have been effected meanwhile, but the possibility of the eventual disappearance of the battleship will have been brought perceptibly nearer. Nor is there any reason why the Conference should be a failure so far as all the Powers are concerned. If it should ultimately be found impossible to adjust the French and Italian view to those of the other three nations, there is strong reason for proceeding with an agreement between ourselves, America, and Japan.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

RATHER unexpectedly, the Channel Tunnel Committee has reported in favour of the proposal. But the praise it bestows on the project is so faint that it borders on the verge of condemnation. The Committee was appointed to consider the scheme solely in its economic aspects. There are other important sides to the question—stategic, political, and technical; but supposing all these to be satisfactorily overcome, the economic question remains. Assuming that everything else were favourable, would a Channel Tunnel pay? This is the question to which the Committee addressed itself and which, with an important dissentient, it has answered with a faltering affirmative.

We are bound to say that the evidence on which the Committee bases its conclusion is exceedingly thin. There is nothing to show that a tunnel would produce any formidable improvement in trade, only a vague hope that it would "create new traffic." Lord EBBISHAM dissents from the finding "on economic grounds"—but that is the sole ground on which the Committee was making its investigation! "No trade," says the report, "has expressed any active desire for it." There is, in fact, no real demand. No Chamber of Commerce, except one, gave the scheme more than a general blessing; some, on the other hand, were plainly hostile. These are serious considerations. If nobody is really anxious for the tunnel, and nobody quite knows what benefit it is going to bring us, the arguments for embarking on an exceedingly costly project seem to be somewhat slender.

FOR CHRISTIAN RUSSIA.

TO-DAY the people of England unite in prayer for the people of Russia who are persecuted for their faith. A good deal of political controversy has marred the discussion in this country of the anti-religious activities of the Soviet, but of to-day's observance of prayer there can be no question. Protest to the Russian Government may be questionable or at any rate ineffective. Intercession to God has no motive behind it but that of sorrow for the suffering. The act is voluntary and spontaneous. Christians cannot sit still and watch with equanimity the persecution of fellow-Christians in another land.

Exactly what is happening in Russia we do not know. That priests here and there may have been persecuted for their political rather than their religious beliefs and activities may possibly be true. But there can be no doubt whatever that the Moscow Government has been and is carrying out a thorough and systematic campaign to ridicule and outrage religion and to stamp it out; and it is against this that prayers to-day in thousands of English churches will be offered up. The Bolshevist hope can never be realised. Faith will always triumph over brute materialism; it always has done so throughout history, and even when the roots of belief seemed to be withered new blooms have sprung strongly up. So, while we sympathise with the Russian Christians in their plight, we must pray that fresh strength will be born of their adversity.

A SUGAR SUBSIDY.

WORLD over-production is causing crises in more than one industry to-day, but in none are its effects so plain and so disastrous as in the sugar industry. As a result of it, the sugar planters of the West Indies and Mauritius are on the very verge of ruin. In other countries sugar-growing is subsidised to counteract the effects of over-production; this has enabled them to carry on, despite a reduction in world-prices that has made the industry in the West Indies and Mauritius utterly uneconomic.

Lord OLIVIER lately acted as Chairman of a Royal Commission on the subject. His report has been awaited with some impatience; there seemed no reason and no time for delay. Now an announcement is made that the Government proposes a subsidy to meet the present crisis. The Home Government will bear equally with the Colonies concerned half the cost of losses sustained from advancing money to cultivate the coming sugar crop. Repayment of the loan is made a first charge on the crop, and the liability is to be limited; even so, the cost to the Exchequer is estimated at half a million pounds. To give this guarantee is an act of common justice to the planters, as well as one of sheer necessity if the situation is to be saved. But it is in no sense a solution. That must be sought not in temporary expedients, but in international agreements.

IN THE MILKY WAY.

THEORY, which is laughed at sometimes in mundane affairs, scores victories at least in affairs ultra-mundane, and last week produced out of space, as a conjurer from a hat, a new planet. Professor LOWELL predicted the planet's existence from a speculation in mathematics; and now, when he is dead and twenty-five years of search have gone by, he is proved as correct in reality as he in theory believed himself to be. Neptune, till the other day the outermost planet of our solar system, is so no longer. A trans-Neptunian has been caught in the telescope, in one of two possible positions ascribed by Professor LOWELL, and so far away that it takes, they say, 330 years for it to make one journey round the Sun.

This, the third major discovery in astronomy in a century and a-half, was announced by chance on the 149th anniversary of the first great discovery, that of Uranus by Sir WILLIAM HERSCHELL, and the manner of its taking place finds parallels in that of the second great discovery, of Neptune, in 1846. In both there was the same analysis of perturbation of a known planet, Uranus on the one hand and Neptune on the other; the suggestion that only another exterior planet could be the cause; and the calculation of that planet's place and motion, followed in the end by triumphant photography. And now the text-books are out of date, and this new Planet *x* in the thick of the Milky Way waits to be named and added to the charts of the infinite.

THE CALCUTTA CUP.

IT would still seem that the annual match between England and Scotland, two countries that have played Rugby football longer than any other, is the most stirring event in the enthusiast's calendar. In spite of the increased scope of the international contests, played in the League table manner for the Triple Crown (which this year hold very open and interesting prospects) this match recurs unfailingly as the match of the season. If any doubt should have remained, it could not, in London streets yesterday morning, have stayed very long before the sight of the crowds, of whom many in a sartorial medley of tam o'shanter and plus-fours evidenced a preliminary excitement; still less could it have stayed long at Twickenham itself before the strong continuous cheers and the vital manner of the play. It was certainly a day for keenness; for this was the fifty-second match held, and the teams faced one another with an equal record behind them; each had twenty-one wins to its credit, with nine drawn games.

The game was vigorously contested, though without any special flashes of brilliance, and the fact that it ended in a draw leaves England still at the top of the International Table, a position she will hold unless France defeats Wales in the final match of the season.

BEAVER!

THERE is to be a revival in Lithuania of the ancient game of Beaver. Postal employees at Kovno are on strike: they have sworn not to shave again until their wages are raised. The average man in this country is apt to think that beards are universal in those northern regions. But in Lithuania also

> . . . . Men for their sins
> Have shaving too entailed upon their chins.

The postmen of Kovno, however, have apparently forsworn the tedious operation: there may even be a repetition of the interesting ornithological experience of EDWARD LEAR'S old man, who found that, just as he had feared, two owls and a wren, four larks and a hen (was it?) had *all* made their nests in his beard. And yet, why this prejudice against the beard? It lends dignity; it affords warmth; ALDOUS HUXLEY'S hero even bought a false beard for purposes of gallantry. It would seem that the postmen of Kovno have chosen the better part—were it not for the danger they are in of being mixed up with æsthetes or eminent men of letters.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

BRITAIN'S CONSISTENT PROTEST.

FROM CROMWELL TO GLADSTONE.

By Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K.C.

To-day in the great Basilica of St. Peter the Pope will celebrate a mass of atonement at the tomb of the Apostles; at Westminster, by the shrine of Edward the Confessor, and at Canterbury, by the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, prelates of the Church of England will hold services of Intercession, and all over Europe, in Orthodox churches, in Catholic churches, in Jewish synagogues, prayers will ascend to implore the Divine mercy for all those who in Russia to-day are suffering bitter persecution because they believe in God.

It is quite useless to deny the existence of this persecution, or to attribute the protests against it, as the *Daily Herald* has done, to "the exploitation of religious sympathies for mischievous political ends."

It has continued with increasing ferocity for years; and the evidence of it is to be found in the decrees of January, 1918, and of April, 1929, as also in many admissions in the Soviet official press, and in the utterances of members of that which one must call the Soviet Government. This evidence is supported by the testimony of many individuals (such as Pastor William Fetter, General Director of the Russian Missionary Society) whose credibility is not impeached. And it is childish to suggest that the Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the leaders of the Free Churches, and the Chief Rabbi are in a conspiracy to discredit Socialism, or the Socialist Party, by a manufactured "Atrocity Campaign."

The Withheld Report.

If further confirmation were required, it is surely to be discovered in the refusal of Mr. Henderson to publish the report which he has received from the British Ambassador on this question, or even to communicate the gist of it to the House of Commons. Is it not obvious that he would be only too anxious to inform us that the accounts in the Press were much exaggerated if the report gave colour to any such assertion? We may safely infer, in my opinion, that the report must be a damning document. That which distinguishes this present abomination from all previous outbreaks of cruelty or fanaticism is the circumstance that it is a war against God. In the words of Lunarcharsky (lately in charge of what Communists call Education), printed in the first issue of a publication called "Bezbochnik" ("The Atheist"):

> We have done with the Kings of the Earth, let us now apply ourselves to the King of Heaven. With all my heart I wish "The Atheist" every success in its warfare against the revolting spectre of God, who throughout the whole of history has caused such diabolical evil to mankind.

"The Red Fool Fury of the Seine."

It is true that the French Revolution had a strong savour of Atheism, which indeed was a leading feature of the Hébertist programme towards the end of 1793. The Archbishop of Paris abjured Christianity: the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame was consecrated to the worship of "Reason," represented for the occasion by a prostitute; and during the month of November all churches in Paris were closed, and 2,436 French churches converted into "Temples of Reason" without protest from the Convention.

By that time, it is true, France had already declared war with Great Britain, but there can be no doubt that these disgusting proceedings, even more than the execution of Louis XVI., destroyed the sympathy which numbers of liberally minded people had been inclined to feel for the new Republic. After that the "apocalyptic" voice of Burke drowned all attempts at its defence.

But even in 1793 Danton and Robespierre, uniting to overthrow the Hébertists, reversed their Atheistic policy; the "Supreme Being" was to supersede the "Goddess of Reason"; and it would probably be true to say that the Revolutionary fury was always rather against the Church, with its wealth and privileges, than against the idea of God.

Britain's Good Record.

The character of the present Russian persecution is therefore unique in history, as far as I know, and cannot, by any sophistry, be represented as a mere struggle to overthrow ecclesiastical tyranny or to free the conscience of Man from some enforced superstition. It is indeed dangerous nowadays to make any sweeping statement upon any historical subject whatever, but I am disposed to think that Englishmen have rather less to blush for than any other race when the words "Religious Persecution" are mentioned. It is true that the Jews were expelled by Edward I., and not suffered to return till the Protectorate. But our dealings with them have not been disgraced by "Pogroms," and I believe Israel has cause to be grateful to us. It is true that Henry VIII. persecuted both Papists and Protestants, that Mary burned Protestants, that Elizabeth tortured and hanged Catholics, that the Established Church was harsh to anybody outside its pale.

But in spite of Henry IV.'s statute "de Haeretico comburendo," I believe very few persons were really combust until the distraction of Christendom in the sixteenth century, and what followed is capable of explanation, if not of defence. We had learned, anyhow, by the time Queen Victoria ascended the throne, if not before, to believe in freedom of conscience—which, of course, includes freedom to worship God as well as to deny Him—and more than once that passion for freedom has burst out spontaneously amongst our people, and been given expression by our Rulers in spite of the timidity of professed diplomatists.

How Cromwell Acted.

Few public men so truly reflect the English point of view as Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and English hearts were stirred by his speech on February 5.

> It is impossible for us in this country to be blind to what is happening in Russia in regard to the persecution of Christians. . . . it was not always thus that this country dealt with foreign nations who persecuted Christians . . . .

and he imagined (an excellent touch!) Mr. Henderson encountering Oliver Cromwell and "explaining to the Lord Protector that the advance of civilisation and democratic freedom had made it possible for him to advance far beyond the views held by Milton and Cromwell, and allowed him to welcome the persecutors of Christianity into the original home of religious freedom. . . ."

What was the episode to which he alludes? In the year 1655 negotiations for peace and alliance were in progress between the Protector and Louis XIV., when strange incidents occurred in the valleys of the Cottian Alps, the territory of the Duke of Savoy, then governed by his mother Christina, as Regent.

An ancient sect called the Vaudois, or Waldenses, inhabited these regions. They had strayed outside this territory, their old sanctuary, largely in consequence of pressure put on them by Christina to become Catholics, and in January 1655, she ordered them all to return within three days on pain of death and confiscation, unless they would become Catholics or sell their property to Catholics. Massacres ensued, in which French troops assisted.

Milton's Letter.

As soon as the news reached England Cromwell protested to the Duke and to Louis XIV., calling on the chief Protestant States to join in the remonstrance. He appointed a "day of humiliation," he opened a fund, which realised £40,000, to which he personally contributed £2,000 (an immense sum for 1655!), and he caused Mr. Secretary Milton to write a letter which you may find in Carlyle's "Cromwell."

> Which now, O most Christian King, I beseech thee by thy right hand, which pledged a League and Friendship with us, by the sacred honour of that title of Most Christian—permit not to be done: nor let such licence of savagery, I do not say to any Prince . . but to those most cursed assassins, be given.
>
> Snatch, thou who art able, those poor suppliants of thine from the hands of murderers.

And everybody, I suppose, knows Milton's sonnet:—

> Avenge, O Lord, Thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
> Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold.

It is true that a Protestant pleaded for Protestants, and you may make what you like of that. But the point is that the Ruler of England had the courage to protest, and the power to protest effectively, against that which the conscience of the people abhorred: and I (though I am a Catholic) affirm that he was right.

Louis gave in: he could not afford to quarrel with Oliver Cromwell (few people could): and the Vaudois were saved from further persecution, and their liberties extended.

The Bulgarian Atrocities.

Two hundred years later another great Englishman spoke in the accents of Milton and the Protector. The Government of the Sultan of Turkey in 1875-6 had treated with appalling barbarity the Christian population in its Bulgarian provinces. I regret, as a Tory, to admit that "Dizzy" took the wrong attitude, the attitude now assumed by the Socialists in this controversy. He was disposed to sneer at the indignation felt in England. The reports were exaggerated: the public was hysterical: good relations with Turkey should not be imperilled by an insincere agitation.

> "But honour," said Mr. Gladstone, "duty, compassion and I must add shame, are sentiments never in a state of coma. The working men of the country have, to their honour, led the way, and shown that the great heart of Britain has not ceased to beat."

And again (though I am a Tory) I affirm that he was right.

Defender of the Faith.

On every coin of the realm His Majesty is described as "Defender of the Faith." That title, in fact, was conferred by the Pope on Henry VIII. in recognition of Henry's defence of the Catholic view of the sacraments against Martin Luther. And I suppose it's a queer paradox that Henry's Protestant successors, Kings of a Protestant people, should have cared to keep it. But, like many old phrases and titles, it may well bear a wider significance in the twentieth century than it did in the sixteenth. It's there, anyhow, on all the pennies that are put into all the collection-boxes in all the religious assemblies in England and the Empire. It is an acknowledgment to-day, whatever it meant to Henry or the Pope, that Great Britain is a Christian State.

There are far more people who are "in the Soul of the Church" than will ever be in the "Body of the Church"; and there are multitudes in England who never repeat the words, "Cui servire regnare est"—"whose service is perfect freedom"—but who feel most deeply, none the less, that the cause of Religion and the cause of Freedom are now the same, however they may have been parted in the past.

Let those who govern (in the King's name) remember it.

"*Oranges and Lemons.*"

By JOAN HASLIP.

"Oranges and lemons"
Sing the bells of St. Clement's,
Pealing through the haze
Of the first spring days,
And the pale lemon rays
Of a bright orange sun
Strike as in fun
Through the window panes.
St. Clement in Danes
With her tall white spire
Sudden on fire.

Down Fleet Street, hurry, scurry,
The traffic in a flurry.
I know it sounds absurd,
But I really think I heard
The first spring bird
From somewhere very near,
Though difficult to hear
Through the noise always rising
Of London advertising
Her folly and distress
By the clarion of the Press.

Bright spring hats on the first spring days,
On tops of buses in massed bouquets,
Large red buses threading their ways
Through the traffic's constant changing maze.

Spring in the Strand, old women with flowers
Sell daffodils washed by the April showers.
St. Clement's, St. Mary's are ringing the hours,
Swinging the bells of their sister towers.

But the old Temple church
Is where the birds perch,
And the song that I hear,
Drifting from near,
Though faintly unclear,
Is from her retreat
When flying from Fleet
The swallows pass
On her smooth green grass
And the sea-gulls quiver
In flight on the river.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS,

CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

By WICKHAM STEED.

Last week the Naval Conference ran aground. At first it was reported a total wreck. By desperate effort, the captain, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, managed to get it partly afloat again, leaking badly. This week we may know whether it can be brought into harbour.

What happened can be told in few words. The Conference began by trying to dodge trouble. Without asking why navies should be cut down, or what they would have to do in a warless world, it sought to decide how to cut them down. But it soon found that the question "Why?" had to be answered, that it was harder than the question "How?" and that it led back to the still harder question of what was to happen if, in spite of its promise to give up war, some nation did go to war. Would the United States play up and help other nations to jump on the war-maker? Would it, at the very least, agree not to get in the way of those other nations? Would it look with a friendly eye upon a pledge, which the chief Mediterranean Powers might give each other, to safeguard the Mediterranean against war? And would Great Britain give such a pledge, whether the United States joined in it or not?

PREMIER'S BROADCAST.

If the United States or Great Britain had said "Yes" to all or any of these inquiries, France would have cut down her naval "needs" and would have come more or less into line with the United States and Great Britain. The old trouble with Italy, who asks for naval parity, that is, for the same strength as France—without giving any figures of Italian "needs"—would still have had to be got over; and the United States and Japan would have had to find a way of splitting the difference between their own "needs." But the Conference would have been kept afloat, in fairly deep water, not very far from the harbour mouth.

Then last Sunday the British Prime Minister broadcast an address from Chequers to the people of the United States. He offered to include in any naval agreement "a pledge of good will and pacific intention" like that which President Hoover and he had issued at Washington on October 9, but he said also: "We shall not agree to base any treaty which may result from this Conference on entangling military alliances. That would undo in spirit and in policy the work of the Conference. . . . The bonds of war are not, and cannot be, the security of peace."

AGROUND.

France made a wry face. Mr. MacDonald had killed her hope of a special Mediterranean pledge. President Hoover next trampled on the dead hope by telling Mr. Stimson to say that the United States cannot agree to any sort of political pledge, or even to consult and confer with the other naval Powers if there should ever be danger of war.

This is why the Conference ran aground. M. Briand threw up his arms and said France must take to her boats. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson besought him to stay aboard while divers went down to see how much damage had been done. Then Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, and M. Briand himself took Signor Grandi into a corner and told him that some of the Italian "parity" ballast ought to be thrown overboard. Signor Grandi answered that Italy would take to her boats rather than get rid of the ballast, since it would be wanted to keep the Fascist ship of State on an even keel. So nobody quite knows whether the whole Conference or only three-fifths of it can be floated again.

FATEFUL DAY AT CHEQUERS.

We may know to-night or to-morrow. To-day, the French Prime Minister, M. Tardieu—having given his enemies in the Chamber a sound drubbing when they thought he was down—will tell Mr. MacDonald at Chequers what he thinks can be done. If Mr. MacDonald agrees with him, four-fifths of the Conference may float, and Italy may have to choose between her ballast and her boats. But M. Tardieu will have to reckon with something he did not expect. He thought that the United States and Japan would continue to be at sixes and sevens. Now it looks as though they had come to terms, partly about sixes and partly about sevens.

The public, which tries to watch these salvage operations from the shore, sees little of them. They are going on in a fog almost as thick as that which benighted the Conference on its opening day. Yet it perceives some hazy outlines, and wonders whether, after all, the Conference itself is not a ship of war instead of a vessel of peace; whether the right name for it is not that which the American Press gave to the Washington Conference of 1921—"An Arms Parley." If it were a "Peace Parley," would those who take part in it behave as though, notwithstanding all their promises, they really expect to fight each other one day?

WE MUST THINK PEACE.

It is too early to be sure. The Conference may lead to an agreement between three Powers—Great Britain, the United States, and Japan—if not between all five. It may leave open the door to further agreement later on. But its course has already shown that, if international peace is to be built up, something safer than figures and politics dipped in the corrosive acid of distrust will have to form its foundations. The nations of the earth have to learn to think peace before they can do peace; and the question arises whether, after all, the most useful part of the League of Nations may not turn out to be its despised and neglected "Institute for Intellectual Co-operation"—a bad name for a good thing. Civilised mankind will not be able to act together until it has been taught to think together. This is the task to be taken in hand, whether the Naval Conference succeeds or fails; and, whether it succeeds or fails in whole or in part, the five naval Powers might do worse than give, say, the cost of a submarine apiece to help on the work of helping the nations to think and to feel as a team.

THREE-POWER PACT IN PROSPECT.

BRITAIN, UNITED STATES AND JAPAN ADJUST DIFFERENCES.

M. TARDIEU'S RETURN.

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE AT CHEQUERS WITH MR. MACDONALD.

Optimism regarding the outcome of the Naval Conference will be increased by the agreement which, the SUNDAY TIMES learns, has been reached by Great Britain and the United States delegations on the few remaining points of difference that separated them.

The American and Japanese delegates have drafted an agreement which has been submitted to the Tokyo Government for approval. It involves concessions by both sides, and is regarded as almost certain of acceptance by Japan.

The Conference might, therefore, be regarded as on the fair way to success, but the Franco-Italian Mediterranean problem has still to be solved, and M. Tardieu's talk with Mr. MacDonald at Chequers to-day, and his discussions with his colleagues this week-end are regarded as likely to have a vital bearing on the fate of the Conference.

FRUITFUL TALKS.

CONCESSIONS BY BOTH SIDES.

By Our DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

The frequent conversations between Senator Reed and Mr. Matsudaira have evidently borne fruit, for American and Japanese delegations have, I understand, agreed to a compromise under which the Japanese will consent to a reduction in their percentage demand so far as regards eight-inch gun cruisers, receiving in compensation a higher percentage of destroyers and submarines.

This agreement cannot, however, be regarded as official, yet, for the form which it is proposed it should take, has been cabled to Tokyo, where it will be considered by the Emperor and the Government, who may also consult members of the various political parties before a pronouncement is made upon it.

The Eight-Inch Cruisers.

Under these circumstances there was a disinclination in both Japanese and American circles in London yesterday to discuss in any detail the suggested arrangement, but I gather that under the scheme Japan will retain approximately her present position in regard to eight-inch gun cruisers. She has four Washington Treaty cruisers already built and four building; also four of the Surutaka class, with eight-inch guns and of 7,100 tons each. Japan has thus a total of 108,400 tons, while the United States have, up to 1936, only fifteen of these eight-inch gun post-Washington Treaty vessels afloat and three more laid down, which will not be completed. Now, on six-inch gun ships, the United States will have 145,000 tons, and Japan approximately 100,000 tons.

Destroyers will be about the same ratio, approximately 150,000 tons for the United States and approximately 100,000 tons for Japan. In submarines they will be approximately equal on condition that Japan makes no new construction and scraps over-age material to 1936.

One Problem Solved.

This solution of their differences is regarded as one capable of defence in both countries, and not as a victory for either side. All these arrangements are contingent on the approval of other countries concerned. The understanding is regarded as solving one of the problems of the Five Power Pact, and as going far to warrant fresh optimism as to a satisfactory conclusion of the Conference. It should, in any case, if it does no more, make it possible for the Conference to arrive at a Three-Power Agreement.

Yesterday was a day of rest for the delegates, after an exciting and rather hazardous week. To-day there will be conversations of extreme importance at Chequers between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, who returned to London from Paris late last night. It was M. Tardieu's first visit to London since he formed his new Ministry, and the result of the discussion between him and Mr. MacDonald on French tonnage figures will be awaited with some anxiety, for upon France's modification of her demands depends the possibility of a satisfactory conclusion of the Conference.

MR. HOOVER'S HOPE.

BELIEF IN PROGRESS OF CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

President Hoover is confident that the London Naval Conference is making progress, and he is still hopeful that it will achieve its purpose, according to information obtained at White House.

Mr. Cotton, the Acting Secretary of State, declined to comment on the report that the United States and Japan had reached an agreement by which a Three-Power pact might be worked ... if it proved impossible to reach a Five-Power agreement.—*Reuter.*

TOKYO'S OPTIMISM.

TOKYO, Saturday.

The leading vernacular newspapers have issued extra editions giving prominence to London dispatches reporting that a preliminary agreement between America and Japan has been reached giving Japan "almost 70 per cent." of American auxiliary strength.

Official confirmation is lacking, but a more hopeful atmosphere is evident.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Wickham Steed discusses the chances of success of the Naval Conference on page 16, column 7.

AT CHEQUERS TO DAY.

DELEGATES WITH THE PRIME MINISTER.

"Welcome" was the first word which greeted M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, when he alighted from the train at Victoria Station last evening. The word was spoken by Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Chatting with Mr. Alexander, M. Tardieu was heard to say, "We shall do our best."

Mr. Usher, representing the Prime Minister, afterwards stepped forward and said:—"The Prime Minister bids me welcome you, and asks me to tell you he is looking forward to your visit to Chequers to-morrow."

Mr. Monck then offered greeting on behalf of Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary.

Among others at the station were Mr. Craigie, the principal British expert, and all the leading members of the French Delegation, including M. Briand, M. Dumesnil, M. Piétri, and M. de Fleuriau.

Immediately after his return to the Carlton Hotel, the headquarters of the French delegation, M. Tardieu went into conference with M. Briand. M. Tardieu said he had no statement to make.

The scope of to-day's meeting at Chequers will be wider than a mere personal conversation between the two Prime Ministers, as it has been arranged that most of the members of the British and French Delegations shall be present.

M. Briand and M. Dumesnil are accompanying M. Tardieu, and Mr. Alexander, the First Lord, and Mr. Craigie, the Foreign Office expert, will assist Mr. MacDonald. Mr. Henderson will also be present.

THE LEAGUE AND THE CONFERENCE.

GENEVA, Saturday.

The meeting of the Committee of Arbitration and Security, which had been convoked for March 24, has been postponed until April 28 at the request of France and Japan, who thought it undesirable that the meeting should be held until the results of the Naval Conference were known.—*Reuter.*

RED-HOT ARMOUR.

EXCITING SCENE IN MANSION FIRE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TEALBY, Saturday.

The castellated Lincolnshire mansion, Bayons Manor, the residence of the Tennyson d'Eyncourt family, one of the stately homes of the county, was the scene of an exciting fire this morning.

One of the maids on rising found the nursery wing ablaze and roused the household staff. Captain Tennyson-d'Eyncourt and Mr. Walter Tennyson, the English film star, rushed to the scene in their pyjamas and manipulated the fire extinguishers.

A large hole was burnt in the ceiling of one room and pieces of armour hanging on the wall became red hot before the outbreak was got in hand. The Market Rasen brigade and villagers, who had been summoned by the mansion fire bell, arrived during a snowstorm to render assistance.

It is thought that a smouldering beam in the chimney of the central heating apparatus caused the outbreak.

THE SICK LIST.

LORD BALFOUR: "SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT."

A slight improvement in the condition of the Earl of Balfour who is suffering from the effects of a chill, was reported last night. It was stated at a later hour that the improvement was maintained, and that Lord Balfour was holding his own.

Last night's reports concerning other invalids were:—

MARCHIONESS TOWNSHEND (influenza).—Much better.

The COUNTESS OF STRADBROOKE.—Making good progress.

LADY ALEXANDRA PAGET (in Paris).—Progressing, but condition still serious.

LORD WITTENHAM (shock after fall).—Slight improvement continues.

LORD DEWAR (chill).—Better; going out to-day.

LORD CHURSTON (operation).—As well as can be expected.

MR. S. B. JOEL.—Going on as well as can be expected.

MR. ROBERT COURTNEIDGE.—A little better.

MR. HARRY GOSLING, M.P.—A good day.

QUEEN OF SWEDEN'S ILLNESS.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday.

The Queen of Sweden, who is lying seriously ill in Rome, and whose condition yesterday evening was reported to be worse, is rather better to-day.—*Reuter.*

ROOM 66 TRIAL.

FOX'S BROTHER GIVES EVIDENCE.

MOTHER'S WILL NOT IN HER HANDWRITING.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LEWES, Saturday.

There was evidence of keen interest in the Assize Court here to-day, when William Edward Fox, brother of Sidney Harry Fox, who is accused of murdering his mother at Margate, was called, to give evidence for the Crown.

The witness spoke in quiet, confident tones as he declared that he last saw his mother alive in January, 1928, and first knew of her death, which took place on October 23, on November 5, when he read of it in a newspaper.

He was shown various proposal forms for his mother's insurance, and he said they were all in his brother Sidney's handwriting.

A document purporting to be Mrs. Fox's will was also produced. This appointed Sidney as her executor, and contained the following clause: "To my son William Edward Fox I leave the sum of one farthing, and sincerely hope he will never want his mother." The remainder of her property she left to her son Sidney absolutely. Looking at the document dated April 21, 1929, the witness said it was in his brother Sidney's handwriting.

Most of the other witnesses to-day formally proved the taking out of various short-term accident insurance policies on Mrs. Fox's life. One insurance clerk stated that the prisoner asked him what was meant by an accident. "If his mother was drowned in her bath, would that be an accident?" he asked. He also inquired if it would be an accident if she was poisoned by food in a restaurant. The clerk replied that neither case would be regarded as an accident.

Another interesting witness was a Ministry of Pensions officer, who said that the prisoner was granted a pension in 1919 on grounds of "epilepsy aggravated by military service," which had been confined to this country.

The court adjourned until Monday. Sir Bernard Spilsbury is to be called early in the week. There are about twenty-five more witnesses for the prosecution. Nearly fifty have already been called.

Full report on page 22.

THE NEW PLANET

SCIENTISTS' CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

American scientists believe that modern observatories will prove that the new planet is probably much smaller than its nearer neighbours, and it may be four billion miles or so distant from the sun, but nothing much can be known, they declare, about its temperature, for example, or the existence of unknown substances and gases without long and laborious observation by new instruments of research.

Not even the Flagstaff Observatory, which for years has been hunting for the planet on Mount Wilson, California, with the aid of a 100-inch reflector, will be able to answer the important questions raised. Astronomers, cosmogonists, and astrophysicists are hopeful to-day mainly because the great 200-inch reflector to be constructed under the supervision of the California Institute of Technology and the Mount Wilson Observatory, may furnish invaluable knowledge, not only of the new planet, but of the Solar system, with its many unsolved mysteries.

PRINCE CAROL AND MME. LUPESCU.

REPORTED SEPARATION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

Friends of ex-Prince Carol state that he has left Mme. Lupescu. It is believed that he has taken this step at the request of Queen Marie, who desires Carol to return to Rumania, but who insists that it is essential for him first to sever his relations with Mme. Lupescu.

Queen Marie still resents Dr. Maniu the Prime Minister's prevention of her election to the Regency Council when the death of Dr. Buzdugan recently created a vacancy. She believes that if Carol were to return through her intercession he would either join the Regency or secure a place for her, in either event strengthening the influence of the Royal Family against the Peasant Party.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

NOTABLE ARTICLES FOR "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., who was Minister of Labour in the last Unionist Government, is contributing an important series of articles this week to the *Daily Telegraph*.

Sir Arthur urges that, after suffering intensively from the problem of unemployment for ten years, the country should lift consideration of its causes and remedies outside the sphere of party politics, and his own survey has certainly the merit of being exhaustive and impartial.

In the first article, which appears to-morrow, he deals more particularly with the decline of exports and the serious loss of markets and work, and suggests directions in which, to this end, the great export industries should be reorganised. Special note is made of the fact that British wages are higher than those of our industrial competitors, but, so far from advocating that these should be made lower, it is held that they could even be increased if they were related to a reduction in production costs in general.

The *Daily Telegraph* is also publishing a series of articles—the first will appear on Tuesday—by Sir Ernest Benn on Russia. Sir Ernest, studying the problem from an unusual angle, has tried to see it through the eyes of Russia's nearest neighbours, and to this end he has recently visited the Baltic States.

It is a frank, penetrating review that he offers, and his case is that "by continuing to dally with Bolshevism we are heading straight for war."

PODMORE'S APPEAL.

Mr. Edmund O'Connor, solicitor for the defence, announced yesterday that counsel had settled the grounds of Podmore's appeal, notice of which would be lodged to-morrow.

Podmore was convicted at Winchester on March 8 of the murder of Vivian Messiter at Southampton, and sentenced to death by the Lord Chief Justice.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

In the fifty-second International Rugby match between England and Scotland at Twickenham yesterday the result was a draw, neither side scoring.

There was a crowd of fully 50,000 present when the Duke of York went on to the field and shook hands with each of the players. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was among the spectators.

D. R. Gent's account of the game: page 29.

INDIANISATION CHECK.

EFFECT OF G.M.C. DECREE.

PERIL OF LOWER STANDARDS.

BRITISH DOCTORS' FIRM STAND.

One of the most important aspects of the decision of the General Medical Council to refuse to recognise, for the time being, the medical degrees of the Indian Universities—Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Punjab—is, the SUNDAY TIMES learned yesterday, its probable effect on the Indianisation of the Indian Medical Service, a process which, in recent years, has proceeded so rapidly as seriously to alarm the European community in India.

The Indian Medical Service resembles in many respects the Royal Army Medical Corps in this country. One of the differences is that officers of the former frequently hold civil appointments; otherwise their standing is of a military character.

In future no Indian will be eligible for a Commission in the I.M.S. unless he comes to this country and qualifies for registration here. In the past many Indians have entered the military medical service after qualifying at one of the Indian Universities. Gradually, despite repeated protests by European organisations in India, the British element in this, one of the most important services in India, has been weakened until to-day the control of the most important medical institutions in Calcutta and other centres has passed into Indian hands.

STANDARDS LOWERED.

This fact would of itself occasion little concern—because fully qualified Indian doctors have earned international repute. The difficulty, however, is that, as the present system is developing, standards of efficiency are being lowered.

"If it were simply a question of suitable professional training for doctors practising in India under Indian conditions," says the *British Medical Journal*, "the authorities there, with their special knowledge of local requirements, would be the best, and, indeed, the only judges. India is autonomous, and the Council has no power to intervene, but when East meets West—as it does continually—and the Council is called upon to recognise an Indian qualification as equivalent to a British one for registration in Britain, its statutory duty under the Medical Act of 1886 is to inquire into the conditions under which the qualification has been obtained and the measure in which these conditions fulfil the requirements, not of India, but of Britain."

The SUNDAY TIMES understands that registered Indian doctors now practising in this country will not be affected, but Indian degrees not actually conferred before February 24 last will not be recognised by the General Medical Council.

In future, too, Indian doctors with only purely Indian recognised degrees will not be able to set up practice in this country under official recognition.

COUNCIL'S PATIENCE.

"The Council has shown great patience in this matter," said a prominent medical official. "At first the Indian universities appeared anxious to bring up their standards to those required by the Council, but in recent years political and racial factors have been introduced, and a spirit of resistance, typified by speeches in the Legislative Assembly, has rendered a settlement impossible."

The SUNDAY TIMES further understands that, in a last effort to save the situation, the Government of India proposed the appointment of temporary inspectors of qualifying examinations in certain universities, but the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council in London declined the suggestion, which it had already found inadequate.

It is expected that the new situation will hasten the setting up of an All India Medical Council. This is a question which the Government of India with the home authorities have had under consideration for some time.

TALK OF RETALIATION.

A SENSATION CAUSED IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The decision of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council in England has caused a sensation in the medical profession here. The action of the Council is construed as spite against the Legislative Assembly, which recently turned down at the last moment the Council's proposal to send to India a Medical Commissioner.

It is reported that medical circles here are considering retaliatory measures.—*Reuter.*

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POLITICAL NOTES

THE COAL BILL.

THURSDAY'S CRITICAL DIVISION.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Last week's defeat was a nasty jar for the Government, who had begun to think that they need not fear any combined attack of Unionists and Liberals, as there would be sufficient defection from the latter party to stave off reverse. On this occasion, however, presumably as a result of Mr. Lloyd George's fervent appeal at the party meeting earlier in the week, there was no cross-voting, and though several Liberals were absent and abstained, none went into the Ministerial lobby. The Prime Minister may have anticipated the result, but the rebuff evidently got him on the raw, and there was more than a note of acrimony in his rejoinder to Mr. Baldwin's inquiry whether he intended to proceed with the Bill. He may affect to regard the particular issue as non-essential, but he cannot get rid of the fact that the defeat is a blow at the prestige of the Government. It is a sharp reminder that they are a Government in a minority and a warning that disaster awaits them if they attempt anything of a definitely Socialist character.

The Committee stage of the Coal Bill is to be closed on Thursday, but there are some "raspers" to be negotiated before it is reported. The two leading problems to be dealt with relate to the fixing of minimum prices and the protection of the public utility societies. The first of these is the more critical, and the Government will resist as vital the amendment to be moved by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, which is to the effect that if the standard tonnage and quota are accurately adjusted, no minimum price legislation is required. Both wings of the Opposition will combine on this amendment, and the division is likely to be another "close-run" thing. If again defeated, the Government, it is intimated, will drop the Bill, but it would not be surprising if they had second thoughts on such a step, the repercussions of which may be more embarrassing to themselves than to the Opposition.

Mr. Snowden's Blunder.

The censure debate on Thursday ended in a Government majority of 73, but the Opposition case was put weightily by Mr. Baldwin, who excelled himself in the art of calm and ordered statement; by Mr. Churchill, who, for the first time for a long while, dispensed with notes, and spoke with delightful freedom; and by Mr. Oliver Stanley, who is certainly "the rising hope" of the party. Mr. Snowden was the chief apologist for the Government, and it was right it should be so, as the direct responsibility for no small portion of the uncertainty and apprehension which at present beset the industrial world is due to his obstinate refusal to disclose his intentions with regard to the McKenna duties and Safeguarding in the coming Budget. His purism in the matter is absurd. For at least a couple of months past it has been evident that on revenue grounds alone he could not dispense with the duties. A frank admission that this was so would have immensely eased the situation. He was pressed to this course on all hands, even by his own colleagues, but he kept silence while the trades affected continued to languish in uncertainty. His Yorkshire tenacity can be admirable on occasion, but in this case it has been deplorable.

The Channel Tunnel.

Mr. Thomas is entirely in favour of the Channel Tunnel, and will try to push the project through Parliament in order that he may at once start survey work. But there are three formidable interests to be fought. First of all, the South Coast towns urge that they will be ruined. English visitors, they say, will pour into France to enjoy the cheaper amenities of their seaside in summer; and even visitors from the Continent via the Tunnel will not stop at the South Coast towns, but push on into England. Secondly, the strategists of the Imperial Defence Committee are unhappy at the possession of this artery connecting us with the Continent. They know its value in hurling troops into Flanders in an emergency, and they are aware that by pressing a button it can be cut in twain. What they dread is the comparative immobility which the promise of a Tunnel with an exit on our shores must give to our defences. We should necessarily concentrate upon it once it exists, and subsidiary rails and roads will converge on it until it would become in a war the main link of defence. We should be chained by the leg to that one spot on our coast, and should become correspondingly vulnerable. Instead of scores of ports from which troops would be in process of dispatch to France, circumstances would force us to concentrate upon the one which carried most and served us best. Lastly, the construction of a Channel Tunnel would awake the passion of our islanders and revive every insular prejudice against "annexation" and the loss of our unique position "set as a jewel in the silver seas."

Ministers' Salaries.

A Private Committee is sitting, under the chairmanship of Sir Otto Nicholson, to deal with the question of Ministers' salaries, which are substantially the same as they were half a century ago, when the cost of living was less than half what it is to-day and the income-tax was below 1s. in the £. It is almost impossible for a Minister, with the multifarious demands made on him, to make both ends meet in default of private means, and the Committee has therefore been sitting with the good will of all parties in the House. It was to have met last Thursday to receive the evidence of Mr. Lloyd George, but the Liberal leader has developed laryngitis and is confined to the house. Mr. Baldwin has therefore been asked to attend on Tuesday next and give them the benefit of his experience. The report is expected in a few weeks' time, and though it would be discourteous to anticipate it in detail, there is little doubt that it will take a sympathetic view of the matter. We are no longer as rich a nation as we were, but it is intolerable that our Ministers should be impoverished by serving their country.

Unemployment Figures.

The public is not generally aware of the increases in the Civil Service votes for which the present Government is already responsible. But this week the new regulations for Unemployment Insurance have come into operation with largely increased benefits for workers under 21 and for dependants. It must mean once again an increase in the vast totals of those who are workless here. But the time has surely come when insured unemployed should not continue to be added to our totals, to the disparagement of British prestige overseas. The only unemployed who should figure in the Labour returns are those who have not met their maintenance out of their own earnings. It is both morally and politically unsound to permit the gross exaggerations which are possible if everyone who chances to be out of work in a given month is included in the final sum. Meantime Mr. Lloyd George was quite right when he said that there is a minimum of a million unemployed in this country, which is a sort of Hindenburg line which nobody can overcome.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 18, COLUMN 2.

SIR J. B. ROBINSON'S WILL SURPRISE.

CLAUSE THAT HINTS AT COMING TROUBLE.

"A CERTAIN PARTY" AND A DOCUMENT.

A remarkable clause, which hints at the possibility of a legal dispute in the near future, is contained in the will of the late Sir Joseph Benjamin Robinson.

Sir Joseph was chairman of the Robinson South African Banking Co., the discoverer and owner of several gold mines, and the owner of various diamond properties in South Africa.

He died at the age of 89, leaving estate in South Africa already sworn at £2,562,484, in addition to English property now sworn at £113,628. This makes the total value of the estate £2,676,112.

Towards the end of the will the following clause occurs:—

> I hereby declare that I owe no liabilities to any person, and that should anyone endeavour to set up a claim against my estate after my death, I deny absolutely the validity of such claim.
>
> I state this more particularly as I have been informed that a certain party living outside the Union of South Africa claims to hold a document under which he or she maintains that a sum of money is to be paid to him or her on my death. I deny that any such claim is a valid one, and I desire my executor or executors to note accordingly.
>
> He also directed that any person attempting to dispute his will should by such action forfeit all interest thereunder.

The executor of the will is Sir Joseph's daughter, the Countess Ida Louisa Labia, wife of the Italian Minister to the Union of South Africa, but as she is resident abroad the English grant is issued to her solicitors.

Sir Joseph left—

> £1,000 to his daughter Maud Young, and £500 each to the two children of his late son Wilfred Robinson, and in each of these cases directed that "No further amounts of capital shall accrue to them under this will, either directly or indirectly."

The residue of his property he left as to one-third to his daughter Countess Labia, one-third upon trust for his son Joseph Benjamin Robinson and his daughter Florence Mildred Robinson, and one-third upon trust for his wife for life (charged with the maintenance of his two invalid daughters, Constance and Leonora Robinson). Subject thereto the residue is left for division amongst Countess Labia, Florence Mildred Robinson, and Joseph Robinson.

BRITISH STEAMER AGROUND.

RESCUE OF CREW.

Wireless appeals for help were sent out yesterday by the British steamer Ament, which was reported to be in a critical position and fast breaking up on the Long Sands off the Essex Coast. The Walton-on-the-Naze and the Clacton lifeboats at once responded, the latter getting away in the record time of nine minutes from the firing of the rocket.

The lifeboats took off the Ament's crew, numbering 23, and transferred them to a train ferry, which landed them at Harwich.

ELECTRICAL IMPORTS.

SIR HUGO HIRST'S DEMAND FOR PROTECTION.

In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* yesterday, discussing the outlook in the British electrical engineering trade, Sir Hugo Hirst points out that in 1928 the volume of electrical imports rose steadily, and by 1929 had reached a total of £8,400,000.

"What does this mean?" he asks. "It means that the wide and ever-increasing market for electrical appliances created by the Central Electricity Board and the supply undertakings is being captured by the foreign manufacturer. The situation is clearly one which calls for urgent treatment. Our British manufacturers have no weapon with which to counter this menace. What is needed is that the protection afforded in one direction—with full public approval—by the Central Electricity Board be extended to the immensely greater market in electrical goods and apparatus, to enable British industry to secure, for its workers and the general goods, the benefits arising from British electrical enterprise."

MR. GANDHI TO BE ARRESTED.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IMMINENT.

STRIKE OF VILLAGE HEADMEN.

DEFIANCE THAT LAW CANNOT TOLERATE.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that well-informed quarters in London regard the arrest of Mr. Gandhi as "imminent." This view is entertained owing to the situation brought about by the resignation of the headmen in several of the villages through which he has passed on his "march to the sea."

The action of the headmen is in direct response to Mr. Gandhi's appeal, and is regarded as a defiance of the law which not even the greatest sense of official tolerance can countenance.

The authorities are expected to act with firmness and quickness.

NEW SALT MOVE.

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

With a view to counteracting the Gandhi movement, an important salt notification was gazetted to-day.

Under this, with the approval of the Bombay Government, the Central Board of Revenue invests every officer of the Police Department above the rank of constable in the Presidency of Bombay, excluding Sind and Aden, with all the powers of a salt revenue officer. This will enable him to order confiscation or take any other necessary action.—*Reuter.*

MARCH RESUMED.

RESIGNATION OF MORE HEADMEN.

NADIAD (BOMBAY PROVINCE), Saturday.

Despite their fatigue, Mr. Gandhi and his party of volunteers pressed forward this morning from Matar to Dabhan, a distance of ten miles. People flocked from every village on the route to pay their respects to the Mahatma, but Mr. Gandhi did not stop, nor did he use the bullock cart which accompanies the party.

Some of his followers have fallen sick, but will accompany the party by car.

At Dabhan they were welcomed by a large assembly of villagers. Among the first to meet Mr. Gandhi were the village headman and matadars, who announced that they had sent in their resignations. Mr. Gandhi expects to proceed from Dabhan to Nadiad this evening.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, a well-known Bombay Swarajist, has arrived here to meet Mr. Gandhi and consult him as regards the plan of civil disobedience to be launched in Bombay.—*Reuter.*

[A matadar is a kind of village tax assessor under a system of land tenure which provides that the principal property owners shall equitably assess owners and be generally responsible for the revenue to the Government.]

"HARTAL" IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

A partial "hartal" (cessation of work) was observed in the City to-day on account of the arrest of Mr. Sen Gupta, the Mayor. Almost all schools and colleges, including the Law College, remained closed.

The secretary of the local Students' Association has announced that the students intend to join Mr. Gandhi's struggle and to observe a complete hartal.—*Reuter.*

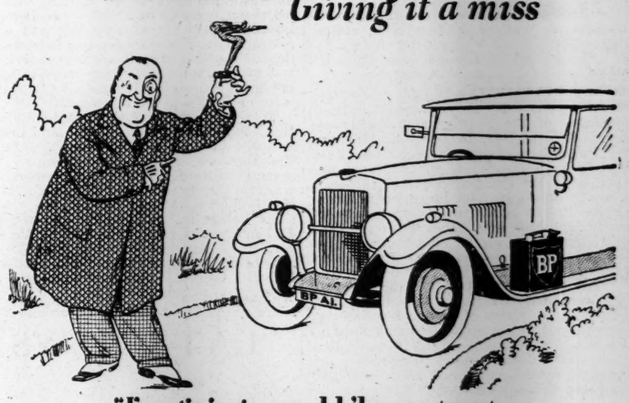
[Mr. Sen Gupta, one of the Congress leaders in Bengal, is on his way to Rangoon to answer a charge of Sedition.]

A MADRAS "DICTATOR."

MADRAS, Saturday.

It is understood that the Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee has appointed Mr. Konda Venkata Payya as "Dictator," and has authorised him to fix a date and place for starting a civil resistance campaign in Andhra Province.—*Reuter.*

Popular Phrases Illustrated — ***Giving it a miss***



"I'm giving my old 'bus a treat—
A mascot so trim and so neat.
Since I used new 'BP'
It's the first 'miss' you see
My car's ever had. Aint she sweet!"

The New "BP"

Puts New Life into Your Car

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD

British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate. E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

ANTI-GOD WAR MODERATING.

NEW ORDERS ISSUED BY BOLSHEVIKS.

SOPS TO PEASANTS

JEERING AT RELIGION TO BE PUNISHED.

On the eve of the day fixed by the English churches for special prayers on behalf of persecuted Christians in Russia, the Bolshevik Central Committee has issued orders moderating the extremist measures against churches, church people, and peasants.

From the special message of our Moscow correspondent, printed below, it appears that, among other things, organised mockery of the religious sentiments of villagers must now cease. The protests in all parts of the world against religious persecution under Soviet rule are, apparently, having some good effect.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

A significant measure has been taken by the proletarian dictatorship to soothe the peasantry at a highly critical moment when the spring sowings are already beginning in South Russia.

By an order addressed to its agents in all districts the Bolshevik Central Committee has abolished some of the more extreme methods employed during the past twelve months on the "Village Class War" Front.

Steps which are now forbidden range from the driving of peasants into the collective farms and collectivising their cottages, cows and their poultry by force to the practice of closing village churches by administrative order fictitiously covered by "a desire voluntarily expressed" by the local inhabitants.

A village church must now be closed only if a genuine desire is shown by the great majority of the peasants, ratified by the regional executive. Thus the officially organised mockery of the villagers' religious sentiments is now discountenanced.

Markets must not be closed, and the peasants—even those belonging to the Collectives—must be allowed to sell in open market. Lists of the Kulaks—the comparatively well-to-do peasants—who have been proscribed are to be revised, and all the middle-peasant families crossed off them, together with Kulaks who fought in the civil war for the Bolshevists as volunteer irregulars, and the families of "Red" soldiers, sailors, and village teachers.

POSITION "CONSOLIDATED."

By a special law of exception, such families are even to be allowed to join the Collective farms (which hitherto have been closed against the whole of th. 2,600,000 adult Kulaks and their dependents without distinction), but their soldier or teacher sons will be held personally responsible for their behaviour.

In fact—as this order proceeds to explain—positions already captured on the village front must now be consolidated, since Stalin called a halt a fortnight ago. Substantially, this order merely seems to admit of the dissolution of those collectives which existed only on paper, plus some of those which as soon as Stalin's statement was broadcast joyously dissolved themselves without waiting for local orders. It may be doubted, however, whether those actually equipped by the Soviet in great wheat belts will succeed in dissolving themselves so easily, since they have signed undertakings to pay for the agricultural machinery thus supplied. Most of the others are collectives in name only, since the special implements suitable for mass farming are not available.

I notice the usual comments in the foreign Press that this means "a move to the right." That is most unlikely. Such comments always appear when there is any halt in the movement towards full Communism.

The instruction sent to all organisations of the Russian Communist Party (says Reuter) declares that "persons guilty of jeering at the religious feelings of peasants will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law."

INTERCESSION DAY.

SERVICES IN CHURCH AND CHAPEL.

Intercessions for Christians in Soviet Russia are to be made to-day at special services in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, except those at which parade services are held and those of the Roman Catholic Church.

The day chosen for intercession services in the Roman Catholic churches is next Wednesday.

The Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Churches in Western Europe is to attend morning service at Westminster Abbey to-day. He arrived in London from Paris on Friday.

"MORAL DEGENERATES."

Speaking yesterday at the Lauderdale Road Synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Community, the Rev. D. Bueno de Mesquita said the rulers of Russia were trying to force on their country a uniformity of unbelief, and, like other attempts in the past, to enforce uniformity on the mind and conscience, it was accompanied by oppression, cruelty, and suffering. They have admitted their intention "to build up a State without God and a government without any of God's laws."

"They have the right, it must be assumed, to govern their country as they think best, but by all the rights of human freedom and human conscience they stand condemned as moral and spiritual degenerates brutal killers of men's souls. Jewry and Christendom are united in protesting against this desecration of all they hold most sacred."

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Exports from Germany during February amounted to £51,316,650, imports being £49,083,000

The Greek Government proposes to create a special department for the administration of monastic properties.

Alarming cracks are appearing in the cliffs at Funchal (Madeira), in the neighbourhood of the recent landslides in which seventeen people were hurt.

The death has occurred of Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy, formerly U.S. Minister to Greece, Rumania, Switzerland and Spain, and author of a number of novels.

Neutral members of the Mixed Commission on Greco-Turkish questions have refused to take part in arbitration of the valuation of property belonging to exchanged Greek and Turkish populations.

The French airman Lemoigne has given a display of a new landing apparatus fitted with caterpillar rollers, which, it claimed, will make it possible to land or take off safely on the roughest ground.

By an agreement with the former Grand Duchess Hilda, the state of Baden has acquired the valuable Ducal art collection in the Kunsthalle, at Karlsruhe, for 4,000,000 marks (£200,000).

Following complaints that in the Berlin street rioting, where some of the police officers have been charged with unnecessary violence, it has been impossible to identify them, the police president decided to number all the members of the force.

**

CHANGING LONDON.

[Specially drawn for the SUNDAY TIMES by Hanslip Fletcher.

Rapid work is in progress in South Street, Park Lane, where typical Mayfair residences with characteristic bow windows, of the Regency period, are being demolished as part of the Dorchester House site development. Foundations of a mammoth hotel are already being laid on the adjoining land.

DIFFICULT RUGBY LAW.

OXFORD BLUE'S PROPOSAL

PRETORIA, Saturday.

The double Oxford Blue, V. H. Neser, who is South Africa's foremost referee and the author of several books on the laws of Rugby, interviewed on the question of the change in the Rugby laws, said:—

"The decision of the International Rugby Board that Rule 15 remain as now printed creates a difficult position. As the rule stands, it is practically impossible to enforce it. I suggest that an amendment be made so that the rule can be enforced. A more satisfactory law would be to make the ball unplayable before it has passed both feet of the players on either side of the scrum, and that no forward may move his foot beyond the front line of his forwards until the ball has left the hands of the player who is putting it in the scrum."

Mr. Neser's remarks carry added weight by virtue of the unique distinction he gained last year when, at the special request of the New Zealand "All Blacks," he refereed all four Test matches between New Zealand and South Africa.—*Reuter.*

SIR ROBERT HARVEY.

A PIONEER OF SOUTH AMERICA DEAD.

Sir Robert Harvey, of Dundridge, Totnes, High Sheriff of Cornwall, and Deputy Lieutenant of Devon, has died at Falmouth, where he was on a visit, in his 83rd year.

He was one of those young Cornishmen who possessed the pioneering spirit and went to South America, where he became associated with the late Colonel North in the development of the Chilian nitrate fields. Sir Robert was held in such high regard in South America that twenty years after he returned to England his services were requisitioned in connection with the mines and railways in the nitrate field.

Sir Robert founded the Tarapaca Bank, afterwards taken over by the Anglo-South-American Bank, of which he was chairman for many years, eventually becoming its President. He played a leading part in the development of South American industries by the construction of railways and waterworks, and at one time was Inspector-General of the nitrate fields in Tarapaca for the Peruvian and Chilian Governments.

He was chairman of the Nitrate Railways, Ltd., the Antofagasta, Chili, and Bolivia Railway, Ltd., the Aranes Company, Limited, the Tarapaca Waterworks Company, and several nitrate-producing companies. He was also largely interested in North's Navigation Collieries in South Wales.

Sir Robert leaves two sons, Major Samuel E. Harvey, Conservative M.P. for Totnes, and Mr. R. G. Harvey, and one daughter, the wife of Sir Harry Brittain, M.P. In 1892 Sir Robert himself unsuccessfully contested Devonport as a Unionist.

LATE NEWS

GIALDINI ARRESTED.

A British United Press message from Milan this morning stated that John Gialdini, the associate of Charles Hatry, was arrested in Milan as he was leaving his hotel yesterday afternoon.

He will appear shortly before an examining magistrate, who will judge whether, on the evidence submitted from England, a case has been made out against him. If so, Gialdini will go for trial in Milan. Under the Anglo-Italian Treaty of 1873 it is unlikely that he will be extradited to England.

OSCILLATING MOON.

STRANGE REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE.

Strange lunar happenings are reported to have preceded the snowstorm which raged throughout South Yorkshire and Derbyshire yesterday.

According to Mr. Elijah Howarth, a Sheffield meteorologist, the moon oscillated from side to side independently of the change of its position in the sky due to the earth's rotation. "Such oscillations," stated Mr. Howarth, "have probably never been witnessed before. They gave an impression that almost suggested a possibility of the moon coming to earth.

"After nine o'clock, when the moon had been above the horizon for a couple of hours, it seemed to be moving not from side to side, but from the upright position to the left. What was happening was an oscillation of the whole body of the moon itself."

NOT SEEN AT GREENWICH.

An official of Greenwich Observatory stated last night that the phenomenon was not observed from the observatory. "I have never seen or heard of the moon acting in that way," he added. At the Meteorological Office it was stated that no reports of any phenomenon had been received.

WINTER IN SPRING

BLIZZARD OVER MOST OF ENGLAND.

A good part of the country yesterday was in the grip of winter. A blizzard during Friday night in the Cannock Chase district covered the ground with snow to a depth of two feet, and snow ploughs had to be used to clear the roads.

Other areas affected were Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, North Warwick, and the Peak District, where a meeting of the High Peak Hunt had to be abandoned. The Cottesmore Hounds at Pickwell, Leicestershire, were also stopped by snow.

In North Wales the blizzard was particularly severe, and flock masters are having an anxious time. The heavy snowfall in Birmingham yesterday morning caused the main tent of Carmo's Circus to collapse, and several members of the circus had narrow escapes. The Dublin district also suffered.

A number of football fixtures had to be abandoned.

NEW MACEDONIAN TERRORISM.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SOFIA, Saturday.

The British Minister yesterday visited the Foreign Minister, M. Buroff. According to an official statement, Mr. Waterlow's visit was for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the latest bomb outrages on the Bulgaro-Yugoslav frontier. It is believed, however, that Mr. Waterlow represented the urgent necessity of Bulgaria's taking the severest measures to end the terrorist activities of Macedonian revolutionaries.

Great Britain has a particular interest in the matter, as it was due to her influence that the recent frontier pact was achieved. This pact the Macedonian revolutionaries hope to render nugatory by their outrages.

A Reuter message states that the Rumanian Foreign Minister has informed the Press that the Little Entente Powers may make collective representations to the Bulgarian Government, unless the demands put forward by Yugoslavia are met.

BLUES AT DINNER.

UNIVERSITY "STAR" FOR LOS ANGELES.

Over eighty Oxford and Cambridge Blues attended the annual sports dinner held at the Royal Adelaide Gallery Restaurant last evening, with Mr. P. J. Noel Baker, M.P., in the chair.

Referring to Mr. R. M. N. Tisdall's performances, Mr. Baker said that he hoped Tisdall, like all first class Variety "stars." would end his career at Los Angeles in 1932. Tisdall had competed in three events at Stamford Bridge in the afternoon, in two of which he was successful. The 1932 Olympic Games are to be held at Los Angeles.

Among those present were Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C., Sir Walter Morley Fletcher, Judge R. W. Turner, Mr. E. F. Wise, M.P., Rev. F. S. Horan (who held the Inter-Varsity three miles record for twenty years), Rev. H. C. L. Tindall (who still holds the English quarter-mile record of 48¼ sec., made in 1889), and the Olympic runners D. G. A. Lowe, H. B. Stallard, H. M. Abrahams, and A. E. Porritt.

Inter University Sports described by Mr. H. M. Abrahams: Page 28.

FRANCE AND THE YOUNG PLAN.

RATIFICATION MOVE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Now that the German ratification of the provisions of the Young Plan is fait accompli, measures are being taken by the French Government to secure French ratification at the earliest moment.

During their conversations in London tomorrow M. Tardieu and M. Briand will finally decide upon the form in which the ratification project will be submitted to the French Parliament, and on Thursday the Bill will be placed before the Chamber of Deputies as an urgent measure.

It is the hope of the Government that it will be voted by both the Chamber and the Senate before the end of the month. This haste is explained by the fact that the bulk of the international payments, which is the very centre of the machinery of the Young Plan, must begin functioning as early as possible.

The first meeting of the directors of the Bank has been provisionally fixed for April 15. That is why the French Government has to decide that whatever other business may be deferred, both the Young Plan and the budget must be voted before the end of the month. There is another point. The evacuation of the Rhineland is provisionally fixed for June 30, and it is regarded as of great importance that the Bank should be in full operation before that date.

The operation of the financial mobilisation which the Bank is to accomplish will require from six weeks to two months from the date upon which the Bank is legally constituted by ratification by France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium, and it is considered, therefore, unsafe to delay such ratification beyond April 10, if France is to receive the first instalment allowed to her before she leaves the Rhineland.

GAS FROM WASTE COAL

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT AT NOTTINGHAM.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NOTTINGHAM, Saturday.

A scheme which may exercise considerable influence on gas undertakings in the Midlands has been decided upon to-day.

A committee of the Nottingham Corporation has arranged to take 1,750,000 cubic feet of gas annually from works contiguous to the Pinxton pits, a few miles from the city, where a low combustion plant has been set up. It has been suggested that lower charges for gas may thus be rendered possible. Moreover, from the point of view of mine-owners, the scheme presents a possibility that vast quantities of small coal now going to waste in pits may be employed in the manufacture of gas.

TARIFF TRUCE HITCH.

AUSTRIA UNABLE TO AGREE

GENEVA, Saturday.

A somewhat critical situation developed in the First Committee of the Tariff Truce Conference to-day on a declaration by the Austrian representative that Austria was unable to agree to the first clause of the draft Convention under which signatories would undertake not to denounce existing treaties of commerce before April 1, 1931.

The Austrian delegate said that the economic situation made it necessary for his country to revise its commercial treaties, and negotiations to this end were in progress. Austria was, therefore not in a position at the moment to agree thereto.

Thereupon the Swiss delegate declared that if Austria did not agree neither would Switzerland. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, two other neighbours of Austria made their agreement to the clause dependent on its acceptance by their neighbours.

Seventeen other States agreed to the principle of the clause.

M. Flandin (France) appealed for European solidarity.

Mr. Graham (Great Britain), supporting M. Flandin, said he hoped that a solution would be found for the difficulty raised by the Austrian declaration.—*Reuter.*

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

VATICAN CITY, Saturday.

The Pope gave an audience to-day to Monsignor Bidwell, Auxiliary Bishop of Westminster, and sent cordial messoges to Cardinal Bourne.

The Pontiff received also Monsignor Robinson, the Nuncio in Ireland, previous to his departure for Dublin, and gave him his last instructions, evincing keen interest in the religious condition of the "island so dear to my heart." In addition, the Pope saw Monsignor Curran, Vice-Rector of the Irish College, regarding the illness and last moments of the late Rector, Monsignor Hagan.—*Reuter.*

GIRLS AT FOOTBALL.

PROTEST AGAINST GOOD FRIDAY MATCH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DARLINGTON, Saturday.

An effort to prevent the annual football match on Good Friday between two groups of girls from big stores in Darlington is being made by the Darlington Council of Christian Witness

The match this year is in aid of the National Union of Railwaymen Orphans' Fund. Last year it proved a great attraction. A protest to the committee is being male by the Council of Christian Witness, who consider that a football match between two such teams is a degrading display, particularly when the match is to take place on Good Friday morning during the hours of Divine service.

Members of the teams told me to-day that they consider there is nothing unseemly about the match, and could see no grounds for objection.

COUNTIES AT CHESS.

MIDDLESEX DEFEATS SUSSEX.

By OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT.

Leading chess players of Brighton, Hastings, and other parts of Sussex journeyed to London yesterday to contest a fifty-boards match against Middlesex at St. Bride Institute, Fleet Street. The first twenty boards counted for the Southern Counties' Chess Union County Championship, and the entire fifty boards for the "Amboyna" Shield in the Metropolitan Counties' Competition (with Essex and Sussex).

Both sides had strong teams. Among the Middlesex players was Mr. A. West, the county champion, and the Sussex representatives included Miss Vera Menchik (the world's woman champion) and Mr. G. M. Norman, the Hastings Chess Club champion. Miss Menchik and her opponent, Mr. Winter, both being residents of Hastings, played their match game there, and Mr. Winter scored one for Middlesex.

One of the first games finished at St. Bride Institute was between Mr. E. G. Sergeant (Middlesex) who made a weak move on his thirteenth move, resulting in the loss of a Knight) and Mr. Jackson. Mr. Sergeant resigned on his twenty-sixth move. Another game prematurely concluded was at board 7, between the Rev. E. Griffith (Sussex) and Mr. R. C. Griffith. The Sussex player elected to play the ancient variation of the Two Knights Defence: 1. P—K4, P—K4; 2. B—B4, Kt—KB3; 3. Kt—B3, Kt—B3; 4. Kt—Kt5, P—Q4; 5 P x P, Kt x P? (Kt—QR4 is much better); 6. Kt x BP! K x Kt; 7. Q—B3 (ch), K—K3; 8. Kt—B3, QKt—K2; 9. P—Q4! P—B3: 10. B—K Kt5, Q—R4?

The correct play is 10. . . P—KR3; 11. B x Kt, B x B; 12. Q—R5. As it was, the Middlesex player checkmated on his eighteenth move. Most of the games, however, were stubbornly, and on the whole very ably, contested, and the results of the match are decidedly creditable to both sides.

On account of the Southern County Championship Middlesex scored 10 points to 9; with one game left for adjudication. If this game is adjudicated a draw, as seems probable, Middlesex wins by 10½ to 9½. The "Amboyna" Shield, however, Sussex has already won by 26 to 23.

Appended is the score for the Southern County Championship:—

MIDDLESEX.		SUSSEX.	
A. West	1	Walace King	0
V. Buerger	½	H. J. Stephenson	½
W. Winter	1	Miss Menchik	0
E. G. Sergeant	0	E. H. Jackson	1
E. T. Jesty	½	J. A. J. Drewitt	½
H. Saunder	0	G. M. Norman	1
R. C Griffith	1	Rev. E. Griffith	0
P. S. Milner-Barry	½	E. Macdonald	½
H. V. Buttfield	½	J. H. Jones	½
W. H. Regan	0	J. Storr Best	1
W. E. Bowick	1	G. F. H Packer	0
J. H. Morrison	1	J. A. Watt	0
J. Strachstein	0	E. J. Scrimgeour	1
E. M. Jellie	*	A. T Watson	*
Dr. F. S. Duncan	1	W. W Brougham	0
J. du Mont	½	W. T. Berryman	½
A. E. Mercer	0	C. F. Chapman	1
G. S. Fisher	0	C. H. Stacey	1
P. W. Sergeant	½	C. Leaver	½
A. G. Kershaw	1	D. H. Caw	0
	10		9

* To be adjudicated.

NEW U.S. SUBMARINE LAUNCHED.

MARE ISLAND (Cal.), Saturday.

U 6, the largest submarine in the United States Navy, was launched to-day.

The vessel is 371 ft. long, with a displacement of 2,760 tons. She will have two gun-decks, will carry a complement of eight officers and eighty men, and will burn fuel oil exclusively.—*Reuter.*

'SILVER BULLET'

TWO TRIAL RUNS AT DAYTONA.

WIND-SWEPT SANDS

KAYE DON TESTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE.

DAYTONA BEACH, Saturday.

Mr. Kaye Don decided to make his trial with the "Silver Bullet" after a close inspection of the beach this morning. There had been rain all through the night, and it was still drizzling when he went out at noon. Soon afterwards the skies showed signs of clearing, but the visibility was still poor. The sand, moreover, was not in specially good condition, but Kaye Don said, "I think it is good enough. I'll make a trial run."

There were only a few spectators in the stands, but the course was lined with motor-cars, whose occupants waited eagerly for a sight of the "Silver Bullet" in motion. The tide turned at twenty-two minutes past two o'clock, and eight minutes later Don drove his swifty moving car past the grand stand in a preliminary canter of inspection

A few minutes later he raced back up the course, and it appeared that he was just about to put the racer into a speed test but he slowed up and stopped, after a final look-round to see that all was in order, Kaye Don sent the "Silver Bullet" roaring over the speedway in the first of his unofficial preliminary trials.

160 MILES PER HOUR.

Visibility was still poor, and the huge machine soon became a tiny speck as it disappeared southward down the sandy stretch at an approximate speed of 144 miles per hour. Although the car held to the course fairly well, it bumped along over several rough spots, and as it passed the grandstand Kaye Don could be seen bouncing about in the cockpit.

Upon arriving at the end of the marked course Don stopped and thoroughly inspected his car before making another run in the reverse direction. The wind was now blowing the tide in, so that a great part of the course was submerged, and Don was compelled to ride high up from the sea in order to be on dry land.

Before beginning his trials Don did not ask for the timing instruments to be set up, so that it was impossible to determine exactly the speed he attained over a measured mile. After his first trial Dr. Kenneth Eckenstein, who accompanied Kaye Don from England, made a medical examination of the driver. He tested Don's blood pressure and heart action. On his second trial run Kaye Don attained a speed of approximately 160 miles per hour.

When he had brought the "Silver Bullet" to rest Kaye Don announced that no further trials would be held to-day.—*Reuter.*

1,700 YEARS OLD SKELETON.

A ROMAN SOLDIER.

The Royal College of Surgeons has been presented with the skeleton of a Roman soldier which, it is believed, has lain buried for 1,700 years, and was recently dug up in the excavations on the site of the new Thames House, Millbank.

Sir Arthur Keith, on a first examination, stated that it might be of an even earlier date, but as a result of fuller study, it has been decided that the skeleton probably dates from about A.D. 200, when Severus invaded Britain.

PAN-GERMAN PLOT.

PROPAGANDA IN THE REICHSWEHR.

OFFICERS ARRESTED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Now that the Ministry for Defence has admitted that concrete instances of treasonable propaganda within the Reichswehr have come to its notice, details of what much resembles a conspiracy are slowly coming to light. The movement, this time, is engineered by the National Socialist Party, which is composed of vehement Pan-Germans, and it is directed at officers of the Reichswehr. The intention is, of course, that these officers may influence others, so that ultimately a large number of Reichswehr officers would not look unfavourably on a Pan-German "putsch."

Two active officers of the Reichswehr and a former officer have been arrested at Ulm, on the Danube, and the charge which they will have to answer will probably be that of high treason. There seems no doubt, however, that very active work has been carried on also in the garrisons of Munich, Ingolstadt, and Regensburg, and the arrest of other officers and civilians in connection with treasonable propaganda is anticipated.

The Minister for the Interior has informed the Reichstag that he had definite information of a National Socialist "putsch" organised to subvert the Government. The statement by the *Völkische Beobachter*, a newspaper published by the National Socialists, that Communist "cells" had been formed in many Reichswehr stations, is regarded by the authorities as being an exaggeration, though it is certain that the movement is being directed very systematically.

The same paper announced a few days ago that "We want to have a national Army again, with three-quarters of a million men under arms, and all the present Reichswehr soldiers are to be leaders in this new army."

CAR FALLS IN RIVER

DRIVER SWIMS TO SAFETY.

A large saloon car, when crossing Roding Bridge over the river at Ilford yesterday, skidded, crashed through a fence, and fell thirty feet into the river below. The car was partly submerged, and the driver, Mr. John Morrison, of Bonners Field Lane, Harrow, sat for some seconds until he saw the water gradually filling the inside of the machine. He then forced his way out of the door and swam to the bank, which he reached in an exhausted condition.

Mr. Morrison walked to the Ilford Police Station to report the accident, and then went home to change, none the worse for his experience. The car was later hauled out of the river.

Police-constable Wilfred Jones, attached to the W Division, Metropolitan Police, stationed at Mitcham, died in Hove Hospital yesterday from injuries received while riding a motor-cycle at Hove. Jones, it is stated, was passing a lorry, when his machine skidded, and he was thrown heavily.

Court Circular.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.

Sir Edward Denham had an audience of the King this morning, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana.

By command of the King, the Earl De La Warr (Lord-in-Waiting) was present at Waterloo Railway Station to-day upon the arrival in London of General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt. (late Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand).

The Queen, attended by the Lady Ampthill, visited the Queen Mary Hospital Home for Governesses, Petersham, this afternoon.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood has arrived at the Palace on a visit to Their Majesties.

The Lady Ampthill and the Lady Katharine Hamilton have succeeded the Dowager Countess of Minto and the Lady Cynthia Colville as Ladies-in-Waiting to the Queen.

145, PICCADILLY, Saturday.

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooks, was present at the England v. Scotland football match at Twickenham this afternoon.

The King and Queen have given their patronage to the Shakespeare Birthday Celebration matinées of "Hamlet" at the Haymarket Theatre on April 22 and 25.

The Duke of York will preside at the festival dinner of the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb at the Mansion House on April 2.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood will attend the performance of "Tom Jones," by members of the Trinity College of Music Operatic Class at the Scala Theatre on May 23, in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

Princess Arthur of Connaught has consented to open the patients' sale of work at the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, on June 24, at 2.30. On the following and concluding day of the sale the opening ceremony will be performed by Lady Carmichael.

The Duke of Wellington was 81 yesterday. The Earl of Chesterfield was 76, and the Earl of Westmorland 37. To-day the Marquess of Titchfield is 37.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton will leave 18, Buckingham Gate this week for Knebworth House, Stevenage.

The Earl of Bradford yesterday left 1, Grosvenor Crescent for Weston Park, Shifnal.

The Earl and Countess of Lucan left 10, Gloucester Place yesterday for Bowood Park, Calne, Wiltshire.

The Earl and Countess of Selborne will arrive at Southampton to-morrow on their return from South Africa.

Earl Peel returned to 34, Holland Park on Thursday from India.

Viscount and Viscountess Astor have left for abroad. No letters are being forwarded.

Lady Islington will leave 24, Bruton Street to-day for Spain, where she will remain for several months.

Lady Mary Savile, who has been suffering from a severe chill, has returned to 8, Upper Belgrave Street from Brighton, and will leave for Scotland in a few days.

Lady Clementine Waring is expected to return to 14, Gloucester Gate this week from The Moult, Salcombe, South Devon.

The Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton returned to London yesterday from Ceylon.

Dame Madge Kendall was 81 yesterday.

Sir Hall Caine arrived in London on Friday from the Continent.

Mr. Stanley Bruce, ex-Prime Minister of Australia, will be the guest of honour at a luncheon of the City Carlton Club on Wednesday, and will afterwards address the members.

Mrs. Alfred Noyes has given birth to a daughter—Mr. and Mrs Noyes's second child.

Mr. E. S. Edgar gave a dinner party on Thursday at the Ambassadeurs, Monte Carlo. His guests included the Prince and Princess Radziwill, Priscilla Countess Annesley, General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn Campbell, Baroness Orczy and Mr Barstow, Captain and Mrs. Drost, Major and Mrs. Piercy, Mrs. Davies, and Colonel Rodwell.

OBITUARY.

MR. R. M. W. SELBY-LOWNDES.

The death has occurred at Cheltenham of Mr. Richard Montacute William Selby-Lowndes, a son of the late Mr. Wm. Selby-Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, and a member of one of the oldest families in the country.

It was his elder brother, Lieut.-Colonel William Selby-Lowndes, who, a little more than two years ago, claimed as co-heir the baronies of Montacute and Monthermer. The statement of claim traced the family's descent, and detailed the participation of ancestors in Royal and other plots, and set out that one ancestress became the wife of King Richard III.

THE EARL OF COVENTRY.

The funeral of the Earl of Coventry will take place to-morrow at Croome, Worcestershire, at 2.30 p.m. It will be attended by members of the family only. A memorial service will be held at Worcester Cathedral at the same time.

A memorial service in London will be held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields at 2.30 p.m.

LADY LOUISA CHARTERIS.

The funeral of Lady Louisa Charteris will take place at Slaugham, Sussex, to-morrow at 3.45 p.m. There will be a memorial service at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, S.W., at the same time.

MR. J. C. SOAMES.

A memorial service for Mr. Joseph Charles Soames, solicitor to the Newspaper Society, will be held at St. Clement Danes Church, Strand, to-morrow, at 2 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MR. J. GUNTON.

A memorial service for Mr. Josiah Gunton, an alderman of the City of London, who died at Monte Carlo, will be held at the Church of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, on Tuesday, at 12.30 p.m.

MR. W. H. TAFT.

A service in memory of William Howard Taft, twenty-seventh President of the United States, will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to-morrow, at 12.30 p.m.

SIR THOMAS PAXTON.

Sir Thomas Paxton, Bart., an ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow, died suddenly while sitting in a chair before an open window at his home, Devonshire Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow, yesterday. He was run down by a motor-car last September, and suffered a fractured leg.

Sir Thomas was one of the most popular ex-Lord Provosts in Glasgow. His term of office was during the years 1920-1923.

THE TREASURE SHIP'S RETURN.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION TO CLOSE ON THURSDAY.

£14,000,000 CARGO.

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Italian Art Exhibition at Burlington House will close on Thursday. Shortly afterwards the Leonardo da Vinci will return from Genoa to London to take back the pictures and objects of art which Italy has generously lent from her most famous galleries.

After the doors of Burlington House are closed on the public at 9 p.m., the task of taking down and packing the pictures will start at once. Under the direction of experts, a big staff will be kept at work, day and night, and even then it is not expected that the removal will be completed in less than ten days.

The experience of the Leonardo da Vinci's stormy voyage to this country in December showed how necessary it is that these pictorial treasures should be elaborately safeguarded to preserve them from damage on the sea passage.

The Leonardo will probably leave the Thames with her £14,000,000 cargo of pictures in the first week in April.

In addition to the Italian pictures there are pictures to be returned to the United States and to seven or eight Continental countries.

Sir Joseph Duveen has made himself responsible for the United States pictures. He bore the whole of the expense—including insurance—of bringing these works of art to England, and he will see to their return in the same way. This generous action on the part of Sir Joseph is very greatly appreciated by the organisers of the Exhibition.

400,000 VISITORS.

The Exhibition has been open since New Year's Day, and it has already been visited by well over 400,000 people. Major A. A. Longden, the Secretary-General of the Exhibition, informed a representative of the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday that this is undoubtedly a record attendance for an art exhibition of this kind, either in this country or any other. The exhibition of Dutch art which was held in London attracted an attendance of 225,780.

It was originally arranged that the Exhibition should end on March 8, but in view of its enormous popularity, an extension of ten week-days was arranged.

This was made possible through the co-operation of the President and members of the Royal Academy. Any further extension was impossible, for within a few weeks the Academy will be flooded with some 10,000 pictures, from which to make the selection for its summer exhibition of the works of living artists.

Even the short extension granted will cause a good deal of inconvenience to the Academy, and it is for this reason that the work of removing the Italian pictures is to be proceeded with day and night until the galleries are vacated.

THE QUEEN'S GIFT TO SCOTLAND.

AUTOGRAPHED BOOK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EDINBURGH, Saturday.

The Queen has presented to the National Library of Scotland at Edinburgh a copy autographed by herself, of the "Book of the Queen's Doll's House," which was published during the Wembley Exhibition in 1924. This gift is an interesting addition to the notable series of Royal autographs in the possession of the library.

The series goes back to James II. of Scotland, and includes letters of great historical interest from Mary Queen of Scots, James VI., and Charles I. Among the autographed copies which the library has received in modern times are "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," given by Queen Victoria; "The Letters of Queen Victoria," given by King George; and "Southward Ho with the Prince in Africa and South America," given by the Prince of Wales.

FORTY YEARS M.P.

PRESENTATION TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CARNARVON, Saturday.

The Carnarvon constituency have started a movement for a presentation to Mr. Lloyd George at a mass meeting in Caernarvon Pavilion in April to celebrate his fortieth year in Parliament.

He is now "Father" of the House of Commons; he has been twice Prime Minister, and he is the only person in history who has represented the same constituency for forty years.

The presentation committee announces that it is their wish that the amount collected shall be utilised to establish a Lloyd George scholarship at the Welsh University Colleges.

RUGBY MASTER'S POST.

Mr. J. H. R. Bruce Lockhart, of Rugby School, has been appointed Headmaster of Cargilfield School, Edinburgh, but will not leave Rugby till the end of next term.

Mr. Lockhart, who played Rugby for Cambridge University in 1910, and for Scotland in 1913 and 1920, succeeded Mr. B. B. Dickinson as house-master.

CITY'S HELP FOR MOTHERS.

The City of London Corporation has sent a donation of £250 in response to the appeal which Mrs. Stanley Baldwin is making, in conjunction with the National Birthday Trust Fund, to provide maternity hospitals and other institutions with anæsthetics for mothers. The Court of Common Council, before reaching its decision, invited Mrs. Baldwin to depute a representative to outline the purpose of her campaign, but she decided herself to answer the summons of the City Fathers, and addressed a committee of some fifty members of the Court of Common Council, all of them men.

ACTS OF RAHERE.

The popularity of "The Acts of Rahere," the pageant play after the founder of Bart's Hospital, is still drawing Londoners, and last week people were willing to pay a pound a head for standing-room. The attention called by Sir D'Arcy Power, K.B.E., F.R.C.S. the Librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons to the "Echo of Hastings" has also awakened much curiosity, the authors claiming that it is none other than that referred to in "the Chanson de Roland," and the battle song of the troops of William the Conqueror. Among the most interested was the Right Hon. John Burns, who had just paid £42 for one of the earliest books on the Hospital, dated 1552, which is among the most treasured of his first editions, and incidentally is the only copy outside the British Museum.

We understand that the pageant is continuing another week, with a special performance next Sunday as well as this, at 3 p.m.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

AN UNEDUCATED DEMOCRACY.

CANON DONALDSON ON ITS DANGER.

SPIRITUAL GIFTS AND HERD INSTINCT.

Canon Donaldson, in his second Lenten lecture at Westminster Abbey yesterday, said the fact that democracy wielded enormous political and industrial power compelled them to ask what would happen unless it gained an education commensurate with that power.

"Writers who expatiate upon the 'herd instinct' do not seem to see that the cultivation of the mental and spiritual gifts of mankind would inhibit much of this danger. If education is to think clear, feel deep, and bear fruit, well then we have failed in the system we administer. Yet we have it in our power by our control of social culture to transform democracy in a single generation.

"At present 75 per cent of our six million of children are suitable for advanced education. Yet we have only a tiny percentage of scholarships available for them. Our Universities are like oases in the desert which the mass of our scholars cannot reach. Of ten millions of adolescents betwen 14 and 18 years of age, more than 90 per cent. are getting no advanced education.

REFORMATION IMPERATIVE.

"Yet in a few years these ten millions will be our democracy, wielding vast political power in Europe and the world. Reformation is imperative, not so much to make the world safe for democracy, as to make democracy safe for the world. For nations in this century will stand or fall by the intelligence of their people of a whole."

Canon Donaldson said that he once asked an old college tutor why so many "honours" men were so silly, the reply being, "Because with much knowledge they have neither wisdom nor understanding. Therefore, though learned, they are but fools!"

The contemplated extension of our educational system would be of little use unless we revolutionised our idea of what education was—and grasped the fact that the true education was the emancipation of all the faculties of the soul, the giving of light to the imagination, and was not only wealth of knowledge but a quickening of understanding and a share in that spirit of wisdom which was divine. With a democracy so trained, with knowledge crowned with wisdom and understanding, Britain would fearlessly face the world.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

BRITISH TOBACCO FIRM TO BUILD A FACTORY.

"I think that the present and future political and industrial position in Australia not only warrants the opening of factories there by those importing goods, but that such a course is necessary in a country which is becoming more and more protectionist daily." So said Mr. Arthur Phillips, managing director of Godfrey Phillips, tobacco manufacturers, yesterday, on his return from Australia, where his firm has decided to establish a factory.

He admitted that the duty on manufactured cigarettes had been increased twice during the last six months, making a total increase of 22 per cent. This included the abolition of the preferential duty which British cigarettes had enjoyed before the advent of the present Government there.

Australians seemed determined to manufacture everything they now imported, said Mr. Phillips, and in a certain direction they had achieved considerable success. Whether, with those articles which required mass production, they would meet with equal success, he preferred not to express an opinion.

LORD CRAIGAVON.

RETURNS WITH "WEALTH OF INFORMATION."

Sir Charles Fergusson, the retiring Governor-General of New Zealand, and Lady Alice Fergusson, arrived home yesterday. Also in the party were Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and Lady Craigavon, who have been visiting Australia and New Zealand. A large party which greeted Sir Charles and Lady Alice at Waterloo included Lord De La Warr, who was present on behalf of the King.

Lord Craigavon said that he had had a fine holiday, and returned to work in perfect health and in possession of a wealth of information which he trusted would be of value to Ulster. The Governments of Australia and New Zealand had given him every help.

He had met during his travels a great number of his countrymen and countrywomen, all of whom were doing well, and were most eager to hear about the Old Country.

MARLBURIANS AT HARROW.

At Harrow Parish Church this morning Sir William Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, will read the Lessons, and Dr. Cyril Norwood, Headmaster of Harrow, will preach the sermon.

The Lord Mayor is an old Marlborough boy, and will meet the Headmaster, who, previous to his appointment at Harrow, was Headmaster of Marlborough.

PRINCESS MARY.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood arrived at Buckingham Palace from Goldsborough Hall, Yorkshire, last night.

She will stay for a few days with the King and Queen, and to-morrow (St. Patrick's Day) will present shamrock to the officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the Irish Guards at the Tower of London.

FISH FOR THE THAMES.

Large numbers of roach were placed in the river yesterday at Chertsey by the Thames Angling Preservation Society, which concluded its fortnight's restocking campaign. About six tons of fish, roach principally, have been netted and turned into the Thames and its tributaries.

The roach averaged more than 1 lb., and large numbers were from 1¼ lb. to 2¼ lb.

A BURNS MONUMENT.

The design submitted by a Yorkshire sculptor, Mr. Herman Cawthra, has been awarded first place by the adjudicators appointed by the Dumfries Burns Club in a competition for a new monument to Robert Burns, which is intended to take the place of the one now in the cemetery at Dumfries.

The winning design for the monument shows the poet in contemplative mood at his plough, and the cost is estimated at £3,000.

LADY ROSEMARY AGAR.

The engagement of Lady Rosemary Agar, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Normanton and Mr. Christopher Jeffreys, Grenadier Guards, only son of Major-General Sir George Jeffreys and Viscountess Cantelupe, is announced.

An engagement between the couple was reported in October, but Sir George Jeffreys at first said that the report was unauthorised. Later, however, he confirmed it.

Mr. Christopher Jeffreys came of age in 1928, and Lady Agar is 22. Sir George Jeffreys has had a distinguished army career. He holds many Allied decorations, and was nine times mentioned in despatches.

ENGLISH ESTATE OF MAHARAJAH.

WEALTHY RULER DIES INTESTATE.

GOLF VETERAN'S £13,000

Estate in England valued at £167,804 has been left by His Highness the Hon. Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, Maharajah of Darbhanga, of Orissa, India, head of the Maithil Brahmans in India and chief of the Orthodox Hindus. The Maharajah, who left immense estates in India, died intestate.

THE EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, seventh Earl of Buckinghamshire, of Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks, and Fordwell House, Inverkeithing, Fife, N.B., a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria in 1895, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £19,095, with net personalty £18,173.

His will is proved by his son, the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, and the Hon. Claude Hope Hope-Morley. He gave money and War Loan standing in his name in the Post Office Savings Bank to James Morton and left various legacies to servants. The residue of the property is left to his son.

A VETERAN GOLFER.

For over fifty years professional to the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, Mr. John Morris, of Hoylake, Cheshire, left estate valued at £15,317 gross, with net personalty £12,387.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
JOHN JAMES BLECKLY, of Daresbury Lodge, Altrincham, formerly managing director of Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Co., steel manufacturers, Warrington (net personalty £85,833)	£89,136
KRSHAV BALKRISHNA MAVLANKAR, of Merton Road, Wandsworth, proprietor of the British Aromatic Chemical Works (net personalty nil)	41,922
Dr. REGINALD PALGRAVE SIMPSON, M.D., of Chilland, Winchester, formerly of Bournemouth (net personalty £24,460)	30,403
Sir SIDNEY ROBERT ALEXANDER, M.D., of Gatefield House Faversham, Kent, for ten years Mayor of Faversham, for some years Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Faversham Union, who was knighted for his services in connection with War Funds (net personalty £19,785)	20,825

A WILD YOUNG MAN.

"G.B.S.'s" TRIBUTE TO A NEW PLAY.

"The play was thrust into my hands by a wild young man at the Sexual Reform Congress. I don't know him and never heard of him by name; but it is clear that he can deliver the goods as soon as he settles into an established line of business, unless, as seems probable, he starves in the meantime."

So writes Mr. G. Bernard Shaw of Mr. Lionel Britton, whose play "Brain" is to be presented by the Masses Stage and Film Guild at the Garrick Theatre, London, on Sunday, April 13. Mr. Theodore Komisarjevsky, late director of the Moscow Art Theatre, will be the producer.

The play expresses in dramatic form a new philosophical theory, founded upon a conception of the nature and origin of consciousness and will. Mr. Shaw describes Brain as "remarkable, with good vocal writing and natural theatre sense." He compares it with his own "Back to Methuselah," which he declares to be "the first crude attempt at this sort of play."

The theme of "Brain" is man's struggle for race preservation in a universe of catastrophic forces. The audience is rushed at whirlwind speed from the raising of the curtain to the ultimate extinction of the earth and the human race.

GREAT FASHION TOUR.

AN ENTERPRISE TO HELP TRADE.

One of the fashion events of the year is the Fashion Tour organised by British fabric manufacturers and dress designers in co-operation with the *Daily Sketch*. The tour will begin with fashion parades at Grosvenor House, London, on March 26, 27, and 28, visiting afterwards all the principal cities of Britain, spending a week in each, and giving mannequin parades every day.

No ordinary parades these, but complete dramatised demonstrations of everything woman wears in dainty but reasonable styles and at reasonable prices. Tweed suits and frocks, afternoon and evening frocks, suède and leather sports wear, bathing costumes, hosiery, hats and shoes, furs and jewellery, will be worn by expert and graceful mannequins, and the gowns and costumes will be made by London's leading dress designers.

Lady Moira Combe will open the first of the fashion parades at Grosvenor House. Applications for tickets, which cost 5s. each, including tea and a souvenir handbook, should be addressed to Fashion Parades, *Daily Sketch* Offices, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. They can also be had from the *Daily Telegraph* West End Offices, 161, Piccadilly, W.

RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER.

A re-union dinner of the London Rifle Brigade will take place at the Brigade Headquarters, Bunhill Row, E.C., on April 26, at 6.45.

Applications for tickets, which cost 4s., should be made to Mr. T. Whitehead, 32, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

PRINCIPAL FIGHTS FIRE.

Sir George Adam Smith, Principal of Aberdeen University, acted as a fire fighter yesterday.

He was awakened early in the morning by a smell of smoke, and discovered an anthracite stove ablaze. Aided by the servants, he extinguished the fire with buckets of water.

BRITISH LEGION STANDARDS.

Lady Haig yesterday visited Manchester and presented standards to the Manchester South and Newton Heath branches of the British Legion.

On arriving from Preston, Lady Haig went to the Town Hall, and afterwards a Guard of Honour escorted her to the Cenotaph, where she placed a wreath.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Gilbert Henry Wallace Warwick, priest in charge of St. Peter, Dalry, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. Jude, South Shields, vacant by the cession of the Rev. James McGill.

The Rev. E. J. White, Rector of Orwell, Diocese of Ely, has been appointed to the Rectory of Harlton, in the same Diocese.

32 YEARS AT TREASURY.

A series of presentations was made yesterday to Mr George H. Newnham, who is retiring after thirty-eight years in the service of the State, thirty-two of which have been spent at the Treasury. Mr. Newnham is retiring from the post of Office Keeper at the Treasury, which he has held since January, 1924. From 1908 to 1918 he was personal messenger for Mr. Lloyd George, whom he served both at home and abroad.

Sir Warren Fisher, head of the Treasury, handed to Mr. Newnham a silver teapot as a gift from the heads of the Treasury Departments, whose autographs it bears. Mr. Harding, who will succeed Mr. Newnham, gave him a gold watch on behalf of his colleagues, a case of pipes on behalf of the office cleaners, and a barometer from the unestablished messengers.

A WINTRY WEEK-END.

MORE SNOW EXPECTED ON HIGH GROUND.

FURTHER DROP IN TEMPERATURE.

ENGLAND.—Wind variable, probably becoming north-east, light or moderate; cloudy, some rain; perhaps local sleet later; local fog early; becoming colder.

SCOTLAND.—Wind north-east or variable, light or moderate; local wintry showers, bright intervals; cold.

IRELAND.—Wind north-east, moderate or fresh; local wintry showers, bright intervals; cold.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind variable, light or moderate; cloudy, some rain; local mist; sea slight.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

Yesterday saw a further development of the vigorous attack that winter has launched on Britain during the last week. With the arrival of a formidable cyclone off our south-west coasts, the widespread snowstorms that had swept over the Midlands and North of England and North Wales on the previous few days increased greatly in extent and severity alike. Heavy and continuous falls, accompanied by north-easterly winds approaching gale force, were experienced in many districts, and by afternoon depths ranging from 6 in. to 12 in. on the level, and from 2 ft. to 4 ft. in drifts, were common over the northern half of the country.

Two-thirds of an inch of rain fell at Bath, and half an inch at some places on the south coast. In the far south-west, despite the proximity of the cyclone's core, the day was mainly fine, Penzance enjoying eight and a-half hours of sunshine and other parts of Cornwall six hours to seven and a-half hours. The Scilly Isles had nearly nine hours.

TEMPERATURE CONTRASTS.

The conflicting wind currents around the storm centre produced notable temperature contrasts between South and North. At Kew the 1 p.m. reading of 49 deg. was 2 deg. above the normal for the season, and locally on the coast the thermometer stood above the 50 mark—52 deg. at Torquay. Bedford and Oxford reported 45 deg., yet at Birmingham, only sixty miles to the north-west, the figure was within 2 deg. of freezing point, and far below the ordinary level for mid-winter.

The lowest value at this time was 33 deg. at Harrogate, where a heavy snowstorm was in progress. Temperature failed to pass 36 deg. all day there, while at Ilkley the maximum was 35 deg.—unusually low records for the middle of March.

Though England escaped severe frost in the early morning 17 deg. of it were registered on the ground at Glasgow, and 18 deg. near St. Andrews. North-East Scotland was the brightest part of Britain, however, the sun shining for 10½ hours at Nairn.

FRIENDLY CHEETAH.

NEW ZOO TREASURE LIKE A WELL-TRAINED DOG.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

An interesting Zoo present—from Irak—consists of a cheetah, or hunting-leopard, and two Assyrian badgers. The animals have been kept as pets, and are perfectly tame. Most of the cheetahs exhibited in the menagerie have been tame enough to be stroked by the public, for these creatures are usually docile by nature, and in their native lands—South Asia and parts of Africa—they are trained and used for hunting.

But the newcomer is remarkably well-behaved. He needs no persuasion before he makes friends with strangers, and when taken out into the Gardens on a lead, conducts himself like a well-trained dog, rubbing his head against anyone he meets and purring with pleasure if caressed.

The badgers are large specimens. Like the cheetah, they arrived in good condition. They differ in temperament from many badgers, since they are neither fierce nor wary, but enjoy being handled and petted.

BABY LION IN DISTRESS.

The devotion of Zoo babies to their parents is well known, but Gus, one of the lion cubs, is evidently a particularly affectionate offspring. A fortnight ago he was separated from his family and sent to hospital, as he seemed unwell, yet the poor little fellow is unable to forget his parents and sisters, and whenever a lion roars his voice can be heard answering.

It is to be hoped that this separation from his family will not ruin the cub's good temper. Whether the mother lioness will take her son back into the home when he recovers is doubtful, for although she never fails to call him when she hears him roar, Zoo mothers are never so attached to their offspring when they have been handled by strangers and have a scent suggestive of hospitals and disinfectants.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Miss Julia Stokes has died at Shide, Newport, Isle of Wight, in her 103rd year.

To celebrate their disappearance, the Alton Guardians are to entertain workhouse inmates to dinner after the last meeting.

Over £200 has been found in the house of an Aberdeen charwoman after her death. The neighbours thought her penniless.

Mr. Under-Sheriff T. Howard Deighton has been elected chairman of the Port of London Sanitary Committee of the City Corporation.

Joseph McCallum (65), of Levenbank House, Jamestown, Dumbartonshire, has retired from the Levenbank Print Works, after seventy-five years' service.

The L.C.C. has agreed upon a site on the Thames Embankment, opposite the Royal Air Force Memorial, for the proposed American Naval Memorial.

Mr. John Finnis Arnold, a former Mayor of Deal, who was found dead on the Southern Railway track, between Deal and Walmer, yesterday, leaves a widow and five daughters.

Worthing Town Council will be asked on Tuesday to approve a scheme for new municipal offices, police and county courts, and an assembly hall, to cost about £150,000.

Mr. Desmond MacCarthy will lecture on "Byron" under the auspices of the English Association at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. Lord Ernle will preside.

The submarine depot ship Arancano, built by Vickers Armstrongs at Barrow, has been formally handed over to Admiral Luis Escobar, chief of the Chilean Naval Commission in England.

The Westminster Bank has opened a new branch at 162, Kenton Road, Kenton, Middlesex. The Midland Bank is opening new branches at Denton, near Manchester, and Astwood Bank, near Redditch.

THE TRUTH ABOUT US IRISH

BY THE MARQUESS OF DONEGALL

IN MONDAY'S "DAILY SKETCH."

On behalf of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, a petition containing 102,816 signatures will be presented at the House of Commons on Wednesday by Commander Kenworthy, M.P.

Walthamstow Corporation has appointed Mr. F. G. Garner, town clerk, to succeed Dr. C. Sydney Watson, who retires to practise as a solicitor next January. Mr. D. Furness, the deputy engineer, has been appointed chief borough engineer.

The Board of Trade has appointed Mr. James Henderson, J.P., of the Frodlingham Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., a member of the National Fuel and Power Committee in the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Maximilian Mannaberg.

London demands an Encore!

EXTENSION OF BARKERS

SPRING FASHION MANNEQUIN PARADES

MONDAY, 3 o'clock; TUESDAY to FRIDAY, 11 and 3 o'clock, in the DISPLAY HALL

Owing to the enormous success of the parades, and at the request of many customers unable to obtain seats, it has been decided to extend them for another week. ANDREA MIJINSKA (the Famous Model and Film Artiste), IVETTE, LILLI CHRISTINE, and other Famous Mannequins are appearing.

Admission by TICKET ONLY for Afternoon Parades obtainable on personal application at Main Enquiry Bureau. NO TICKETS required for MORNINGS.

A Great HOUSEHOLD WEEK

AND SPRING CLEANING

SPRING CLEANING necessarily implies Household Linen replenishments. Now is the opportunity to effect these renewals with the lowest possible outlay—Barkers Great Household Week begins to-morrow

BARKERS

Linen Salon—Second Floor

At a saving of 3/- per pair....

HEAVY QUALITY COTTON SHEETS

L.D.M.S.2.—A quality that will stand years of hard wear. Made from high-grade yarns, beautifully bleached and free from dressing. Hemmed.

2½ x 3 yards PER PAIR **16/9**

2 x 3 yards PER PAIR **12/9**

Post 9d.

Big Purchase—IRISH LINEN SHEETS

Hand-drawn Thread Hemstitched

L.D.M.S.3.—A good medium grade sheet in a heavy quality that will give splendid wear. Beautifully bleached and hand-drawn thread hemstitched. Size 2 by 3 yards. *Postage 9d. extra.* PRICE, PAIR **17/11**

All Wool

COLOURED BLANKETS

L.D.M.S.11.—A very popular blanket, made from a high-grade wool. Dyed to good shades of Rose Pink, Rose du Barry, Sky Blue, Helio, Almond Green, or Light and Dark Gold.

80 × 100 ins. **28/11** EACH *Post Free.*

70 × 90 ins. **22/11** EACH

60 × 80 ins. **15/11** EACH *Post 9d.*

Irish Linen **DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS**

L.D.M.S.8.—165 only of a very superior quality cloth. One size only, but many designs. 2¾ yards square. Usually 63/-.

PRICE EACH **21/9**

CHRISTY'S Famous **TURKISH TOWELS**

L.D.M.S. 12. Introducing a new and better make at a popular price. Made from fine quality cotton with crisp finish.

26 × 56 ins.	26 × 52 ins.	24 × 48 ins.	21 × 42 ins.
3/3 EACH	2/9 EACH	2/3 EACH	1/9½ EACH

Postage 3d. extra.

Irish Double Damask Napkins

L.D.M.S.7.—A splendid quality Irish Linen, very hard wearing. In six bold designs. 24 inches square. Usually 27/9.

PRICE PER DOZEN **19/11**

Postage 9d. extra.

Special Purchase of

FAMOUS 'OLD BLEACH' LINENS

Owing to the extension of the 'Old Bleach' Linen Company's London Warehouse, Barkers have been able to purchase a large stock at a considerable discount. There is a splendid collection of high-grade Table Napery, Towels, etc. Make a personal inspection of these magnificent Irish Linens!

Coloured Linen

BEDSPREADS

L.D.M.S.15.—Another contract enables Barkers to repeat this famous spread. The material is woven to special widths, thus avoiding all joins. Dyed to shades: Blue, Rose, Green, Orange and Helio.

DOUBLE BED SIZE **11/9** EACH

SINGLE BED SIZE **8/11** EACH

Postage 9d. extra.

PRINTED SATIN DOWN QUILTS

Now is the time to economize on Quilts!

L.D.M.S.17.—A special purchase of many short lengths of printed satin has been made up into high-class Down Quilts which are now offered at 25% saving. They are light in weight, and filled with good quality down. Double bed size.

PRICE, EACH **49/11**

John Barker and Compy Ltd Kensington W8 *Phone: Western 5432*

COAT FASHIONS

for Early Spring

THE spirit of a new season is portrayed in these Town Coats for Spring. You will find each a perfect garment, combining the highest in fashion, the best in workmanship, the finest in fabric.

Perfectly cut and tailored, this charming Coat is made in very fine French Hopsac and other similarly smart materials. The novel collar and cuffs are smartly stitched, while the new patch pockets are both useful and decorative. Lined Crepe-de-Chine throughout. In Fawn, Beige, Green, Grey, Cocoa, Oatmeal, Navy, Black. Sizes: S.W., W., F.W. **7½ gns**

This smart Coat is fashioned in heavy weight Wool Georgette, richly lined throughout. Perfectly cut on very graceful and slimming lines with slightly flared skirt, very becoming to all figures. Prettily trimmed with full double collar and cuffs of specially selected Beige Squirrel. Sizes: S.W., W., and O.S. In Beige, Mushroom, Navy and Black. **8½ gns**

Model Coat Salon, Second Floor

Dickins & Jones

DICKINS & JONES LTD — REGENT STREET W1

Twilfit Corsetry Week at

D·H·Evans

Special Display of new Twilfit Models having these individual Features of the

Princess Line

1 ACCENTUATED BUST

2 SUBTLY MOULDED HIPS

3 YOUTHFUL UPLIFTED WAISTLINE

Choose your TWILFIT CORSETS at the same time as you select your new Spring Outfit, then you will be certain of wearing your new frock with that perfection and graceful charm that is assuredly attainable by any woman.

Model 3993 S.T.

New back-lacing model of soft pink broché, 2 elastic gussets at top to ensure a close fit. Cut long over hips. Sizes 24 to 32 ins. PRICE **18/11**

33 to 36 ins. **21/-**.

Post Free.

Model 4545 S.T.

An entirely new Girdle made of Pink Brocade, and strong elasticinsets. Lacing down centre back and designed specially to give the waist-line effect. Sizes, 24 to 36 ins. PRICE **16/11**

Post Free.

Model 01140 S.T.

A charming Brassiere with deep satin waistband and front of soft locknit material, fastened with hooks and eyes, pretty lace edging at top, and rosebud, dainty ribbon shoulder straps. In Pink. Sizes 32 to 44 ins. PRICE **6/6**

Post Free.

Model 4714 S.T.

Wrap-round Corset, suitable for average figures. It is made of Pink Brocade and strong elastic. 14 ins. deep. Sizes, 25 to 36 ins. PRICE **21/-**

Post Free.

Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.

D. H. EVANS & CO., LTD.,
290-322, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.1.
Phone: Mayfair 6240.

Court and Society

It is excellent news that the King is to hold the first Levée in person—namely, that which will take place on the 27th instant. There will be an unusual feature about this particular Levée, inasmuch as, owing to the fact of the Naval Conference occupying the rooms at St. James's Palace which are generally used for this purpose, the ceremony will be at Buckingham Palace. There was, however, a Levée held under similar circumstances in 1913, when, the Balkan Conference being in session at St. James's Palace, the throne room at Buckingham Palace was requisitioned, as it will be next week. Whether His Majesty's medical advisors will allow the King to stand during the Levée—as has hitherto been the rule—or whether he will be seated, as is the case at Courts, has not yet been decided. It is an interesting point that whereas the King stands to receive gentlemen, he and the Queen are seated when they receive ladies!

Parties at the Speaker's House are always particularly interesting, for they are preceded by the Speaker's official levée, in consequence of which most of the men appear in uniform or Court dress, and thus vie with the ladies who have responded to the invitations sent out by the Speaker's wife. The Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy's reception-cum-dance on Friday was no exception to the rule. Mrs. FitzRoy wore a dress of black velvet with a spray of white leaves on the shoulder, while Miss FitzRoy's dress of turquoise blue chiffon had a printed pattern all over it. There was a very large attendance, including Lord and Lady Greville, the latter in a frock of flesh pink satin, with fine jewels; Lord Jessel, with his wife in green and silver lamé; Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer, the last in beige and green figured chiffon; and Miss Megan Lloyd George, in turquoise blue tulle, who was chatting with her great friend, Miss Thelma Cazalet, who wore a glittering scarf of silver paillettes with a black dress. Then there were also Mrs. Cazalet, in black fishnet; the Dowager Viscountess Portman, one of the few wearing a diamond tiara (who told me she has just moved into a new house in Princes Gate); the Earl of Iveagh, with his wife in a black-bugled chiffon dress and magnificent diamonds; Lady Beauchamp, in violet satin, with her daughter-in-law, Lady Evelyn Beauchamp, who kept on a silver fox fur with her white georgette dress; and Lord Greenwood, with his wife, in wine colour, and his daughter, in jade green. As usual, Canon Carnegie was present, and Mrs. Carnegie was dressed in wine colour; another decorative member of the Church to be seen being the Bishop of Winchester, in purple. Others I met during the evening were Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, the latter in red lace, Lord Somerleyton, Lord Leigh, Lady Dynevor, with her daughter, the Hon. Imogen Rhys, and the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, while Sir Ralph Verney, as usual, was ubiquitous.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin's Thursday afternoon receptions at 10, Upper Brook Street are a pleasing feature of the pre-Easter season. They are invariably well attended, for Mrs. Baldwin is an admirable hostess, who always makes a point of introducing people to one another, and thus ensures that boredom is unknown. At the recent At-Home Mrs. Baldwin, wearing copper embossed velvet and a fur stole, was assisted by her third daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Howard. The last-named, in an attractive frock of bright blue with an amusing pattern of feather quills printed on the material, was found most of the time in the dining room where she looked after the creature comforts of the guests. These included the Countess of Northbrook, in a kolinsky-trimmed black coat; Lady Doreen Knatchbull, also in black; Viscountess Sandhurst, with pink and black feather tufts on her hat; Lady Butt, in a sable coat, and several of the wives of the younger Members of Parliament, such as Lady Cayzer, in beige (who accompanied her mother, Countess Sondes, another wearer of black), and Mrs. Anthony Eden, also in black.

The Hon. Sir Cecil Bingham is away in South America with Sir Leonard Brassey, but Lady Bingham has remained in London, where she has been busy supervising the finishing touches to their new house in Eaton Square. This is now practically ready, and so Lady Bingham has started giving dinner parties to her many friends. One such took place on Wednesday last, when the guests numbered some twenty, among whom were the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Countess of Granard, the Marquis and Marchioness of Crewe, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Argentine Ambassador, and the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne. They were all filled with admiration of the very charming dining-room which has been evolved, for now the panelled walls are painted a delicate shade of jade green, against which the flame brocade curtains look their best. A fine set of Queen Anne chairs—the armed ones having beautifully carved eagle heads to them—are upholstered in flame-coloured Utrecht velvet of the period, around which a tiny green fringe is used as a border. Pale amber candles with plain parchment shades to tone, and a series of beautiful gold cups give the finishing touch to a charming scheme. The rest of the house is notable for panelled walls, those in the morning-room being pine, and the large double drawing-room walnut with many mouldings and carvings as architraves and cornices, the morning-room having the additional touch of humour which is inevitably found where—as in this case—a door is concealed in a series of bookshelves.

Quite an unexpected wedding was that of Lady Lavery's only child, Miss Alice Trudeau, to Mr. John McEnery, which has just taken place at Cannes, where Miss Trudeau has been staying with her mother and adopted father, Sir John Lavery. The ceremony was at the lovely little old church, Notre Dame d'Esperance, otherwise known as the Parish Church of Mont Chevalier, and the bride looked very sweet and happy in an *ensemble* of white crêpe de Chine, with ermine furs. There was a wedding breakfast at the Hotel Beau Site—in *stricte intimité*, as the French call it—at which there was only a handful of close friends. The Earl of Derby, who was present with the Countess of Derby, made a delightful little speech, and in addition to a few of the bride's lawn tennis friends there were present Sir Alan and Lady Johnstone, Sir Stuart and Lady Coats, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen McKenna. The honeymoon is being spent in Morocco, with pig-sticking as the principal "entertainment," which is quite after the bride's own heart, as she is more interested in sport than anything else. When Mr. and Mrs. McEnery return they will go to live in Kilkenny, where the bridegroom has an old eighteenth-century house, called Rosenarra. Sir John and Lady Lavery return to London on April 10.

Mrs. Arthur McGrath (Rosita Forbes) has left for fresh fields and pastures new, and is now to travel in Russia, where she has gone in order to study what the Soviet system has created in its new republics. After that Mrs. McGrath proposes to visit Persia, and come back by Anatolia and Syria, which should bring her home by August. Before leaving her attractive house in Great Cumberland Place, with her usual energy Mrs. McGrath found time to redecorate her boudoir in a very original way. One wall, for instance, is all mirror, with furniture in cubistic shapes. Particularly interesting is a bookcase made to resemble a skyscraper, and black lacquered chairs made in steps. They are covered with silver oilcloth, and in general the furnishings are of rough silk in differing shades of golden yellow. Mr. Oliver Messel has designed some strange masks to occupy a silver cabinet standing on a flight of cubistic steps. It may be said that the room has a distinctly Egyptian atmosphere, even to the cushions, which are square blocks of coral velvet bordered with silver oilcloth.

MAYFAIR.

Evening Frocks

FROCKS for evening wear have a triumphant air of elegance and grace with their floating skirts and fitted corsage and little capes.

The sketch to the left shows a black marquisette evening frock of an almost tailored severity—till one looks at the swaying fullness around the ankle. One side of the shaped panel is plain, the other being composed of many rows of flounces. A novel set of rock-crystal ornaments—necklace, buckle and clip-brooch on shoulder-strap—is worn with this.

The sketch to the right shows the back view of another "tailored" type of evening frock in pink chiffon, with diagonal lines breaking into fullness. A cape of the same chiffon fastens in the centre front with a little "made" bow.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 272.

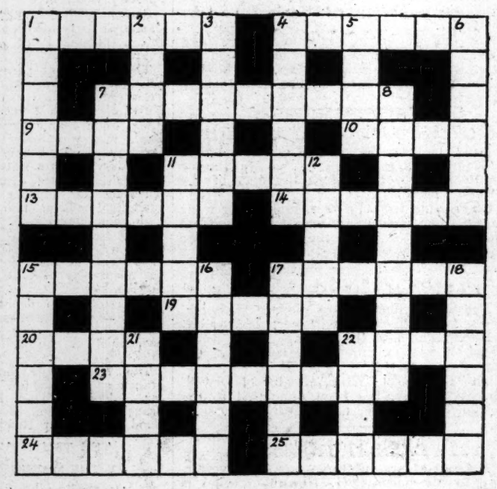
Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 272," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.

ACROSS.

1. Not a catch to boast about.
4. Proverb.
7. A Ducal family that is cut by the tobacco manufacturer.
9. Sing round this noise for sport.
10. May be part of a house or the house itself.
11. Used in the office or the workshop.
13. This weapon is a Shakespearean character.
14. Entertain.
15. Dance.
17. The work of the plough.
19. The worker of the plough perhaps.
20. Party of our ancestors that would be a disgrace to our Army.
22. An O. T. King.
23. From "If Dragons" make a quality for St. George.
24. A "Sportsman" from "Pickwick Papers."
25. Confusion.

DOWN.

1. Accident.
2. Cattle of old, dextrous now.
3. This destructive insect has a small head and a bad tail.
4. This quadruped has given many a man a close shave.
5. Herein we lose our linen, but a king lost more.
6. Eastern litter.
7. Agreement.
8. Poisonous serpent of the East.
11. West Country resort.
12. Town of Corea.
15. Vegetable indeed.
16. Sometimes a scandalous delicacy.
17. One of the cat tribe.
18. Wood much used for veneer.
21. Weapon of the war otherwise useful in the home.
22. Country of Asia.



CROSS-WORD No. 271 PRIZEWINNERS.

T. G. LEVELL, Cramlington, Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent; LIONEL CRESSWELL, Crackenthorpe Hall, Westmorland; GEORGE ELLIOTT, 78, Dublin Road, Belfast; C. W. MEANWELL, 7, Muswell Hill Road, N.10; SIR CLAUD JACOB, 36, Ashley Gardens, S.W.1.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Carking; 5, Sleep; 8, Prelate; 9, Ideal; 10, Awl; 11, Numbers; 13, Llama; 14, Potash; 17, Streak; 20, Raise, 21, Upbraid; 25, Bar; 26, Elude; 27, Blanket; 28, Tween; 29, Theorem.

DOWN: 1, Capon; 2, Rheum; 3, Irate; 4, Greasy; 5, Skillet; 6, Elevate; 7, Pollack; 12, Boa; 14, Portent; 15, Tribune; 16, Shebeen; 18, R.N.R.; 19, Turbot; 22, Brace; 23, Anker; 24, Datum.

A Woman's Corner

The Shamrock.

On Collecting.

By PANDORA.

To-morrow, being St. Patrick's Day, we shall see the shamrock much in evidence, worn not only by Irish persons and those of Irish descent, but by those who have nothing whatever to do with that island and merely wish to be sympathetic. It is a pity—I suggest it timidly—the shamrock is not a prettier emblem, for it compares badly with the rose and the daffodil, for example, whatever may be said of the thistle or the leek. Moreover, it has a distressing habit of fading quickly, and one goes about for the rest of the day with a crumpled piece of green stuff pinned to one's coat which is far from ornamental.

However, I ought to be afraid of bears coming out of the woods to punish me for criticising the shamrock, to which clings the old legend that St. Patrick explained the doctrine of the Trinity by means of the little plant. Those who believe not in legends say that for some reason the shamrock was beloved of the Irish before ever St. Patrick returned to preach the Gospel to those with whom he had lived as a youth, and that it is mere accident which associated the shamrock with his name.

St. David.

This mention of St. Patrick leads by easy stages to St. David and to a charming letter from a Welsh reader, who tells me that St. David's Day is kept with tremendous enthusiasm in Wales and by Welsh people elsewhere. True, the daffodil is more popular than the leek, but one or other is worn by the students and schoolchildren on the date, which is observed as a holiday in colleges and schools. A Welsh bard of old times prophesied of the Ancient Britons:—

Their God they shall worship,
Their language they shall retain,
Their land they shall lose,
Except Wild Wales,

and the language has never died out. Lately there has been a revival, and the children in the elementary schools are taught Welsh.

Needle-painting.

A mention of Miss Linwood's needlework pictures, apropos of the Embroiderers' Guild Exhibition, inspired an interesting letter from a reader in Leamington, who is able to tell me something more of this famous needlewoman and her work. "My great-grandfather," she says, "possessed one which now belongs to my mother. It is a very fine portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte in his younger days. Another of her pictures is in the possession of a cousin in Leicester, and a third picture is in the Leicester Museum. My grandmother had her first lessons from Miss Linwood. We were told that the latter dyed her own wools, and the colours in the pictures are as good as ever."

In the Antique Shop.

So many people collect anything and everything from stamps and match-box lids to old masters, that it would be interesting to know if there are many who collect old needlework pictures. One finds some beautiful specimens in antique shops, and they have a peculiarly intimate appeal as one thinks of the hours which were spent putting in those delicate stitches.

But does anyone ever pause to consider the dreadful confusion of mind which the contents of an antique shop must suffer? Think of the Chelsea figures, the needlework pictures, the furniture of different periods, the pewter, the brass, the decanter labels, the miniatures, the soapstone figures from China, and all the rest of them trying to settle down contentedly as one family. Some of the articles which are exposed to the public gaze have spent their sheltered lives in cabinets in country houses, others have risen in the world from being humble servants in a cottage home until they were discovered and made a fashion, and most pathetic of all is the state of the picture or ornament which was brought up to consider itself a valuable old piece, only to be found out as a fake.

Mrs. Pankhurst.

My paragraph about Mrs. Pankhurst brought a letter from a reader, Mr. Warren, who says that among the many memories of a life of over seventy years is more vivid and interesting than that of a week he spent at the Central Criminal Court as foreman of the jury in the great Suffragette case. "The illegality," he says, "of the window-breaking campaign was never in doubt, and a verdict of guilty was inevitable, but the eloquent speeches of the prisoners, and of Mr. Tim Healy as their counsel, so impressed me with the purity of their motives that I persuaded the jury to add a rider to the verdict asking for leniency of sentence on that ground. It was no easy matter, as most of the jury were full of heat and prejudice, but I eventually won them round to my views. . . . The present appreciation, and the honour shown to Mrs. Pankhurst's memory, makes me feel glad that in those dark days of the cause I definitely ranged myself on the side of the angels!"

The Cost of Dress.

The long dresses have already become a commonplace, for the evening at least, and it is amusing to watch the young women and girls trying to move gracefully in a long skirt after the freedom of the short ones. I should imagine that lessons in deportment will become popular if the long skirt establishes itself, for its management is not a thing that comes by light of nature.

And when we are looking forward with apprehension to the Budget is not a suitable time to tell us that the new dresses will take far more material and that silk has risen in price. What one spends on clothes is a personal matter, regulated by the individual or family income and the taste of the wearer, but the accessories of dress are so important nowadays that women must spend more on those than would have pleased, let us say, Samuel Pepys (who appears to be my King Charles's head). He, you will remember, allowed his wife, after a long discussion, £30 a year for clothes and everything, "which she was mightily pleased with, it being more than she ever wished or expected."

An Appreciative Husband.

Elizabeth, however, did better than would appear from that sum, for money was worth so much more than it is to-day that probably she spent between £250 and £300 of our money on those delightful garments which her husband criticised and admired. Mr. Pepys is a model for husbands in some respects, as when he says in his account of a great wedding, "But among all the beauties there my wife was thought the greatest," and "My wife seemed very pretty to-day, it being the first time I had given her leave to weare a black patch," and when he tells of her flower tabby suit "and everybody in love with it." Yet I do not think he spent as much enthusiasm on Mrs. Pepys's looks and her clothes as he did on his own handsome garments, which cost about £55 a year.

Spring Invalids.

If one must be ill this is an excellent time of the year to choose, because of the spring flowers. The invalid searching for bright patches in the sky and for silver linings in the black clouds, and trying if there is no bright side to polish up the dark one, can think hard and long of the lovely flowers she will receive to cheer her in retirement. The barrows wheeled daily through the streets and the hampers at the corners are filled with gay tulips, with anemones, with freesias, daffies, and narcissus, and the shop-windows are a wonderful sight, though more artificial in effect than the hawkers' receptacles. Best of all it is to see the first flowers coming up in the parks. Each year the miracle stirs us afresh. A commonplace world with such things as crocuses and daffodils and the first tiny green buds? No, a world that is always new and full of hope.

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"SYBIL"—The dainty charm of Georgette is well illustrated in this delightful Afternoon Frock which is made to fit closely to the hips. A striking feature is the treatment of the flared skirt, which is joined to the hip-band in a most unusual fashion. **5½ Gns**

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"OGPU" IN PARIS

TERRORISM ATTEMPTED BY REDS.

TORTURE CHAMBER FOR NON-STRIKERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The disciples of Moscow in Paris have evidently decided to establish here an Ogpu of their own, in which Justice is as much a parody, and its execution as swift and brutal, as in the Soviet "Eden."

There is at present a type of Communist employed on municipal lighting works. Two Belgians, despite the strike order issued by the Communist "cell," were found at work painting lamp standards. Refusing to listen to the appeals of the Communist strikers, who demanded that they "down tools," they were surrounded by a dozen Bolshevists, who escorted them as prisoners to the offices occupied by the local Strike Committee.

BEATEN AND KICKED.

Here they were led into a "Court," consisting of fifteen Communists, who, having heard the charge against the unhappy men, sentenced them to pass an hour in "Room 36," which is another name for the torture chamber. Following this parody of a court-martial, the two men were hustled into a cellar in which they were beaten and kicked by a dozen tormentors, who did their work so thoroughly that late in the night they had to deposit the two unconscious victims on the pavement, where they were picked up later by the police and taken to hospital.

Four of the amateur judges have been arrested, and the police are still actively investigating this "cell," which has dared to set up, in a civilised capital city, an imitation of what, in Soviet Russia, masquerades as "justice."

NAVAL WEDDING.

OFFICER'S BRIDE FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

Lieut.-Commander David Orr-Ewing, R.N., son of the late Mr. C. L. Orr-Ewing, of Dunskey, Port Patrick, Wigtownshire, and of Lady Augusta Inskip, was married yesterday at St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, to Miss Helen Mary Stuart Noaks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Noaks, of Transvaal, South Africa. Dr. Archibald Fleming officiated, and Mr. E. O. Orr-Ewing, Black Watch, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The bride was given away by her cousin, Major A. V. Anderson, Royal Engineers. She wore a frock of ivory satin with a train of silver lamé draped with antique point d'Angleterre lace, and trimmed with orange blossoms. A narrow fillet of orange blossoms and pearls secured her tulle veil.

Miss Pauline Orr-Ewing, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Jean Fergusson and Miss Molly Redman were the bridesmaids. Their narrow wreaths of mimosa were worn with printed chiffon dresses in shades of amber, flame, and brown, and short coatees to match. They wore crystal necklaces, the gifts of the bridegroom.

After the ceremony a reception was held by Lady Augusta Inskip at 10, Eaton Square, and as the bride and bridegroom left the church a guard of honour was formed by naval officers. Owing to their absence in the Transvaal the bride's parents were unable to attend. Guests present included:—

Sir Thomas Inskip, Master Robin Inskip, the Hon. Lady Orr-Ewing, Brigadier-General Sir Norman and Lady Orr-Ewing, Mrs. Gasson, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Orr-Ewing, Miss Anthea Orr-Ewing, the Hon. Alan and Mrs. Boyle, the Hon. John and Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. C. A. Johnstone, the Bishop of Barking and Mrs. Inskip, Mrs. Giddy, Mr. John Inskip, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Orr-Ewing, Mr. John and Mr. Edward Boyle, Mrs. A. V. Anderson.

The Hon. Mrs. Gerald Williamson, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gibbs, Major-General Sir Percival and Lady Wilkinson, Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, Admiral Sir James and Lady Fergusson, Admiral Sir Roger and Lady Keyes, Lady Trenchard, General Sir Charles and Lady Fergusson, Mr. James and Mr. Bernard Fergusson.

Miss Thefusis Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Collis, Professor George Forbes, Mrs. Reginald Hoare, Miss Victoria Bromley, Major and Mrs. Haviland, Mrs. Quintin Agnew, Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Hervey, Mrs. Jebb, Miss Marjorie Jebb, Mrs. Gelshenen, Miss Frances Dugdale, Mrs. Archibald Fleming, Mr. F. E. Douglas.

Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Anderson, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. St. John Fancourt, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Boswell, Miss Maglaughlin, Mrs. Eliot Adams, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Purvis and Miss Margaret Purvis, Lieutenant-Commander G. P. Dixon, Major Forbes Hunter Blair, Mr. Eric Dorosa, Miss Gilfillan, Captain and Mrs. Archibald Pelham Burn.

The honeymoon is to be spent in the South of France.

MR. D. G. C. SPENCE AND MISS MURIEL E. CRAILSHAM.

The marriage took place quietly at Holy Trinity Church, Prince Consort Road, Kensington Gore, yesterday, of Mr. Dermot Gordon Chesson Spence, son of the late Mr. Graham Spence and of Mrs. Spence, of Summerhill, Greenodd, Ulverston, Lancashire, and Miss Muriel Evelyn Crailsham, daughter of the late Mr. F. A. Crailsham, and of Mrs. Crailsham, of Queen's Gate Place, S.W. The Rev. Charles R. Durham, late rector of Compton, Worcestershire, officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. B. Coward, and Mr. F. C. Mallett was best man.

The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. F. W. Crailsham. She wore a simple picture-gown of deep cream satin, the full skirt being rounded at the back to form a short train. A coronet of orange blossoms secured her tulle veil. There were no attendants and no reception.

"WEEK-END REVIEW."

AN ADMIRABLE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number of the "Week-end Review," the new sixpenny weekly edited by Mr. Gerald Barry, is now on sale. It is only a fortnight since Mr. Barry resigned his last post; the new paper has been produced in something like record time, but it shows no signs of haste.

It is an excellent sixpennyworth, and augurs well for the success of the new venture. All the contributors who were with Mr. Barry in his recent position are now writing for the new paper. It has a good send-off, with letters of congratulation from the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, and Sir Herbert Samuel, for politics, and authors like Mr. Max Beerbohm, Mr. Birrell and Mr. Galsworthy, for literature.

A plea for the rationalisation of the law is amusingly put by Mr. A. P. Herbert; Mr. Arnold Bennett writes on "A Tallulah First-Night," and Mr. T. Earle Welby on "Maurois' Life of Byron." The leading articles deal brightly with the Baldwin-Beaverbrook *rapprochement*, and with Income-tax Reform. Mr. Duff Cooper writes on the Future of Parties; there is a cross-word puzzle, and a number of book reviews. Next week we are promised an article by Mr. Bernard Shaw on "Democracy and 'The Apple Cart.'"

HOME OFFICE MUSEUM.

Sir Gerald Bellhouse, Chief Inspector of Factories, will receive the party visiting the Home Office Industrial Museum on Friday, under the auspices of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, and will give an account of the Museum and its scope and activities. Exhibits are to be seen covering the whole ground of safety, health, and welfare in relation to the manufacturing industries of the nation.

The visitors will assemble at the entrance (97, Horseferry Road) at 2.30 p.m.

THE PRINCE AS "OIL MAGNATE."

WELLS FOUND ON HIS RANCH.

UNTAPPED WEALTH

ONLY WAITING FOR DEVELOPMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GLASGOW, Saturday.

"If he cares to develop the natural resources of his Canadian ranch, there is nothing to prevent the Prince of Wales from becoming a prosperous oil magnate. The Prince's ranch is in the Turner Valley, a rich oilfield only recently discovered. As yet no one can state the possibilities exactly, but it appears pretty certain that oil is plentiful in the district which only awaits development."

These and other interesting facts about the oilfield were given me by Professor W. L. Carlyle, manager of the Prince's ranch, who arrived at Greenock this morning on board the C.P.R. liner, Minnedosa.

"I think there is no doubt," said Professor Carlyle, "that the Prince will go in for oil if he finds it worth while. The ranch is at the southern end of the Turner Valley, which is being rapidly developed as an oil centre. Only half a mile away from us, a well has been sunk, and it should be spouting shortly."

RANCH OF 4,000 ACRES.

In reply to a question, the Professor said that if the Prince decided to go in for oil he would still be able to carry on his ranch and his farming. The ranch extends to over 4,000 acres, and half a dozen oil wells will not make much difference.

The special purpose of the Professor's visit is to arrange for the transport of thirty shorthorn cattle from this country to the Canadian ranch. There are five men employed on the ranch, and of these four are Scotsmen—two from Aberdeen and one from Perthshire.

Needless to say, the ranch is a place of special interest to visitors to Alberta, and Professor Carlyle said that he had counted as many as seventy cars arriving in one day with people anxious to go over the place.

THE PRINCE'S NEW SAFARI.

BABOONS SCARED BY MOTOR.

BUTIABA (Uganda), Saturday.

The Prince of Wales is now on board the river steamer Lugard in the neighbourhood of the White and Victoria Niles and the Murchison Falls. He is busy with his cinécamera recording the wonderful animal life, including crocodiles, hippopotamuses, and elephants, which abound in this area.

Where the Nile meets Lake Albert the Royal party was transhipped from the paddle steamer Samuel Baker, in which they left Butiaba, to the Lugard, which is being used as a base for expeditions ashore, and has been set aside for the exclusive use of the party.

On his arrival at this busy little port on Lake Albert the Prince of Wales saw native workmen completing the fine new lake steamer Robert Coryndon, which was launched barely a month ago. The vessel, which is needed to cope with the ever-increasing lake traffic, has been sent out piecemeal from Great Britain and assembled on the spot. Its equipment includes a wireless installation, the Coryndon being the first steamer on the Central African lakes to have it

WORLD'S FINEST VIEW.

The Prince again drove himself the whole way from Butiaba to Entebbe, a distance approaching 200 miles and, as on the Tororo-Entebbe run, made excellent time. On the section from Masindi to Butiaba His Royal Highness saw what must rank among the world's finest views—that of a silvery expanse of Lake Albert, with the hills of the Belgian Congo rising in the blue distance beyond. Viewed from the top of an escarpment 2,000 ft. high, the road passes just before dropping in a space of less than ten miles into the flats bordering the lake, on the shore of which Butiaba lies.

The scene was already familiar to the Prince from his former visit, but he found that this wondrous panorama had lost none of its novelty and charm. In making the road near this spot, which in places descends almost precipitously, the engineers built along tracks beaten out by elephants, who could be counted to find the easiest way of climbing down to the waters of the lake.

On leaving Masindi the Prince passed through some of the richest farms in Uganda, nearly all of which are owned by Scottish settlers, for which reason the road is called the Caledonian Road. The extraordinary variety of crops on these farms include coffee, bananas, rubber, cotton, and sisal-hemp. The Prince also traversed the magnificent Budongo Forest, in which mahogany and other stately trees tower to the sky from the dense, dark undergrowth, up which the troops of baboons feeding by the roadside scampered for safety at the approach of the cars.

A DARING HUNTER.

In addition to Captain Finch Hatton, His Royal Highness is accompanied on the present safari by two local hunters, Messrs. Salmon and Jardine, the former of whom is nicknamed "Samaki," swahili for "fish," and has the reputation of being Uganda's most daring hunter. The famous hunter, "Pete" Pearson, who accompanied the Prince on his last visit, and from whom His Royal Highnes had the highest regard and affection, has since died. A monument is being erected to his memory on the top of the escarpment overlooking Lake Albert, already mentioned. It is understood that the Prince's advice was sought in selecting the impressive site.

According to the latest news just received the Royal party is now sixteen miles from Packwach.—*Reuter.*

CENSORSHIP OF FILMS.

L.C.C. AND THE SHOWING OF PICTURES.

Miss Rosamond Smith, Chairman of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the London County Council, states in a communication to the Press:—

"With reference to the questions put to the Home Secretary in the House of Commons with regard to the censorship of films, I observe that a statement was made by Mr. Harry Day, M.P., 'that the London County Council are now arranging for their own theatre' at which certain films can be inspected. In order to correct any misapprehension that may exist on the matter, I may state that, although it is true that arrangements have been made for a cinematograph projection chamber to be provided in connection with the Conference Hall in the Extension of the County Hall, the question of the use to be made of the facilities for showing films has not yet even been discussed."

THE QUEEN AND GOVERNESSES.

The Queen visited the Queen Mary Holiday Home for Governesses at Petersham yesterday.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood arrived last night at Buckingham Palace, where she will stay for a few days with the King and Queen.

A MARTYR TO X-RAYS.

DEATH OF EDINBURGH PIONEER.

ASSOCIATION WITH DR. RÖNTGEN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EDINBURGH, Saturday.

A martyr to his pioneer work in X-rays, Dr. John W. L. Spence, of Edinburgh, died this morning. In 1916 Dr. Spence, as a result of his self-sacrificing work, lost his right arm, and only a few months ago the larger part of his left hand had to be removed.

As long ago as 1897 Dr. Spence was associated with the late Dr. Wilhelm Röntgen in early investigation into X-ray possibilities, and he was also closely associated with the late Dr. Dawson Turner in founding the Radiological Department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

Dr. Spence was in 1922 awarded by the Carnegie Fund Trustees a medallion and an annuity of £130 in recognition of his valuable and heroic work in X-ray research. He applied the results of his work to the treatment of bone diseases, especially among children, and for many years, in addition to his work at the Royal Infirmary, acted as radiologist to Edinburgh Hostel for Sick Children, the Leith General Hospital, and the Craigleith War Pensions Hospital.

Dr. Spence, who was a native of Dundee, was 58 years of age.

LACE DUTIES.

OPERATIVES OPPOSE ABOLITION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NOTTINGHAM, Saturday.

Operatives in the lace trade to-day strongly condemned the suggested abolition of the duty on imported lace.

It was urged that the effect of the impost during the five years for which it was granted has been completely to restore trade in the home markets and that its removal must result in a recurrence of a large volume of total or partial unemployment.

Several speakers at to-day's assemblies urged that the atolition would benefit mainly French manufacturers and operatives at the expense of those upon the British side.

The visit to Nottingham next Thursday of Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Privy Seal, as the guest at a luncheon to be given by the East Midlands branch of the Federation of British Industries is being awaited with keen interest. Mr. Thomas, in pursuit of his investigations as to unemployment, has already caused inquiries to be made regarding conditions, particularly in the hosiery trade, for the application of safeguarding arrangements.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

FINE PERFORMANCES BY TWO PIANISTS.

It is always agreeable to find the Queen's Hall and Wigmore Hall so well filled as they were in the afternoon to hear two popular pianists discuss, after their several manners, music chiefly classical in character.

Both artists have long since completely identified themselves with their medium, so that, as with consummate horsemanship, the interest is in watching the evolutions, man and mount seeming indissolubly one.

Wilhelm Backhaus had returned to Langham Place to bid farewell before his tour of Australia and New Zealand. It is in strictly orthodox compositions that his reputation has been consolidated, and it was a delightful experience to hear again a programme that included the Bach Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, Op. 31, and groups by Schubert and Chopin, played with limpid clarity.

Perhaps one might have deprecated the slight hardness of tone on stressed chords, but there was a never-failing intellectual stimulus.

Debussy supplied some of the most delectable moments. His is not music that will disengage its atmosphere if approached in a perfunctory mood; it was perfectly clear that the pianist enjoyed these short pieces not least of his afternoon's experiences.

SOLOMON.

There was freshness of a similar kind about Solomon's performances of the Bach-Busoni Chorale Prelude, "Sleepers, awake!" and a Haydn Sonata, which represented a slight departure on this clever pianist's part. The Haydn work, in particular—No. 7, in D—was deliciously adjudged and touched off.

Brahms's formidable set of Variations, and Fugue, on a Theme of Handel, present deep problems of interpretation. Their outward form was realised with conspicuous success, the character of each section being closely considered.

It was only that larger perspective that alone can bind music developed in this form into a complete entity that seemed to be insufficiently observed.

Mr. Solomon made his separate climax in every one, rather than leading up throughout the series. It is just possible that this may have accounted for the audience breaking rudely in with applause, just as he was about to announce the subject of the final Fugue—a most distressful and disconcerting experience. H. F.

WHADDON CHASE HUNT

HEAVY GOING AT POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

AYLESBURY, Saturday.

Whaddon Chase Hunt Point-to-Point was held on the New Course at Hurdlesgrave, near Aylesbury, to-day. The course of sixteen jumps was rather stiff, and rain made the going heavy.

In the first race Mr. Bristow, riding Capt. A. Kyle's Brackly, fell at the second fence and broke his collar-bone. Results:—

MASTER'S NOMINATION.—W. A. Pilkington's Knowlton (Owner), 1; Lady Currie's Count Busner (Capt. E. Spooner), 2; J. Lakin's O.K. (Owner), 3. Won by two lengths, three lengths second and third. Fourteen ran.

LIGHT-WEIGHT.—Mrs. Digby Whitehead's Lady Victoria (Capt. Spooner), 1; W. P. Doyle's Caviere III. (Owner), 2; Miss Fraser's Bon (D. Erskine), 3. Won by two lengths, bad third. Seven ran.

ADJACENT HUNTS' MAIDEN RACE.—Mrs. Digby Whitehead's Little Trout (W. P. Doyle), 1; J. Bourne's Watercress (C. C. Beechener), 0. Finished alone. Thirteen ran.

HEAVY-WEIGHT.—A. J. A. Millen's Brilliant (Owner), 1; C. H. Wright's Mountain Lad (Owner), 2; L. S. Ginger's Farmer II. (G. Boyd-Thompson), 3. The winner finished alone, six lengths between second and third. Five ran.

FARMERS' RACE.—Cup given by the Countess of Rosebery.—T. H. Meyrick's Quistri (Capt. Spooner), 1; Buckmaster and Gregory's Rose Marie VI. (N. Simms), 2. Won by a distance. Five ran.

NINETY-NINTH BUCKS AND BERKS YEOMANRY FIELD BRIGADE ARTILLERY.—Capt. J. P. Whiteley's Kingfisher IX. (Owner), 1; Capt. Barton Hudson's Ratheel (Owner), 2; Capt. Whiteley's Red Knight (Capt. J. S. Starling), 3. The winner finished alone. Five ran.

ITALY'S DEBT PAYMENT.

The London branches of the Banca Commerciale Italiana and the Credito Italiano yesterday paid to the Bank of England for account of the Italian Government the sum of £2,125,000, being the ninth instalment under the arrangement for the settlement of the Italian War Debt to Great Britain.

"REDS" ROUTED BY MAYOR.

GIBES THAT ANGERED COMMUNISTS.

COWARDICE TAUNT

AGITATORS LAUGHED OUT OF COURT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

New York's debonair Mayor, Mr. James Walker, came out a decided victor last night from a verbal battle with the Communist leaders. He answered the "Red" tirades with quiet gibes that sent agitators out of the City Hall amid roars of laughter from the audience.

Representatives of the Labour and Socialist party also appeared before the Mayor and the Board of Estimate to present their views on the unemployment situation, but they discussed the problem in a grave and orderly manner, and made it clear that they did not wish to be mixed up with the Communists.

When it came to the Reds' turn to speak, William Foster and Robert Minor, two of the five Communists facing trial on charges of unlawful assembly and felonious assault arising out of the riot at Union Square on March 6, launched into a bitter attack upon police methods, Mayor Walker, and the City Government.

They spoke for an hour and a-half on familiar anticapitalistic lines. The Mayor listened patiently to the end, and then informed Foster that he had suggested no remedy, but had taken up time merely to indulge in Communist propaganda.

"A COWARD."

The President of the Board of Aldermen intimated that Foster was a coward, inasmuch as he had disappeared after urging his followers to march on the City Hall.

Foster shouted: "That's a lie. Police Commissioner Whalen is a coward—he shook like an aspen-leaf when I talked to him."

Commissioner Whalen, who was present, smiled when Mayor Walker told Foster that but for Mr. Whalen's sense of decorum the Commissioner would "choke those words down your throat."

Foster charged the City officials with trying to meet the unemployment situation by using blackjacks, talking of bogus building programmes and establishing bread lines. If Tammany politicians got their just deserts they would all be in gaol, he said; and Mayor Walker quietly responded, "Yes, but the difference between you and them is that they do not try to break into gaol."

At the end of Foster's tirade, Mayor Walker said: "You can't complain now of not having had a public hearing, although you are too cowardly to tell us frankly what you advocate.

"Speaking as Walker and not as Mayor, I say to you that your propaganda will never succeed in this country. It is repulsive and abhorrent to all decent citizens, and regardless of political differences, they will unite to take a stand against you. Good night, and when you go out do not slam the gate."

HOUSES AND LANDS.

TITHE BARN CONVERTED INTO RESIDENCE.

Within one mile of the sea on the South Coast and two hours' train journey to London there is a remarkable old-world residence reconstructed from a tithe barn, in which are quantities of oak and other attractive features: electric light, company's water and gas, modern drainage, and a garage. There are also two acres of gardens, a paddock, tennis court, and fish pond. Messrs. Harrods are the agents.

On the outskirts of Reading and within forty minutes of Paddington an attractive residential property at a low reserve is on offer by Messrs. Omer, Cooper, and Povey. The house is in capital order, and has all modern conveniences. It is, moreover, close to the new Calcot Park Golf Club. Main water and drainage, two garages and stabling, a gardener's cottage, and 2½ acres of well-laid-out gardens are other features.

Messrs. Ewbank and Co. will offer at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., on Tuesday, a Georgian-designed labour-saving freehold residence, Georgian Cottage, Queen's Road, Burwood Park Estate, Hersham. The property stands well back from the road in its own grounds and affords pleasant open views. It has a detached brick-built and tiled garage, central heating, company's water, gas, and main drainage. Vacant possession may be had on completion of purchase.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

THE BOY PLAYERS.

PERFORMANCE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, received the Boy Players at the Mansion House yesterday, when Mr. Arthur Poyser, their master, prefaced a fine programme with a sketch of their history.

The Boy Players of the City of London are the direct successors of the Boy Players of Shakespeare's day, who were the only players whom the Lord Mayor at that time allowed to perform within the City. The last recorded performance was in 1609, when the players were "suppressed" for satirising James I. in a play called "Eastward Ho."

After a witty prologue, specially written, the audience were shown how the Boy Players in Tudor days staged their plays and interludes. John Lyly, to whom Shakespeare was indebted for some of his ideas, was shown rehearsing the boys on the stage of the then "Theatre in the Blackfriars."

The second part of the programme, which was delightfully rendered, was of a modern character.

Mr. Poyser is hoping to take the Boy Players on a tour of the Empire.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Sunday Times

No. 386] LONDON, SUNDAY, MAR. 14, 1830. [Price 7d.

Miss Fanny Kemble is to receive £30 per week as her salary at the Covent Garden Theatre.

We are informed that there is a parish in Gloucestershire where the farms are let upon condition of the landlords paying the poor rate, and the latter at this time exceeds the rent by nearly 10s. an acre.

Petitions were presented to the House of Lords on Monday from Henley and Cheltenham against negro slavery, and from Oswestry against suffering widows in India to be burned with their deceased husbands.

Bridge-building seems, in many instances, to have turned out unfortunately. It is stated that Waterloo Bridge was estimated at £500,000, and cost nearly £1,200,000; Southwark Bridge was estimated at £360,000, and cost upwards of £700,000. Neither of these bridges has paid the original subscribers one farthing.

A Bill is now in the Lower House for extending the privileges of dramatic writers. It is proposed that the author of any dramatic writing is to have the sole liberty of representing, or causing the same to be represented, for the space of 28 years from the day of the first publication of the same.

OVERCOME BY FUMES.

FIREMAN'S ORDEAL AT FACTORY FIRE.

THROUGH SMOKE IN GAS MASKS.

Between five and ten million envelopes and sheets of notepaper were involved in a fire which broke out yesterday at the factory of R. and T. Tanner, wholesale stationers, at the corner of Primrose Hill and Hutton Street, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

It was a fire of smoke without flames, and the firemen who entered the building had to use gas masks. One fireman was overcome by the fumes, and was carried out over the shoulders of another member of the brigade. When the fire was at its height the smoke filled the surrounding streets, and the crowds which had gathered at every vantage point could see only the dim figures of firemen climbing up the tops of long water towers to direct their hoses.

Although on other weekdays there are usually 120 men working in the building there were only fifteen or twenty on the premises when the fire broke out yetserday. The outbreak started on the top floor of the factory, which has three storys, and everyone on the premises was able to escape down the stairs in safety.

An outbreak of fire occurred early yesterday at Brentford Market. Three stalls were damaged, two of them containing quantities of fruit, and the third a number of empty boxes. Firemen had practically extinguished the blaze within an hour. The stalls were temporary structures built to accommodate traders awaiting the erection of new premises.

About half of the top floor of the Surrey Masonic Hall, Ltd., Camberwell New Road, a building of two floors, was severely damaged by fire early yesterday morning.

PARROT DISEASE DEATH.

MOVING SCENES AT MAYOR'S FUNERAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Saturday.

Hundreds of people gathered in the streets at Ashton-under-Lyne to-day to pay public tribute at the funeral of the Mayor, Dr. C. S. Spencer, who died on Thursday from a mysterious illness, believed to be parrot disease. The funeral procession was nearly a mile long, and moving scenes were witnessed.

The service was held in the United Methodist Church, and the Mayors of Oldham and Stalybridge, the Deputy Mayor of Dukinfield, and Mr. A. Bellamy, M.P., were among the congregation.

Mrs. Hugh Spencer, daughter-in-law of Dr. Spencer, collapsed in church, and had to be assisted home. Mrs. Spencer, the Mayoress, is still in hospital in Manchester, in a serious condition from the same disease, and is unaware of her husband's death. The son, Dr. Hugh Spencer, who is also ill, is making good progress, but the condition of Miss Greenwood, a dispenser, remains unchanged.

Where comfort starts

YOU get down to real comfort o'nights when you strip off your underwear and don 'AZA' fine twill flannel Pyjamas. You get *up* to comfort when you reach the 'AZA' Shirt stage of your morning dressing.

'AZA' unshrinkable fine flannel is smooth-textured, richly-soft, and definitely protective. Never "stodgy" in warm weather—nor "flimsy" when you're loitering in your dressing room or driving against a N.E. wind without an overcoat. Durable too, in an astounding degree for such a finely woven fabric.

Trim-fitting, yet generously cut—'AZA' garments are a revelation in shapely tailoring. And because they're guaranteed not to shrink, fade or fluff-up, you can wear them with satisfaction until they're honestly worn out.

Men's Shirts from 12/6 *Men's Pyjamas from* 21/-

At all first-class Shirtmakers and Outfitters

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Always see name 'AZA' on woven tab sewn in garments. If any difficulty in obtaining, please write for address of suitable retailer to Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd. (suppliers to Trade only), 429 Vigella House, Old Change, London, E.C.4

Come to the GREAT SPRING FESTIVAL *at* SHOOLBREDS

To inaugurate the opening of the Spring season we have prepared a week of really exciting shopping attractions. Those who remember our previous festivals will need no second bidding to this season's event, which promises to break all previous records. Come early tomorrow.

Mannequin Parades Daily

Shoolbreds Mannequin Parades are a feature of London Shopping... a fashion exposition that is too good to miss. Admission is free and there are plenty of good seats for those who come early.

TIMES OF PARADES

Monday, March 17th
11 a.m. to 12 noon and
2.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.
Tuesday, March 18th
2.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.
Wednesday, March 19th
11 a.m. to 12 noon and
2.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.
Thursday, March 20th
2.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.
Friday, March 21st
2.45. p.m to 3.45 p.m.

Miss Viola Tree

The Festival Parades will be staged in our Fashion Galleries and they will be conducted under the direction of Miss Viola Tree, the brilliant actress, who will introduce the models with an interesting fashion talk.

Special Offers in Every Section

New season's merchandise at very big savings. A few of the fashion offers are pictured above. The new Ensembles in top centre and on right of the group are priced at 6½ Guineas each (Usually 8½ Gns.) whilst the Llama Tweed Coat on left is 7½ Guineas and the Moire Coat at foot is priced as low as 5½ Guineas. Come and inspect them!

—and Demonstrations on EVERY FLOOR

There's much to interest you at the Festival . . be *sure* to come early

Sir Wm. Arbuthnot Lane to open the New Food Halls

It is with great pleasure that we announce the opening of our New Food Halls by Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., C.B., to-morrow at 4 o'clock. You are cordially invited to be present.
Shoolbreds Food Departments, now removed to the ground floor, afford to customers greater comfort and convenience.

Write for Illustrated Festival Book FREE!

Jas. Shoolbred & Co. Ltd., Tottenham Court Rd. London, W.1

VICAR'S ATTACK ON WAR BOOK.

DESCRIBED AS "FILTHY GARBAGE."

GIVING YOUTH A WRONG OUTLOOK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

The Rev. A. G. Parham, M.C., vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, who served as chaplain with the 2nd Midland Mounted Brigade, which included the Berkshire Yeomanry, from October, 1914, until after the termination of the Senussi campaign in 1916, made a remarkable speech at the annual dinner of the Old Comrades' Association of Berkshire Yeomanry.

There was too much tendency in these days, he said, to apologise for the war. No one except a criminal lunatic could ever desire another war, and it was the duty of everyone, and especially of those who know what war really meant, to labour for peace. But he wondered sometimes whether if, unhappily, such another terrible combination of circumstances arose as existed in August, 1914, those who were growing up would be animated by the spirit of the old regiment and be ready for any sacrifice rather than betray what the Great War was fought to defend.

HIGH AND NOBLE ADVENTURE.

He felt it to be a most deplorable thing that the rising generation was being widely encouraged to derive its ideas of the high and noble adventure of the Great War from such filthy garbage as "All Quiet on the Western Front" rather than from such a gathering as at that dinner. To his mind, if anything could explain why the war had to be fought, it was the menace of the mentality exemplified by that foul and much-advertised book. That was what was called realism. But, thank God, self sacrifice, courage, comradeship, good fellowship, and humour were no less realistic than latrines and brothels. There was a real and great danger that the splendid qualities which truly represented the spirit of the old regiment should be thrust into the background till it should come to be assumed that every soldier was a drunken, lecherous blackguard, devoid of every high ideal.

He looked to the Old Comrades Association to counteract this tendency for the sake of the honour of the Services, and above all to preserve the true memory of their fallen comrades.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Parham was given an ovation which lasted several minutes. Mr. Parham won his M.C. with the Berks, Bucks, and Dorset Yeomanry at Gallipoli.

LABOUR LEADERS REBUKE MEN.

REFUSAL TO BREAK CONTRACTS.

The growing agitation among sections of building trade operatives to take strike action for the restoration of the halfpenny deducted from their wages last month under a sliding scale agreement, is the subject of a scathing address to the members of the Woodworkers' Society. This is one of the largest craft unions in the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, and in this month's journal of the Society, the executive say:—

"While the agreement stands, and until the National Joint Council is dissolved, it is puerile to blame your representatives for honouring the agreement ratified by your votes.

"We decline to be a party to any repudiation of contracts entered into by your society with the consent of its members. We do not suggest that wages in the building industry are high enough, and we deplore the fact that a reduction had to take place under the agreement sanctioned by your members. We do not think the employers were wise, and it will be for them to take note of the frame of mind of the operatives. On the other hand, our branches need very seriously to consider the present economic condition of the country, and of industries other than that of building.

"The times are not propitious for overtures in industry, and though it is popular and easy to be belligerent, we suggest to our members that there are times when discretion is the better part of valour, and it may be wiser to suffer the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

EXTRADITION CHARGE.

COMPANY PRESIDENT'S SURPRISE.

Clyde Claude Warren, 32, president of a company of California, was remanded at Bow Street Police-court yesterday on a provisional extradition warrant charging him with larceny in the United States.

Det.-Sergeant Rees, of Scotland Yard, said that Warren was arrested at Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, where he was staying. He described himself as Clyde Clarence Warren, from California. When the warrant was read to him he said, "I don't know what it is all about. Some mistake has been made. I received a cable from my attorney to-day asking me to return by the next available boat and further action would be postponed."

He had in his possession traveller cheques for 3,400 dollars (£680) and some English money.

INCOME-TAX DISTRICTS

REARRANGEMENT OF LONDON OFFICES.

In the City Income Tax District during the last week or two, the unusual state of affairs has arisen that the income-tax payer has not been a welcome guest at the offices of the collectors of income tax. Salisbury House has been in the throes of a great removal, and books, files and particulars of all kinds have been packed into huge canvas bags and carried away to new abodes.

In future the City Income Tax Districts are to be known as "City North," "City South," "City East," "City West," and, in addition to Salisbury House, headquarters are being made at Dominion House, South Place, and the Royal London House, Finsbury Square.

This rearrangement, a representative of the SUNDAY TIMES was informed yesterday, was being made for the convenience of the taxpayer.

SAFETY AT SEA.

A development, that is likely to be received with satisfaction by the ocean travelling public, is the provision on ships of what is called stand-by electrical gear.

It consists, in non-technical language, of such equipment as eliminates the possibility of the failure of a ship's electric lighting, power steering apparatus, and other vital services. The equipment enables vital work to be carried on in times of emergency should the main generating sets break down.

An agency for Ford and Lincoln motors has been acquired by Shoolbreds, who have opened showrooms covering 2,000 superficial feet.

WAR GRAVES IN RUSSIA.

HEADSTONES TO BE ERECTED.

SEQUEL TO RESUMED RELATIONS.

MEMORIAL TO MISSING AT ARCHANGEL.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The British war graves and cemeteries, scattered over almost every country, are now completed and reverently tended, with the sole exception of those in Russia.

As far back as 1925 the Imperial War Graves Commission obtained facilities for visiting and registering British war graves there. After overcoming many difficulties this was accomplished, and arrangements were completed for making the graves and headstones. Some of the latter had actually been sent to Archangel when diplomatic relations broke down in 1927, and the work had to be suspended.

Bereaved relatives of soldiers and sailors who made the supreme sacrifice on Russian soil will be relieved to learn that, with diplomatic relations now resumed, the Commission is shortly to undertake the care of these graves, and that headstones similar to those in the war cemeteries in France will be set up in the thirty-eight burial grounds where British dead, totalling 555, are interred.

The principal burial grounds concerned are:—

SOUTH RUSSIA.

Baku British Military Cemetery, Tiflis British Cemetery, Batoum British Military Cemetery, Batoum Catholic Cemetery, Erivan Armenian Cemetery, Tanganrog Town Cemetery, Novobrisk New Cemetery, and Krasnodar Officers' Cemetery. The burials here include men from the following regiments:—

Royal Warwickshire Regiment,
North Staffordshire Regiment,
Worcestershire Regiment,
Gloucestershire Regiment,
Cameron Highlanders,
Rifle Brigade,
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry,
Royal Berkshire Regiment,
Devonshire Regiment,
Durham Light Infantry.

NORTHERN RUSSIA.

Kapaselga Churchyard, Archangel Allied Cemetery, Obozerskaya Burial Ground, Murmansk British Cemetery, Kandalaksha Burial-ground, Kem Cemetery, Sredmehrenga Cemetery, Semenovka (Bereznik) British Cemetery, Seletskoe Cemetery, Yakolevskoe Churchyard Extension, Yemetskoe Churchyard, Ust-vaga British Cemetery, and Tepsa Churchyard. In these cemeteries men are buried who belonged to:—

Royal Scots Regiment,
Durham Light Infantry,
East Surrey Regiment,
King's (Liverpool) Regiment,
Yorkshire Regiment,
Highland Light Infantry,
Hampshire Regiment,
Royal Sussex Regiment,
East Lancashire Regiment.

The 191 names to be engraved on a memorial of the "missing," to be erected at Archangel, include those of troops who belonged to the 2/10th Battn. Royal Scots, 45th Battn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), 17th King's Liverpool Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, 6th Battn. Yorkshire Regiment.

BLINDING FLUID.

ATTACK ON DIAMOND DEALER.

A dealer in precious stones was attacked yesterday while walking along Hatton Garden with an attaché case containing a large number of diamonds and pearls.

He was approached by a man who asked him if he could decipher an address on a parcel the man was carrying. As the dealer looked down to see the address, fluid was squirted from the parcel into his eyes. The dealer shouted for help and the man, dropping his parcel, jumped into a waiting car and drove off in the direction of Clerkenwell.

The parcel was found to contain a football jump in which was a dilute of ammonia. There is no doubt that the dealer's assailant intended to snatch the bag containing the diamonds and pearls, but was frightened by the dealer's cry.

A PRISON DEATH.

DELICACIES GIVEN IN FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Efforts to save the life of a woman prisoner who was seriously ill were described at an inquest at Holloway Prison yesterday on Agnes Seabrook, 54, a domestic servant, who died in the Remand Hospital there on Wednesday.

Dr. J. H. Morton, Governor and Medical Officer, stated that the cause of death was heart failure from septic poisoning set up by an ulcerated leg.

It was stated that when the woman became seriously ill she was given brandy, meat essences, and other delicacies in an endeavour to save her life, and a brother-in-law expressed his gratitude for what the Governor and nursing sisters had done for the woman.

DEATH COINCIDENCE.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DIE ON THE SAME DAY.

A remarkable coincidence in death was revealed at an inquest at Poplar Coroner's Court yesterday, when an inquiry was held into the death of Edward Stanton, 65, a stevedore, and Phœbe Stanton, 62, his wife, of Byron Street, Bromley-by-Bow. A daughter found them lying ill in bed when she visited them on Wednesday. They were removed to St. Andrew's Hospital, where they died the following day.

Dr. Roy Holcombe said that they both died from lobar pneumonia. It was a pure coincidence, as the illness was not catching. Dr. R. L. Guthrie, the coroner, recorded a verdict of natural death in each case.

TRINITY HOUSE BEQUEST.

Under the will of Mr. Daniel Cole, formerly a Channel pilot, the Corporation of Trinity House have received a bequest of £800 Mersey Docks and Harbour Board 3½ per Cent. Debenture Stock, the income on which will be available to supplement the Corporation's existing charitable funds for the benefit of pilots and other seafarers and their dependents.

DANCING IN PRISON.

Prisoners in Bedford Gaol now indulge in folk-dancing under the personal guidance of the Hon. Phyllis Russell, daughter of Lord and Lady Ampthill. They also receive gymnasium instruction from the sergeant-major instructor of Bedford School.

ROOM 66 MURDER TRIAL.

FOX'S SHORT-TERM INSURANCE POLICIES ON HIS MOTHER'S LIFE.

BROTHER IDENTIFIES HANDWRITING IN WILL AND CHEQUES.

For the fourth day the trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, accused of murdering his widowed mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, 63, was continued yesterday at the Sussex Assizes, at Lewes. The case was again adjourned—until to-morrow. Several more witnesses are yet to be called, and a decision may not be reached before Wednesday or Thursday.

Arrangements have been made to take the jury, who are lodged in a neighbouring hotel, and who have now been "prisoners" since Wednesday morning, for a drive into the country to-day.

It is alleged for the prosecution that Fox, after taking out insurance policies on his mother's life, strangled her in room 66 at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, where they were then staying, on the night of October 23 last, within two hours of the policies expiring. An outbreak of fire occurred in the room before the body was found.

The case is being heard by Mr. Justice Rowlatt. Counsel engaged are:—Prosecuting: The Attorney-General, Sir William Jowitt, K.C., Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, and Mr. St. John Hutchinson; for Fox: Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. S. T. T. James.

A number of people again waited in the cold wind in the hope of obtaining a seat in the small hall, but police officers soon dispelled that hope by calling out "Ticket holders only." A vase filled with freshly gathered violets stood on the Judge's bench, where daffodils had stood on Friday. Professor Sidney Smith, of Edinburgh University, one of the experts who is to be called for the defence, was present in court.

ONE FARTHING FOR A SON.

Detective-Sergeant Ayto, of New Scotland Yard, was the first witness called yesterday. He said he received from Mr. Hindle, Fox's solicitor, on the last day of the police court proceedings, a document purporting to be Mrs. Fox's will.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett read the will, in which Mrs. Fox bequeathed all her property to her son, Sidney Harry Fox. Another clause added: "I further desire him to give to my dear friends Louisa Baxter and Emma Young some little gift from my belongings in token of their kindness and friendship. To my son William Edward Fox I leave the sum of one farthing, and sincerely hope he will never want his mother."

The carpet from Room 66 was again produced in court and held up by ushers. Detective-Sergeant Ayto identified it as the carpet from which he cut a piece for tests by an expert as to inflammability. The underfelt was similarly treated. Referring to eleven pieces of burnt evening paper found on the floor of Room 66, the officer said they were from an irregularly folded paper. He produced a duplicate copy of the paper, which was closely compared with the burnt fragments by Mr. Cassels.

A former secretary of Framlingham College stated that he could trace no student of the name of Sidney Harry Fox as having been at the college.

Other evidence was to the effect that there was no such house as End View, Lyndhurst, Hants (where Fox is alleged to have said that he and his mother were going to live), and that no luggage had been consigned there.

LAPSED POLICY RENEWED.

Thomas William Griffin, a claims clerk employed by the Wesleyan and General Assurance Company, Birmingham, said that a policy for ten guineas was taken out by Reginald M. Fox on the life of Mrs. Fox on November 10, 1913. The address of Mrs. Fox was then at Thornton Heath, Croydon. The premium was 3d. a week, but the policy lapsed in 1928 because the payments were not kept up. In April, 1929, witness said, he received a letter signed Rosaline Fox in the handwriting of the accused, and enclosing a postal order for 2s. in part payment of the 12s. 6d. arears. The policy was renewed, and after Mrs. Fox's death the company received a demand for the amount.

John Henry Shepherd, of Norwich, local agent for the Wesleyan and General Assurance Co., said that in consequence of a communication received last April he saw Mrs. Fox at a house in Cathedral Close, Norwich, in regard to the policy. Mrs. Fox passed the medical examination, the arrears were paid off, and the old policy was renewed.

QUESTIONS ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Stewart Dunford, of Norwich, a clerk in the local office of the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, said that on May 1 last year a policy was issued in respect to Mrs. Rosaline Fox to be in force during one calendar month while she was travelling anywhere in the United Kingdom. The policy was for £1,000, payable on the death of Mrs. Fox, or £500 for injury. The policy was taken out by the prisoner, who, at the time, asked witness several questions as to what was meant by an accident under the policy.

Sir H. Curtis Bennett: What questions did he ask you?

Witness: I can only remember two. He asked me whether, if the insured, his mother, was drowned in her bath, that would be an accident within the meaning of the policy. The other question was, if she was poisoned by food in a restaurant, would that be an accident.

Counsel: What answers did you give him?—I said I presumed he meant that his mother might be suddenly taken ill and die in a bath. That would not be an accident, I told him. I also told Fox that the second eventuality would not be regarded as an accident either. Later the policy was renewed for two weeks, from June 12.

Mr. Cassels: I don't suppose Fox is the only person who has asked you the meaning of the words "violent and external and visible means."

Witness: I cannot remember anyone else asking me the question.

Arthur Abert Baxter, living at Walthamstow, employed in the accident department of the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Company, said that Fox took out an accident policy on the life of his mother for one month from July, 1929, but that was never taken up. Later, however, he took out a policy on his mother's life from July 27 for one month, and later it was extended to the beginning of September, and then lapsed.

FOX'S OWN LIFE INSURED

Archibald Walter Campbell Seymour, clerk in the service of the Royal Assurance Company, Lombard Street, E.C., stated that on June 16 Fox took out an accident policy on his mother for £2,000, and paid the premium, but it was cancelled later. He took out a similar policy for £1,000 on his own life.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt: Does that mean that he was insured for £1,000?

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett: Apparently, my lord.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt: Then we ought to have it.

A little later Fox's policy was handed by Sir William Jowitt to Mr. Cassels, who, in cross-examination, elicited that it was originally taken out from May 17 to June 17 last year, and extended. In such cases a further premium was required.

Mr. Cassels: You will appreciate the importance of that later, my lord.

A juror raised the question of temporary disablement, and after some legal argument as to what the policy actually meant, Seymour said that too strict an interpretation would not be placed on the word "occupation."

There was a brief halt while the Judge asked for windows to be opened. "We cannot try a case like this without oxygen," he said.

While evidence was being given of further policies taken out by Fox, the accused wrote several notes to his counsel, and more than once moved to the side of the dock to speak to Mr. James.

EXTENSION TO MIDNIGHT.

In regard to the extension of one policy from September 1 to September 13 Norman H. Thompson, of the Cornhill Assurance Co., Ltd., said that on April 9, 1929, the prisoner filled up a proposal form for an accident policy on his mother's life in the sum of £2,000, and later this proposal was effected, and the policy was issued to cover the period August 10 to August 24. Mrs. Fox was then described as of independent means, and her address was given at an hotel in Russell Square, London. Fox paid the premium, amounting to 25s.

Later, at prisoner's request, the policy was extended for another eight days. Later still, the company received a letter from Fox, on Strand Palace Hotel notepaper, asking for a further extension, and on his paying an additional 12s. 6d. the policy was extended to September 13, and again for a further day to September 14.

Mr. Thompson agreed that if Mrs. Fox had died on August 26 or 27, in circumstances set out in the policy, the company would have been liable for £2,000.

David Dewar Beaton, in charge of the renewals department of the Cornhill Assurance Company's Head Office, said that an accident policy was issued for Mrs. Fox to the amount of £2,000 on September 24 last year, which lapsed on October 8. On that day he received a telegram from Folkestone, signed "Fox," asking him to "hold cover" until noon on the following day. He did so, and eventually the policy was extended to noon on October 13 and then to noon on October 20. Later it was extended, not as previously to noon, but to midnight on October 23.

In reply to Mr. Cassels, Mr. Beaton said that no policy was in existence on October 21 or 22 until Fox called. Fox could easily have obtained a policy which would have gone to noon on October 24.

Mr. Cassels: Have you issued other policies which have expired at midnight?—Very seldom. Our usual policy is noon. It could be arranged if a policy were required to cover a particular period for a journey.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett announced that one insurance witness from Norwich would be unable to attend until Monday, as his wife was seriously ill.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt: Apparently importance is attached as to whether Mrs. Fox was covered on particular dates. I think we ought to have a calendar made to show when she was covered and when not. Sir Henry undertook that this would be done, and that copies would be supplied to the jury.

FEAR OF RAILWAY TRAINS.

Ernest Bertram Crews, another clerk to the Cornhill Insurance Company, said that when the prisoner spoke to him about the last extension of the policy he said that his mother would not enter a railway train without being insured. On October 26, Mr. Wilson, a Margate solicitor acting for the prisoner, made a formal claim for payment of the insurance money.

Brian Joyce, another insurance clerk, said that on August 28, 1929, the accused insured his mother against death from accident in the sum of £1,000, the policy to expire on September 2 following. Fox asked for an extension, but this was not granted and the policy lapsed. Robert Eric Hawkins, claims assessor for the Ocean Accident Assurance Company of Moorgate, said that Messrs. Pickford acted for them in regard to the insurance of tourists. Fox took out day-to-day policies of £1,000 in respect of his mother from the early part of October last year. The policy to cover October 12 was for £2,000, and another policy for £1,000 was taken out to cover October 18, October 20, and October 23. On October 26 his office received a demand for payment of £1,000, but he made inquiries and the matter was still outstanding.

Arthur J. Watts, principal clerk at the Ministry of Pensions, said that Mrs. Fox received a pension of 4s. a week in 1917 in respect of the death of a son in the war. After being increased to 5s. this was abolished in June, 1923, and a pecuniary need pension of 8s. a week was substituted. This was continued until her death. Sidney Harry Fox, the accused, received a pension of 5s. a week in February, 1919. After being increased to 12s. it was made a life pension of 8s. a week in February, 1923. The pension was granted in respect of epilepsy aggravated by military service confined to this country.

Evidence was read from the depositions that Fox was adjudged bankrupt in March, 1928, with a deficiency of £267, and was still undischarged.

George Arthur Irvine, relieving officer, of Portsmouth, said that Mrs. Fox was an inmate of St. Mary's Infirmary, Portsmouth, from February, 1928, to March, 1929. She was admitted as a destitute person.

BROTHER AS WITNESS.

There was a stir of interest in Court, when Sir Henry Curtis Bennett called "William Edward Fox." Wearing a dark blue suit, the witness stepped forward without looking at his brother in the dock, and answered questions in a low voice. He said that he was a monitor at the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, near Portsmouth, and was the eldest son of Mrs. Fox. Sidney Harry Fox was his youngest brother. Another of his brothers was killed at Woolwich Arsenal in 1915, and the other in France during the war. He last saw his mother alive when she called on him at his home on January 28 last year. Sidney took her away.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett: When did you first learn of your mother's death?—On November 5, by seeing it in the papers.

Did you receive any communication from the prisoner?—None. He added that his brother Sidney was educated at the parish school at Frensham, Norfolk.

Referring to a cheque cashed at a Margate chemist's shop, Sir Henry asked if the signature were in Mrs. Fox's writing. "No," was the answer.

Sir Henry: The body of the cheque—whose writing is that?—It appears to be Sidney's.

He was also handed a daily insurance ticket issued by Pickford's, and was asked if he thought the signature on it was that of his mother. He said he did not think it was. "My mother's handwriting in recent years was very shaky," he said. "She could not keep her hand still."

Sir Henry: Is the body of the will in the handwriting of Sidney Harry Fox?—Yes.

Where did your father live in Norfolk at the time your mother was married?—At Great Frensham.

What was your father?—A railway signalman on the old Great Eastern.

As far as you know, had your mother any knowledge of the French language?—No.

At this stage the trial was adjourned. Fox was taken to Maidstone Prison for the week-end.

NEW GOVERNOR AT PALACE.

Sir Edward Denham was received by the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of British Guiana.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

TAKING MONEY OUT OF BRITAIN.

SIR H. WALKER'S CRITICISM.

GOOD FOR RAILWAY—BAD FOR NATION.

"I think the Channel Tunnel will take more money out of the country than it will ever bring into it," said Sir Herbert Walker, general manager of the Southern Railway, in an interview yesterday on the report of the Channel Tunnel Committee.

"The tunnel," he said "would undoubtedly increase the amenities of travel between England and the Continent. It would also facilitate and expedite the transit of perishable goods from France and other Continental countries to England.

"The estimate of £30,900,000 provides, however, only for the construction and equipment of the tunnels themselves. Considerable additional sums, which it is impossible to estimate at the moment, would have to be spent on both sides of the Channel in the provision of the necessary exchange stations, customs facilities, sidings, electric power houses, electric locomotives, etc., and of new rolling stock suitable for working over the English and Continental railways.

"So far as the Southern Railway is concerned, the construction of the tunnel must inevitably increase the traffic—both passenger and goods—between England and the Continent, and this, in course of time, will redound to the benefit of the company.

"Unless satisfactory terms can be arrived at with the promoters of the scheme, however, it is unlikely that for the first few years the increase in traffic will be sufficient to reimburse the company for the loss that will be incurred in the elimination of their fleet of vessels, and in the provision of the additional capital already referred to.

"Taking a long view, I am of opinion that the Southern Railway should ultimately benefit by the building of the tunnel, but from the national point of view I am in accord with the conclusion arrived at by Lord Ebbisham.

"I think the tunnel will take more money out of this country than it will ever bring into it. I am, moreover, unable to agree with the Committee's estimate of the number of passengers who would be likely to make use of the tunnel in 1938, provided the tunnel is constructed and in use by the beginning of that year."

BIGGER CHANNEL STEAMERS.

IMPROVED HARBOUR FACILITIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

JERSEY, Saturday.

A warm welcome was given here to the new Southern Railway steamer, the Isle of Jersey, which has just made its maiden voyage from Southampton to the Channel Islands.

The size of the Channel Islands boats has always been governed by the harbour accommodation at St. Helier, Jersey, and St. Peter Port, Guernsey, and improvements which have lately been carried out have made possible the admission of bigger and more commodious vessels. The Isle of Jersey will next month be followed by a sister ship the Isle of Guernsey.

The new vessels are oil-burning turbine steamers, with an overall length of 306 ft.; breadth, moulded, 42 ft.; depth, moulded to main deck, 16 ft.; and gross tonnage, 2,143 tons. The hull is subdivided by twelve transverse water-tight bulkheads, extending to the main deck, with water-tight doors between the engine and boiler rooms, and the tunnel compartments.

A double bottom, an unusual feature in cross-Channel steamers, has been fitted. Another feature for a cross-Channel steamer is a fathometer showing on a dial on the bridge the actual depth of water beneath the ship, a great aid to the captain in the narrow channel he has to navigate in the neighbourhood of the Channel Islands.

The accommodation provided is greater than that of any of the Channel Islands steamers now being displaced. Each vessel will carry 1,400 passengers—800 first class and 600 second class—and a crew of 60. The facilities arranged for the comfort of the passengers reach the highest level of modern luxury, and it was remarked during the maiden trip that if all Channel steamers had been like that in the last twenty years there would have been little room for the views of the advocates of a Channel tunnel.

The Channel tunnel, if and when it comes, will not, however, affect Jersey and Guernsey, and the popularity of the islands as holiday resorts will be increased by the advent of these vessels, which have come from the yard of Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton.

ART IN ADVERTISING.

EXHIBITION BY REGENT CLUB MEMBERS.

Founded with a class of twelve members some seven years ago, the Regent Advertising Club, which now has a membership of over 1,000, is holding its first exhibition at the Club's headquarters, No. 19, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London.

The exhibition, which is of a varied and interesting character, has been organised by Miss Doris James, and comprises over 350 specimens of type lay-outs, book jackets and illustrations, displayed newspaper advertisements, posters, showcards, book-plates, labels, and other advertising media. The entries have been grouped in four sections, and prizes have been awarded in each section.

Mr. H. G. Saward, President of the Club, at the opening of the exhibition, said it was on the younger generation that we depended for the standard of advertising in the coming years, and it was gratifying to know that they were reaching so high a standard.

The judges were Messrs. Gilbert Russell, Joseph Thorp, H. J. B. Morris, and H. E. Millichamp, all of whom expressed genuine admiration of the general quality of the work displayed.

BRITISH LINER AT MIAMI.

The Blue Star liner, Arandora Star, which has just returned from a forty-six days' cruise to the West Indies, was the first British cruising liner ever to visit Miami, Florida, and the largest ship ever to call there.

Escorted by a large dirigible, aeroplanes, yachts, and steamers, one carrying a reception committee with band, the Arandora Star steamed across Biscayne Bay, and, on berthing, was met by the Mayor and Council of Miami, Chamber of Commerce officials, and other local personages, while the municipal band played British and American airs.

An official welcome was extended by the Mayor, and replied to by the ship's master, Captain Edgar Moulton, and a committee of passengers, headed by Lord Somerleyton.

The vessel was thrown open for inspection, and 5,000 people visited the vessel. Over 2,000 more people were unable to get on board, and a considerable number followed the ship in motor-cars along the sea-front for three miles, sounding hooters and blowing whistles as the ship disappeared in the distance.

FACE SLAPPED IN THEATRE.

ACTRESS GUILTY UNDER "GREAT PROVOCATION."

CHORUS GIRLS CHEER DISMISSAL.

There was a crowded court at Bath yesterday to hear a case which arose out of an incident at the Palace Theatre, when an actress left the stage and slapped the face of a member of the audience.

Complainant was John William Latham, a Bath licensee, who had issued a summons for assault against Jean Mayo, better known as Jean Collins, who, with her husband, Mr. Jack Mayo, has been appearing at the theatre.

Mr. Latham, in his evidence, said he went to the Palace Theatre on Monday night and sat in the front row of the stalls at the second house. Everything went well until towards the end, when Miss Collins came on the stage in her jockey act.

"I was sitting in the stall quietly," continued Mr. Latham, "with other gentlemen. The ladies had given their show; there was a little bit of uproar and applause, and I applauded also.

"Without any warning, Miss Collins came round from the stage entrance to the stage door. I thought she was going to speak to somebody, but she dealt me a blow in the face, saying, 'That's just what I think of you.'

"THE GINGER ONE."

"I replied, 'Whatever is that for?' because I was bewildered. I asked to see the manager or manageress and made a complaint, after which I withdrew."

Replying to Mr. A. C. Hillier, who appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Latham said he gave no provocation.

Mr. W. F. Long (for the defence): You have been known to interrupt at meetings before?—Not that I am aware of.

Did you hear anyone say in an audible voice, pointing to one of the girls on the stage, "I will have the ginger one"?—I did not hear that.

Frederick Randolph Coleman, of Bath, who was sitting next to Mr. Latham, said the latter did nothing to give offence to anyone on the stage. When Miss Collins struck Latham, part of the blow reached his (witness's) face. He heard Latham make a remark about picking the winner.

Mr. Long: He was a little merry, wasn't he?—He was enjoying himself.

WHY THE WITNESS MOVED.

"After the assault," added Mr. Coleman, "I went and sat further back."

Why did you do that?—It might have happened again. (Laughter.)

Other witnesses said that Latham behaved perfectly throughout.

Mr. Long said there were some who thought that all in the acting profession had low moral standards, and it was time that they learned that was not so.

Miss Collins, in evidence, said she had no doubt that Latham was the man who had insulted her. She heard another man tell him to get out and go home to his wife. On the stage she said to her husband: "Let us finish. I can't stand it." In twenty years she had never had such an experience. She added "I feel justified in what I did."

A chorus girl said that she heard Latham say "That is my girl—the one with the ginger hair."

Several other witnesses were called, and the magistrates found Miss Collins guilty under great provocation. They dismissed the case under the Probation of Offenders Act.

Loud cheers from chorus girls greeted the decision.

ALLEGED DEATH PACT.

EX-OFFICER CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Captain Edward Morton Durrant, aged 41, of Lissenden Mansions, Highgate Road, London, was charged on remand at Marylebone Police Court yesterday with the murder of Julia Ivy Bardsley, aged 49, and with attempting to commit suicide by inhaling gas.

Mr. Percy Robinson, solicitor, defended.

"This is murder by what is commonly known as a suicide pact," said Mr. Wallace, for the Director of Public Prosecutions. "Durrant," he continued, "was a retired Army officer with a disability pension, and had lived for about ten years with Bardsley. Occupying a room in their flat at Lissenden Mansions was a Malayan, who had been arrested on a charge of performing an illegal operation on a woman. On February 28 the police called to see Captain Durrant and take a statement.

Mr. Wallace said that there was no suggestion against either the captain or the dead woman, but as they lived in the flat and had let the room to the Malayan it was necessary to take a statement from them.

According to the dead woman's daughter, Isabella, her mother seemed rather upset on the following day, but the captain was all right, and both had some drink. About 11 o'clock next morning Isabella found her mother lying in bed, and the captain lying across the bed with his head on her body. A pillow and sheet had been stuffed up the chimney, and a gas jet by the fireplace was turned on. She turned the gas off, went for the police and a doctor, and when they arrived the woman was dead.

The captain was removed to hospital, and on recovering consciousness was alleged to have stated: "We agreed to do it together. It didn't work."

Evidence having been called, Durrant was remanded.

BONDS OF SERVICE.

WORK OF NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS.

Seven years ago the National Union of Students came into being with the purpose of uniting in closer bonds of service the students of England and Wales. To place the Union on a sound financial basis an appeal for £30,000 has now been issued.

The appeal has the support of the Prince of Wales, who before he began his South African tour, wrote:—"The link which the Union provides between the students of Universities at home and overseas is of the greatest value, and I am glad to hear that the Establishment Fund Appeal has been inaugurated. I look forward with special interest to hearing on my return from Africa that the appeal has met with the success it deserves."

Of the £30,000 which it is hoped to raise it is proposed to allocate £5,000 on furnishing and equipping the headquarters of the union at 3, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1, and establishing the nucleus of a working fund; £20,000 on purchasing the freehold of the headquarters and providing a capital fund for annual income for maintenance, and the remaining £5,000 would be set aside as a capital fund to supplement each year part of the cost of receiving students from the British Dominions, America, and other foreign countries.

The trustees of the funds are the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Chelmsford, and the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna.

The membership of the National Union of Students is 28,000. In seven years the annual turnover has increased from £462 to nearly £21,500. Recognising the importance of the Union's work, a number of Universities make an annual grant from their funds.

NAVAL FILMS DILEMMA.

ADMIRALTY SHOCK FOR PRODUCERS.

BATTLESHIPS MUST BE INSURED.

HUGE PREMIUM.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

British films of naval warfare, which have hitherto maintained rather more than parity against the standard set in America, are not unlikely to be altogether suppressed in the future for reasons independent of the Naval Conference. It will be remembered that the very serious damage done to a submarine lent to a British film company for a recent picture resulted in a heavy loss to the national exchequer, and the vessel itself barely escaped becoming a total wreck.

The discussions which followed this incident resulted in a new policy being formulated by the Admiralty similar to that of the War Office, whereby the company concerned is expected to insure the men and material against all risks. While the insurance of several hundred soldiers for a day, together with guns and other army equipment, is quite feasible, it has been found by the first British film company to make the attempt that the insurance of a £7,000,000 battleship is unprecedented at Lloyds, and the premiums payable quite outside the resources of any British producing firm. An impasse has been reached in the progress of the Gallipoli film "Tell England," taken from Mr. Ernest Raymond's novel.

A DEADLOCK.

Mr. Anthony Asquith had been intending to film for this picture the first landing in Gallipoli, covered by three battleships and many smaller craft, borrowed from the Mediterranean Fleet. The Admiralty admit the deadlock brought about by the new policy, and are considering how it may be adjusted, but the position offers no solution so far. The naval view was stated yesterday by a representative of the Admiralty.

"A film," he said, "however excellent in intention and spirit, is a private enterprise, but the risks taken have hitherto been on the national side. We cannot hold a film company entirely responsible for any damage done, and if a captain were to run his ship on the rocks he would not be able to plead that he was obeying the orders of the film producer, and had no discretion. But then imagine, say, a magazine blowing up at sea through no direct fault of the film producer, yet while the ship was being borrowed for a film.

"Had we not lent the ship, the damage which we have in mind would not have occurred, yet by the arrangement hitherto in force the loss would fall entirely on the nation, as if the accident had happened during official manœuvres. The Admiralty accordingly have had to abandon their policy of demanding no insurance, and are considering how some equitable dividing line may be made between national and private risks."

Some of the finest of British films in the past have been made with the co-operation of the Admiralty—notably "Zeebrugge," "Q Ships," and "The Battle of Coronel and the Falkland Islands." The last two are among the few British pictures which have penetrated the United States and Germany.

THE PRODUCER'S VIEW.

Mr. Bruce Woolfe, managing director of British Instructional Films, under whose auspices both "Zeebrugge" and the Falklands film were made, and Mr. Asquith's Gallipoli film was about to commence production before the present difficulties, gave us the producer's point of view. "We do not object," he said, "to insuring the personnel, as we have done for our land battle films at the request of the War Office. Nor do we object to insuring against damage; in fact, I am writing at this moment to Lloyd's to ask for advice in this matter. But to insure a whole battleship against all risks is quite on a different footing, since we could never give such instructions as to make us liable for a ship sinking or blowing up.

"After all, we do not ask the Admiralty to send out a fleet and let off 15-inch guns for our benefit. What we ask is to be present when they are doing so for their own purposes. On these occasions, then, we can hardly increase the normal risk, and should not be asked to pay for it. I still hope that, in consultation with Lloyd's, we may be able to meet the Admiralty's wishes by a compromise."

AUCTIONS & ESTATES.

AN UPPER THAMES HOUSE WITH 400 ACRES.

Situated at Wallingford, on one of the most delightful reaches of the Upper Thames, Mongewell Park is offered for sale by Knight, Frank and Rutley. The house is luxuriously appointed, while the estate, which extends to some 400 acres, includes a home farm, twelve cottages, and lodges.

Redisham Hall, with 409 acres at Beccles, Suffolk, may be purchased for £8,500, and if not sold shortly Knight, Frank and Rutley will offer it for sale by auction. The residence is of the Georgian period. The parkland is undulating and the woods afford sport.

Great Glen House, with 178 acres, Sir Maurice Levy's Leicestershire property, is to come under the hammer of Knight, Frank and Rutley at Leicester on May 14. The estate, which lies in the heart of the Fernie Country, has ample hunting stabling.

On Thursday at Hanover Square Knight, Frank and Rutley offer by auction the lease of 8, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park.

Knight, Frank and Rutley have been instructed to offer Rookery Farm, Gisleham, a dairy holding extending to about 150 acres; the Thornbridge Hall estate convenient to Buxton and Matlock Bath (with Eadon and Lockwood); Ettrick Lodge, a picturesque residence at Bromley; and about eighty acres of building and accommodation land, forming part of the Belmore Estate, Hayes.

Langsmead, which Hampton and Sons are offering to auction soon, has its own gate leading on to the West Byfleet golf course, a perfect arrangement for the busy man who likes his evening round. The house is of modern design. In the centre of the Bicester Hunt, Chetwode Priory, near Buckingham, is also announced for sale by Hampton and Sons. Over 100 acres of rich pasture surround the house. Failing a sale privately, the auction will take place on May 6.

West Ashling House, which Hampton and Sons have instructions to sell by auction, is a late Georgian residence. Its interior is extremely comfortable. Nearly fifty acres of well-timbered parkland surround the house. This firm are shortly to offer an important building site at 13, Abbey Road, and 36, Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood, with a combined site area of nearly 19,500 square feet, and some 270 feet frontages. Vacant possession of all but a small portion can be had, and the whole is freehold without restriction.

High up on the Surrey Hills, Woldingham Court, a modern residence,

THROUGH EIGHT HUNDRED YEARS

THE British race has built up, shaped and adapted for itself as symbols of its unity, characteristic institutions, which in their turn have made us what we are. These institutions, at once the fruit of Britain's genius and the seed of all her power, stand supreme in the love of the people. Throughout the Empire, first the Throne, and then London, our Parliaments, churches, schools, and hospitals are each man's personal inheritance, cherished with affection and pride.

More than eight hundred years ago William the Conqueror came with his Norman sons and followers to give shape and outline to Saxon institutions, and to fulfil Saxon dreams. To William's son, Henry I, was left the pious deed of granting a charter for the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew, the foundation of Rahere his jester and friend, and so of fulfilling the prophecy of Edward the Confessor that this spot in Smithfield "would be great before God and all people."

An Inheritance and a Trust.

So Barts arose, foretold by a Saxon dreamer, chartered by a Norman lawyer and soldier, built and governed by his merryman turned monk, an epitome of the harmonious diversity of British character. And so Barts has grown with the centuries, to become a monument from the past not merely of London, but of the race—an inheritance from our fathers and a trust for our children.

Thirty-Seven Reigns.

Through thirty-seven reigns Barts has seen and heard the making of British history. When Henry I died there must have been burghers pacing under her walls arguing whether Stephen or Matilda should be upheld. Little knots gathered in Smithfield, perhaps, to listen horrified to the tale of the murder of Thomas à Becket. Their sons rejoiced at Coeur de Lion's prowess or grumbled at the weight of his ransom, and later discussed the concessions to be wrung from John in the Magna Charter. When in the next reign Simon de Montfort called the Barons and the Commons together, and the Mother of Parliaments took her first tottering steps, Barts—our Mother Hospital—was already old.

The subjects of Edward I gathered in Smithfield to see William Wallace executed, as their descendants saw Mary's victims burned on the same spot, and there their grandsons told each other how Charles I had gone to his death.

But other things than executions, and other talk than of state, passed outside Barts' gates. Encouraged by Edward III, the cloth manufacturers set up their booths in Smithfield at Bartholomew's Fair. With the passing of the centuries fun drove out commerce; and where Richard II had faced the rebel peasants and the Lord Mayor of London had struck down Wat Tyler, Falstaff and Prince Hal came, doubtless, on Bartholomew's Fair day to drink sack, and watch the jugglers and the strolling players. Perhaps Chris Marlow, full of good liquor from the "Mermaid Tavern" went singing across the square, or Pepys turned again to talk with a learned physician.

Rattle of Musketry.

Great fires must have been lit there each Fifth of November after James I and his Parliament were saved from Guy Fawkes. The bursting of the South Sea Bubble could be heard there, and the rattle of musketry in the Gordon riots; and there men rejoiced and mourned at once over the tragic victory of Trafalgar, and flung up their caps with cheers at news from Waterloo.

Through thirty-seven reigns Barts has endured; and as the Capital grew in the estimation of Britons at home and abroad, so Barts has grown in the estimation of the people. Kings made their gracious gifts—an oak tree from Henry III, land from Edward I, "vestments from the Royal Chapel" from Henry IV, "a toft of twenty acres" from Henry VI, from Henry VIII the extended constitution which governs her to-day; and the example set by them has been followed by Bishops, nobles, and Lord Mayors (including the famed Dick Whittington), merchants and 'prentices. Britons then as now felt a national pride in London.

And never, while thirty-seven sovereigns have lived and reigned, as the fortunes of the nation rose and fell, did Barts relax her war against disease, whether she was desperately fighting the Black Death or the Great Plague, or whether quietly building healthy bodies out of the sick that came in.

Enduring for Ever.

Henry I helped to set up Barts as he said "For ever." For ever be it: Barts is a part of our history and a part of our future, trusting still in her owners, "The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London," and in the English-speaking people all over the world who love the homeland and its monuments as their personal inheritance. It rests with the men and women of to-day—the men and women of London, the nation and the Empire—to see that she endures for another thirty-seven reigns, reconstructed in pace with the times and awake to modern conditions.

A National Task.

To-day Barts our Mother Hospital is in need—handicapped by lack of funds for vitally necessary reconstruction and extension. Many of the principal wards and other buildings that have been standing as they are to-day for 200 years require to be completely reconstructed; extensions and adequate equipment are badly required in many important special departments; more up-to-date and efficient Lecture Theatres, Laboratories, and a Residence for students must be provided in the Medical College; there are no endowments for professorial chairs or for Research.

A carefully thought out Reconstruction Scheme has been prepared; an actual beginning has been made with it; all that is needed is the means to carry it through to completion. For this £1,000,000 is wanted. Is Barts' splendid record of eight-hundred years' universal, loyal service to humanity to be held up for lack of generous public response to her Appeal?

Royal Charters were granted to Barts by Henry I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII; Richard I, II; John; Edward I, II, III, IV.

"Know ye that I have granted to Rahere and to his successors FOR EVER, and to the poor of the Hospital, all the lands to it appertaining, or which it may acquire, to be free as my crown; and let the place be perpetually defended by the protection and guardianship of kings."—Royal Charter, HENRY I.

Donors and Benefactors are requested to kindly address all remittances to the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanmore, C.V.O., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.1.

Appeal Director: **A. F. Shepherd.**

"We give and grant, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London, and their successors FOR EVER, that Hospital of St. Bartholomew, to be a body corporate and have perpetual succession."—Reconstitution Charter, HENRY VIII.

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Avoid last week's experience of *"NO FURTHER STANDING ROOM"* and *DISAPPOINTED QUEUES* by booking in advance for the UNIQUE HISTORICAL PAGEANT PLAY:—"THE ACTS OF RAHERE" at *ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT*, Smithfield. DAILY at 6 p.m. RESERVED SEATS, 20/-, 10/-, 5/-, 2/6. Additional Sunday performance, March 23rd, 3 p.m. Procure Tickets, Programmes and Synopsis, at Keith Prowse, District Messengers, and all Theatre Agencies; or direct from Barts Great Hall. (Tel.: Nat. 2860 and 4444.)

SWAN & EDGAR

Piccadilly Circus — The Hub of the World

SPRING FASHION OPENING

Swan & Edgar begin the Spring season to-morrow with the most brilliant fashion exposition ever held at the hub of the world

The window displays at Swan & Edgar this week are both charming and unique. Colourful raffia-work backgrounds and quaint animal caricatures form an effective setting to a delightful display of authentic modes.

Smart Satin Evening Gown with bolero bodice and ankle length full flared skirt. The diagonal trimming on hip line gives the fashionable sheath effect. Finished with loop back and front. In Black and White, and procurable in any colour required. GNS 9½

Smart Afternoon Frock in Floral Crepe-de-Chine. Fashionably flared skirt and small semi cape at back. Trimmed fine Ecru lace collar and cuffs. In Navy/Beige, Black/Beige, Black/Red and several other shades. GNS 6

Model Gowns, Third Floor.

Fashionable Lace Two-piece Ensemble lined with Crepe-de-Chine. The smart frock has flared skirt and bolero shaped coatee. In many shades including Leaf Green, Beige, Red, Lido Blue or Black. GNS 5½

The vogue of the season is seen in this attractive Cape Coat which is made in All-Wool small check West of England Suiting. The neck is finished with smart cravat. Lined throughout with Crepe-de-Chine. Sizes, small women's and women's. In mixtures of Black/White, Black/Grey, Black/Tan, Beige/Brown or Beige/Green. GNS 8

This coat is also made without sleeves. GNS 6½

Coats, Second Floor.

SWAN & EDGAR, LTD., PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W.1. *Phone: Regent 1616*

The Woman's Specialist prescribes Prunol.

MISS PRIDE: I have come to see you, doctor, because I have violent indigestion. I suffer great discomfort from it. I sleep very badly and, worst of all, my complexion has lost its clearness and freshness.

DOCTOR: I am very sorry to hear that, Miss Pride. Let me see. You are very busy these days? You do not spend much time over your breakfast and lunch? You are not taking as much fresh air and exercise as you would like to? I thought so! You are suffering from constipation, and it is that that is causing you indigestion. Now I am going to prescribe you Prunol. It will meet your case exactly. Prunol is an excellent remedy for constipation. You will find it is very efficacious, yet gentle in action. Prunol is made of prunes, ginger, sugar and senna. The ginger in it soothes the digestive organs and alleviates griping pains. It is absolutely harmless and has no disturbing after-effects—otherwise I should not prescribe it.

MISS PRIDE: I hope Prunol has a pleasant taste?

DOCTOR: Yes, delicious. Now, Miss Pride, take a teaspoonful of Prunol at nights. In a few days you will get rid of your indigestion, you will sleep soundly and you will regain your fresh complexion. To prevent a recurrence of your complaint take Prunol whenever your system is not functioning regularly and thoroughly.

MISS PRIDE: Thank you, doctor. I'll start taking Prunol to-night.

PRUNOL

THE GREAT FRUIT REMEDY

The 1/6 and 2/11 jars are obtainable at all Boots' Branches, Taylor's Drug Stores, Timothy White's, and from all chemists.
**The trial size, post free 9d and free booklet, direct from*

PRUNOL PRODUCTS LTD., 28 BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W.1.

BROADCASTING A TRIAL.

PROFESSORS ACCUSED AT KHARKOFF.

SOVIET PROSECUTION.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The trial has begun at Kharkoff, and is expected to last for several weeks, of forty-five Ukrainians, mainly professors, educationists, and former Ministers, who were arrested four or five months ago and charged with organising the Ukrainian Liberation League to overthrow the Soviet Republic and establish a separate Ukrainian non-Soviet Republic.

The Bolshevist Government has widely advertised the trial, which is not taking place in the Court of Justice, but in the enormous hall of Tzik (the Central Soviet Executive Committee in Ukraine), from where it is broadcast to all parts of the Soviet Union.

In addition to the allegations that the accused had endeavoured to separate Ukraine from the Soviet Union, charges are made of attempts upon the lives of Stalin, Voroshiloff, and other Bolshevist leaders.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER.

The accused include Professor Sergius Yefremoff, until recently general secretary of the Ukrainian Academy of Science; Dr. Wlodimir Chekhovsky, chairman of the Great Council of the Ukrainian Autocephalic Church and Prime Minister of the National Ukrainian Government in 1918; and other former Ministers, professors, and scientists, representative of the Ukrainian intelligentsia.

At the instigation of the Soviet authorities, demonstrations of workers have been held and resolutions submitted urging the judges to impose the severest penalities. On the other hand, opponents of the Soviet declare that the existence of the "Ukrainian Liberation League" is a fiction used by the Ogpu (secret police) for the purpose of the prosecution.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

After the revolution of 1917, in the period of the independence of Ukraine, under the government of Petlura, Professor Yefremoff took part in founding the Ukrainian Academy of Science, and after the occupation of the Ukraine by the Red Army and the establishment of the Soviet Government he continued his educational and cultural work.

Dr. Chekhovsky, after being Prime Minister of the independent Ukraine in 1918, retired from political activity, and devoted himself to the organisation of the Autocephalic Ukrainian National Church.

KING'S PLAYING FIELD GIFT.

OPENING BY THE DUKE OF YORK.

The playing-field at Hampton Wick, which the King has presented to the National Playing Fields Association, is now nearly ready for use. Experts have designed the lay-out of the ground, which will be one of the most attractive in the country. It is to be opened by the Duke of York in May.

The Association is now concentrating its efforts on building up a subscription income rather than to depend upon spasmodic appeals. They have just held their third annual conference of county representatives, at which this subject was discussed.

Lord Cavan explained that they had been advised not to launch another national appeal for two or three years. Before then the problem of administrative expenses, both local and national, must be solved in order that they might be able to make it clear that every penny subscribed should go for the purchase of green fields.

"We have sufficient in hand or in sight," said Lord Cavan, "to enable the work to continue for another three years, but that is all, and that only by using up all our available resources."

The Association should have an assured income in annual subscriptions, so that the proceeds of any further National appeals might be entirely devoted to the acquisition or laying out of playing fields.

FAMOUS TRIAL RECALLED.

Detective-Inspector S. G. Williams, who retired yesterday from the Portsmouth detective force, made the first inquiries which led to the hanging of George Smith for the murder of Alice Burnham at Blackpool in the brides in the bath murder case several years ago.

The couple had previously stayed in Kimberley Road, Southsea, where Detective Williams interviewed them, following a letter from Miss Burnham's father.

LAKE TSANA DAM.

DETAILED SURVEY TO BE MADE.

USING WATERS OF BLUE NILE

TO IRRIGATE EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

After more than a quarter of a century of fruitless effort, a real step in advance has been taken in regard to the great scheme to turn Lake Tsana, the head waters of the Blue Nile in Abyssinia, into a vast reservoir which will serve to bring countless fresh acres of land in the Sudan and Egypt under cultivation.

An agreement has recently been signed at Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, between representatives of England, the Sudan, Abyssinia, and the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York, by which emissaries of the last named shall make a detailed survey of the lake as soon as the rains end in October or November, with a view to deciding the best method of retaining until the winter months the huge quantities of water which at present flow down uselessly into the sea during the summer floods. They will also investigate the possibility of building a motor road from Addis Ababa to the lake.

LORD KITCHENER'S IDEA.

These two surveys will probably take at least a year, after which, if all goes well, the interested parties will meet again to draw up a final agreement for the necessary constructional work and the extent of the concessions to be allowed.

Great Britain has been interested in this project ever since 1902, when a treaty was signed by which "His Majesty Emperor Menelik II., King of Kings of Ethiopia, engages himself towards the Government of His Britannic Majesty not to construct or allow to be constructed any work across the Blue Nile, Lake Tsana, or the Sobat (a tributary of the Nile) which would arrest the flow of their waters into the Nile, except in agreement with His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the Sudan."

The late Lord Kitchener conceived the idea of the construction of a barrage at the head of Lake Tsana, when he effected the conquest of the Sudan. While the negotiations progressed on friendly lines—the British Government acting in a fiduciary capacity for the Sudan—the desire of Abyssinia was that the great task of constructing the dam should be undertaken by neutral interests. This is one of the reasons why an American firm is to undertake the work.

A BRITISH SURVEY.

British interest in the scheme is based on the Sudan's need for an adequate supply of water. The present supply meets immediate requirements, but, looking ahead for a decade, it can be seen that a greater supply may be needed.

Lake Tsana has already been carefully surveyed by a couple of British engineers, Messrs. Grabham and Black, who reported that there is a natural dam across practically the whole of the southern corner of the lake where the Blue Nile debouches. The configuration of the lake is such, they say in their report, "that it might be said to have been designed by Providence to facilitate the utilisation of the water of the lake for the benefit of cultivators in the Sudan and Egypt without need to interfere with the amenities of the people living around the lake."

£3,500,000 PROJECT.

They estimate that by raising the winter level of the lake by six feet some 8,000,000,000 cubic feet of water could be stored. Allowing for evaporation and other losses en route, this would mean 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of water to irrigate the fields of the Sudan and Egypt, which is about twice the amount at present contained by the great Assuan Dam—the main source of Egypt's water for irrigation. Conditions for building the Tsana dam being so extremely favourable, Messrs. Grabham and Black put the cost of the construction work at no more than £2,500,000, to which they added a further £1,000,000 for a motor road to the Sudan frontier for the purpose of bringing up supplies.

The cost of a similar road to Addis Ababa would be far in excess of this figure owing to the fact that the road would have to cross a whole series of mountain ranges and innumerable rivers. But no doubt political reasons make it essential to see whether this route is practicable.

SIGHT AND SOUND WIRELESS.

NEW SYNCHRONISATION SCHEME.

FIRST PROGRAMME THIS MONTH.

Wireless programmes which include both sight and sound are to be available from the end of this month. The B.B.C. have now fulfilled the intention expressed in September, when an agreement was signed with the Baird Television Company allowing television broadcasts to take place over the B.B.C. system outside normal programme hours.

Mr. J. L. Baird, the inventor, explained the scheme yesterday to the SUNDAY TIMES. "There is," he said, "no problem in synchronisation which we have not already solved, experimentally. Now that the B.B.C. can allow us facilities to use their system for synchronised sound and sight broadcasts, we shall be able to demonstrate the practicability to the general public. While, of course, our primary appeal is to scientific research students and private wireless enthusiasts, we believe the time has come when the general public may be entertained by broadcast television.

"There are already in use in this country a number of complete sets manufactured by us. A further thousand are now under way, and we have laid down others to meet the new demand which we expect to begin at the end of this month. The standard televisor set, which will cost 25 guineas, is the equivalent of a loud-speaker, and can be run from a four-valve set by anyone who knows how to manage an ordinary four-valve wireless. The television wave-length is 261 metres, and the sight broadcasts will be picked up by tuning in to the B.B.C. National programmes. The sound will come over a wave-length of 356 metres—the wave-length of the B.B.C. Regional programmes."

ABBREVIATED MUSIC HALL.

"What will the owner of a set see?" Mr. Baird was asked. "He will look through a lens about 2½ inches by 4," said Mr. Baird, "and normally he will see the head and shoulders of one speaker or singer, occasionally the figures of two or more persons. Sometimes, though not often, we will show 'talkie' films. Much of what we shall send out may be described as an abbreviated music-hall. You must remember that we have only seven half-hour periods a week—all separate. The turns, as a rule, will last not more than five or six minutes apiece."

"How widely will your programmes be able to be picked up?" "Anywhere in the British Isles where the B.B.C. National programme can be heard, and in many places abroad. We have had several authenticated instances of television from our studios being picked up by experimenters in France and in Germany. An enthusiast in Madeira has also been able to watch our broadcasts, and there are probably others elsewhere. Obviously, we shall progress both in range and in perfection, once research from the enthusiast at the receiving end is coupled with our own constant experiments at ours."

THE FIRST PROGRAMME.

The first of the synchronised television and speech programmes to be broadcast publicly will be transmitted from the television studios in Long Acre between 11 and 11.30 a.m. on Monday, March 31. Miss Gracie Fields, Mr. R. C. Sherriff, Lord Ampthill, and Sir Ambrose Fleming, the inventor of the thermionic valve, will be among those taking part.

A B.B.C. official explained yesterday that neither the B.B.C. nor the Postmaster-General were in any sense responsible for the programmes chosen by Mr. Baird's company nor for the quality of the reproduction received. "While we wish to pass no comment in advance," he said, "so far as we are concerned these broadcasts are purely experimental, and do not rank as 'programmes' at all. They are purposely arranged outside our own programme times."

OXFORD BALLOON UNION.

INAUGURAL ASCENT.

The inaugural ascent of the Oxford University Balloon Union will take place this afternoon from the Gas Works, Oxford. Two balloons, piloted by Mr. Percival Spencer and his assistant, will ascend.

Among those who will be present at the ascent will be Sir Nigel Playfair and Lady Playfair, Mr. Frank Gray, Mr. A. P. Herbert, Mr. Patrick Hamilton, and Miss Tallulah Bankhead. The technical arrangements will be under the supervision of Mr. J. C. Chaundler, ex-instructor in ballooning at the Roehampton Flying School. The ground will be open to the public at a small fee.

TO DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. L. T. Mannering; 3.15: Canon W. H. Elliott; 7: Rev. A. Thompson.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. E. P. Swain; 3: Canon Carnegie; 6.30: The Dean.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Canon T. Tatlow; 6.30: Canon F. A. Cockin.

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—11.15: Canon F. H. Dudden.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. H. B. Chapman.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Dr. W. R. Matthews.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. L. S. R. Beckley; 6.30: Rev. M. P. G. Leonard.

All Saints, Ennismore Gardens.—11: Rev. H. M. Relton; 6.30: Rev. Barton Mills.

All Souls, Langham Place.—11: Rev. C. F. Trench; 6.30: Rev. H. G. G. Herklots.

Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 3.15 (children): Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Rev. F. Ll. Hughes.

Christ Church, Lancaster Place.—11.15 and 3: Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6: Dr. H. M. Relton.

Christ Church, Cosway Street, Marylebone.—11: Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15: Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30: Rev. G. S. Lachlan.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street.—11.15: Bishop Gore.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11: Bishop of Kensington; 6.30: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: Bishop of Guildford; 3: Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 5.30: E.P.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30. Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: The Rector; 6.30: Rev. H. E. Jennings and Mozart's "Requiem."

St. George's, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. W. H. Wheatley.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15: Rev. A. L. Giles.

St. John's, Regents Park.—11: Rev. S. Coleman; 6.30: Rev. W. A. Patten.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Rev. R. A. Edwards (Vicar of St. Faith's, Stepney); 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

St Mark's N. Audley Street.—11: Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 6.30: Rev. Eric Barnes.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. Dr. Morrison; 7: Rev. H. Burne.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—7: The Rector: "Russian Martyrs."

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. E. K. E. Hamilton; 3: Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30: Rev. F Underhill.

St. Paul's, Onslow Square.—11: Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice; 6.30: Rev. L. G. Pears.

St. Paul's, Portman Square.—11 and 7: Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Eaton Square.—11.15: Rev. C. G. Hyde; 3 (children): Rev. A. Thompson; 6.30: Rev. W. J. Griffiths.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street.—11: Rev. Dr. A. Fleming; 6.30: Rev. Ian R. Gillan.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: H.M., "Corona Spinea" (Taverner); 12: L.M., Rev. C. Martindale; 3.15: V. and B.; 7: Comp. T.L. (Bach), Canon C. E. Brown.

St. George's Cathedral.—10.30: H.M.; 12: M., Rev. T. Brady; 6.30: V., Canon Monk.

Farm Street Church.—10.50: H.M.; 12: L.M., Rev. A. F. Day; 3.30: Rev. F. J. Colchester.

Brompton Oratory.—10.45: H.M. (Byrd); 3.30: V. and B.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dr. D. T. Young; 3.30: Rev. R. F. Trevithick.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. W. B. Brash; 3.30: Special Musical Service.

City Temple.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate.—11 and 7: Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30: Dr. R. F. Horton.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. O. M. Jones (Philadelphia).

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Dr. Wm. C. Poole.

King's Weigh House, Duke Street.—11 and 7: Dr. W. E. Orchard.

Brixton Independent Church.—11 and 6.45: Rev. Arthur Hird

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Mr. Percy Scholey; Clairvoyant: Mrs. Tyler. 6.30: Rev. Vale Owen; Clairvoyant: Mrs. Cannock.

Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road.—11.30: Rabbi Dr. Mattuck: "The Challenge of Atheism."

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11 a.m.: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "An Answer from Mars."

MEETINGS, MUSIC, ETC.

Mr. Morrison inaugurates Beautiful England Campaign, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, 3.30.

Spitalfields Church.—Bishop of Stepney at ordination service.

Inaugural ascent of the Oxford University Balloon Union, Gas Works, Oxford, 2.30.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

St. Patrick's Day.

Irish Club St. Patrick's Day banquet, Park Lane Hotel, 7.30.

Civil Service Rifles' dinner, Hotel Cecil.

Bedford College for Women: Sir Frank Dyson opens College Observatory, 4.30.

Allied Brewery Traders' Association: Annual banquet, Savoy Hotel, 7.30.

Worshipful Company of Paviors: Dinner to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Carpenters' Hall, 7.

Exhibition of Conversation Pictures from private collections by Gainsborough, Hogarth, Zoffany, Devis, Stubbs, and other painters, at 25, Park Lane, London. Daily, 11-7 (Sundays included), 5s.

TUESDAY.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours: Annual banquet, Galleries of the Institute, 195, Piccadilly, 7.15.

American Chamber of Commerce in London: Sir David Milne-Watson guest at luncheon, Hotel Victoria, 1.

Mrs. Baldwin attends Pound Day celebrations of the Latymer Road Mission Day Nursery, 3.

British Empire League: Luncheon to meet the Hon. James E. Fenton, Earl Beauchamp presiding, British Empire Club, 1.30.

London County Council meeting, County Hall, 2.30.

Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Cecil attend meeting for the Abolition of Slavery, Central Hall, 8.

Periodical Trade Press and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association: Luncheon, Hotel Cecil.

East India Association: Lecture by Mr. C. F. Strickland on "What India Really Needs," Marquis of Linlithgow presiding, Caxton Hall, 4.30.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, M.P., at the London School of Economics, 8.

WEDNESDAY.

Prince George visits University College Hospital and opens the new Training School for Nurses, 3.30.

Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom: Annual dinner, Park Lane Hotel, 7.30.

National Fire Brigades' Association: Luncheon, Holborn Restaurant, 1.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress hold a reception on behalf of the London City Mission, Mansion House, 3.30.

Health and Cleanliness Council: Luncheon and annual meeting, Hotel Cecil, 1.15.

Architectural Association: Annual reception by the President and Council, 34, Bedford Square, 8.

Royal United Service Institution: Major F. A. Freeth on "The Chemistry of War," Admiral Sir Henry Oliver presiding, 3.

THURSDAY.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., guest at luncheon of the Federation of British Industries (Nottingham District), Nottingham.

Metropolitan Asylums Board: Farewell dinner and presentation to Sir Allan Powell, Hotel Victoria, 7.30.

Victoria Club: Earl Beatty presides at annual dinner, Park Lane Hotel, 7.

University College Union Society: General the Hon. C. G. Bruce delivers Foundation Oration, in the Great Hall, 8.30.

Institute of Public Administration: Address by Sir J. R. Brooke on "Administrative Control of Road Traffic," Earl of Clarendon presiding, Montagu House, 6.

FRIDAY.

Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution and Cottage Homes: Festival dinner, Drapers' Hall, 7.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., guest at annual luncheon of the British Electrical Development Association, Savoy Hotel, 1.

London Society: Annual meeting, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres presiding, Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 3.

Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle Street: Mr. Seton Gordon on "Sea Birds and Seals," 9.

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DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

THE UNIVERSITIES

OXFORD FINANCES: A CALL FOR ECONOMY.

THE RHODES LIBRARY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

In convocation, the Warden of Wadham, Mr. J. E. Stenning, submitted the accounts of the University for the year 1928-29. As he observed, the outlook is not promising, and calls for rigid economy. On the year's working there is a deficiency of £1,700, the receipts of the general fund and Government grant being £181,500, and the expenditure £183,200.

Actually, no adverse balance is being carried forward, as there is a sufficient balance in hand to meet the deficit, but it is clear that the University has reached the limit of its spending capacity. The Warden said that, although in comparison with last year there was a distinct improvement in the state of the Common University Fund, it still remained far below the former level.

Under the conditions of the present statute, it seemed to him that the low level would probably be maintained, and it was on that assumption that the Hebdomadal Council had made proposals to colleges in the hope of restoring the income of the fund to more normal figures. He emphasised that the problem was a pressing one, in view of the appeal for an increase of the Government grant, and that whatever solution was suggested must be satisfactory to the University, the Colleges and the University Grants Committee.

HONORARY DEGREES.

At the same Convocation, the honorary D.Litt. was conferred on Mr. Bruce L. Richmond, M.A., of New College (Editor of the *Times* "Literary Supplement"), and the honorary M.A. on Lieut.-Colonel Octavius R. E. Milman, Bursar of Keble College. In presenting Lieut.-Colonel Milman, Dr. Poynton said that the University owed much to Keble College for setting the example of keeping down the expenses of academic life. It had been followed with great profit by other societies.

In Congregation the following appointments were made:—Mr. J. G. Milne (Corpus Christi), University Reader in Numismatics; Mr. R. H. Donaldson (University College), University Demonstrator in Physics; Mr. Victor Belfield (Cambridge), University Demonstrator in Engineering Science; Mr. Edmund B. Ford (Wadham), University Demonstrator of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; and Mr. Graham V. Jacks (Christ Church), University Demonstrator in Forestry.

Proctors elected for the year are the Rev. R. T. Davies (Non-Collegiate) as Senior and Mr. C. M. Bowra (Wadham) as Junior.

RHODES HOUSE LIBRARY.

The organisation of the Departmental Library at Rhodes House is dealt with in the annual report of the Curators of the Bodleian, which has just been published.

When Rhodes House was opened last May it had already 14,262 volumes, including the Beit and Harmsworth collections from the Examination Schools. At the beginning of the year the keeper of the library visited America and Canada to study the systems employed there, and during his absence the 10,000 volumes to be transferred from the Bodleian were re-classified.

A certain amount of rearrangement has taken place, the main library now containing a general selection, while the Beit Room is devoted to books on Africa, and the Jameson Room to books on America. Arrangements are being made with various foreign authorities to enable the library to acquire all books of importance that are published abroad, and facilities for the loan of books are also being introduced.

THE UNION.

Mr. Mallalieu deserves congratulations on his election to the Presidency of the Union. It is not always that the electors have a proper appreciation of real merit, but Mr. Mallalieu's popularity has been assured from the first. His distinctions as an athlete are already well known: he was given his Rugger Blue in 1927, and became Secretary of the O.U.R.F.C., although, owing to injury, he was not able to play

CAMBRIDGE.

UNDERGRADUATES AND THE POLICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

Full Term ended yesterday, and now only those who have days to keep remain, in company with the candidates for the Previous. In looking back over the term, it is difficult to ignore the two or three rather unsavoury cases in which undergraduates have come into contact with the local police—cases which have been given so much prominence in the Press. It is a pity that public attention is not directed with equal strength to the more sober activities of the undergraduate, as persons unacquainted with the Universities can scarcely fail to derive false impressions from such attenuated information as they obtain from many daily newspapers.

There have this term been three obvious cases on which attack may fairly be directed, one connected with a dance hall at Fen Ditton and two cases of rowdyism, aggravated, or perhaps mitigated, by insobriety. Whilst no one, least of all, the undergraduates themselves, can fail to deprecate these three instances of folly, the *joi de vivre* inspired by celebrations of success after a bump supper or Rugger final is not quite so blameworthy as some would make out.

DELICATE TASTES.

Nor is University discipline to be blamed. It is admitted on all sides that Proctors and Tutors carry out extremely difficult and delicate duties with great skill. To those who believe that discipline ought to be tightened up, it might be pointed out that it is in those very colleges where discipline is narrowest that the worst offences of this type usually occur. After all, there comes a time in every man's life when he must learn to stand on his own feet. Half the value of a University lies in its function of putting an intermediate period between the rigidity of school discipline and the freedom of ordinary life.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. F. G. Mann (Downing College) is to be University Lecturer in Chemistry and Dr. J. D. Cockcroft (St. John's) University Demonstrator in Physics—each for three years.

The Council of the Senate have reappointed Canon H. K. Fry (Trinity College) as a Governor of Wellingborough School.

The Allen Scholarship has been awarded to Samuel Verblunsky (Magdalene).

"WOMAN AND BEAUTY."

It has been justly said that there has been a great improvement in the general appearance and manner of dress of Englishwomen since the war. A new monthly magazine, "Woman and Beauty," published by the Amalgamated Press at the small price of 6d., should do a great deal to keep up the standard of feminine good looks.

One of the most striking features of this magazine is a beauty course conducted by an expert, who promises in an opening article to give personal attention to readers' queries; an illustrated supplement gives advice on the treatment of face, figure, and hands. An article on "How the Duchess of York Keeps Fit," the first instalment of a serial which deals with the life of a business girl, and a free gift of an Oriental mascot are among the other features of the first number of an unusually attractive publication.

FIRST EDITIONS BEQUEST.

THE DURNING-LAWRENCE LIBRARY.

SHAKESPEARE FOLIOS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TO BENEFIT.

By OUR LONDON UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.

University College has just issued its annual report covering the twelve months which ended last month. The most important event of that period is, of course, the termination of Sir Gregory Foster's long period of office as Provost, and the instalment of his successor, Dr. Allen Mawer. Both the College Committee and the Professorial Board at their December meetings passed resolutions in which they gave expression to the indebtedness felt by all sections of the College to Sir Gregory Foster for his distinguished service over some of the most momentous years in the history of the College. Tribute was paid to his wisdom and tact and devotion, to which it is universally agreed the College owes its present position. During the twenty-five years of his tenure of office the College buildings have grown to three times their size in 1904, and the subjects of study have been added to in many important new directions.

As a memorial to Lady Foster, who died just a year before the Provost's resignation, the Ladies Tea Club and other friends have presented a Bechstein grand piano for use in the Great Hall, to be known as the Lady Foster Piano. It is an eminently suitable way to commemorate Lady Foster's connection with the College. She was a great lover of music and did much to establish music in the College. A Lady Foster Music Library has also been provided, with a small fund to make additions.

LADY DURNING-LAWRENCE.

The report also refers to the death of Lady Durning-Lawrence, who with her husband, Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, had been for many years benefactors of University College. She contributed £10,000 to the centenary fund to be applied to the electrical equipment for the department of chemistry, and one of her last acts was to send £500 to the women's athletic ground fund.

In addition to the gifts reported by University College, Lady Durning-Lawrence made a bequest to the University of her library, subject to a life interest. It is of rare value and interest, for it contains, among a number of first editions, "Robinson Crusoe," "Alice in Wonderland," with Sir John Tenniel's original drawings inserted, and Coverdale's Bible printed in 1535 in English. The set of Shakespeares includes the first folio of 1623, the second folio of 1632, the third folio of 1663, and the fourth folio of 1685. These are only a few examples from this very notable collection, which will require to be housed in a way befitting its importance. It is understood that the University intend to take particular care to do so when they are building a new home for the library on the Bloomsbury site.

A VACANCY AT BEDFORD COLLEGE.

The recent announcement of a vacancy in the Chair of Modern History at Bedford College for Women calls attention to the appointment of Mr. J. D. Mackie, the previous holder of the Chair, to the Chair of Scottish History and Literature in the University of Glasgow. Professor Mackie, who came to Bedford College from St. Andrews only a few years ago, now returns to his native country as the holder of one of the only two chairs of Scottish History in the four universities of Scotland. The appointment is a most important one and he will now continue the work previously conducted by Dr. R. S. Rait, who was recently appointed Principal of the University of Glasgow.

Professor Mackie will be greatly missed, both at Bedford College and in University affairs. Although he has only been a few years in London he has taken a keen interest in the University and was appointed a member of the Senate to represent the Faculty of Arts.

DOWNING COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

NEW BUILDINGS SCHEME.

Few people who are unacquainted with the difficulties with which the Universities have to contend realise that an undergraduate member of a College may spend the greater part of his time in residence living in rooms outside his College.

Of the 201 students now in residence at Downing College, Cambridge, only about thirty-five occupy rooms in College—a much smaller proportion than in any other college. When it is considered that the community life is one of the most important features of the English Universities the seriousness of this state of affairs is emphasized. The Governing Body have therefore determined to make a great effort "to enable the College to take its full share in the fulfilment of the purpose for which it was founded."

When Downing was originally erected at the beginning of last century, the architect, William Wilkins, designed buildings grouped about a quadrangle 300 feet square, but insufficient resources prevented the completion of the plan, and only two sides were finished. Now Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., who has been invited by the College to prepare a scheme for its enlargement, has submitted a plan including buildings on three sides of the quadrangle, leaving the south open to the playing field. The new buildings would include chapel library, entrance hall, and blocks of rooms—all wanted to make Downing worthy of its tradition and its future.

Funds are of course urgently needed, and the Governing Body are appealing for £76,000. Cheques should be paid either directly to the Downing Hall Building Fund, Barclays Bank, or to the Bursar, Downing College.

SELLING METHODS DRAMATISED.

The art of the theatre was called in at a recent salesmen's convention, when Frigidaire, Ltd., showed to over 400 people up-to-date selling methods by a series of short plays. Each sketch dealt with the difficulties and sales resistance which would be encountered by their salesmen in various trades and households where their product is marketed.

The meeting was held at the Rudolf Steiner Hall, with Mr. H. L. McGurk, the managing director of the London organisation, in the chair.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SLAVERY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Cecil are among the speakers at the meeting on slavery, which is being organised jointly by the League of Nations Union and the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday.

This Central Hall meeting is part of a campaign inaugurated by Lady Simon's book, to get the British Empire to work still more strenuously for the abolition not only of slavery but of conditions akin to slavery. When the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations meets in June it will have before it a draft convention on Forced Labour.

MOTOR MATTERS.

THE SEASON OPENS.

LOW PRICED BRITISH "SIXES."

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

The motoring season is supposed to open about the middle of March, but motoring is such an all-the-year-round pursuit that it is somewhat difficult to fix a beginning of any season. Certainly a larger number of owners bring their cars on the road at this time of the year, and the waverers among the would-be purchasers place their orders for new cars.

Unfortunately, this year there is much uncertainty as to the future liabilities of the motor trade, and there is, therefore, a greater number of waverers, but although the selling business is not as good as it should be, there is every possibility that it will improve considerably when the worst or the best is known of the intentions of those in authority over us.

The end of the month will certainly see a great increase in the number of cars in use, as the second quarter of the year then starts, and the thrifty souls who have laid their cars up for the winter will have them licensed and will once more take the road. The weather throughout the winter has been reasonably mild, and it is now reasonable to expect that it will not be severe before the Easter holidays are reached and passed.

PREPARING FOR EASTER.

Easter is only a month off, and it is none too early to make plans for the first public holiday of the year. Preparations may be put in hand now, both for the car and its occupants. The car probably has received little attention during the winter, and will require a certain amount of preparation for the coming season. This the enthusiast will prefer to do himself, but many motorists are content to have the work carried out by a service station.

Whether the motorist does the work himself or has it done for him, it may be worth while drawing attention to what is required. To start with, all lubricant should be drained and replaced with fresh, not only in the engine but in the gearbox and rear axle. All small parts should be well greased, particular attention being paid to the universal joints, steering heads, and hubs. Slack in steering should be taken up, as mud and grit cause the joints to wear in the winter.

Decarbonising should scarcely be necessary with a modern engine, unless it has covered an enormous mileage, but if this seems necessary it should be put in hand at once. Valve tappets should be adjusted, plugs cleaned and set to the right clearance. Water connections should be overhauled and the water system drained and replenished with soft water. Tyres should be studied carefully for undue wear, the covers inspected for cuts or weak spots, and then inflated to the correct pressures. It is a wise plan to change the insides of all the tyre valves.

The braking system should be overhauled to see if relining or readjustment is necessary. The electrical system will be more dependable if carefully gone over. The battery will in some cases be improved if it is detached from the car and given a separate outside charge. The reason for this is that the batteries have to sustain a heavy burden during the winter months.

Having seen that all is well with the mechanical side of the car, the body work should receive attention. It should be given an extra special wash and then finished off with one of the special preparations. It will then require less attention during the year. Hoods when fitted should be overhauled, as it sometimes rains more in the summer than in the winter!

MINOR ACCESSORIES.

In closed cars all squeaks and rattles should be traced. In many cases a slight adjustment will cure these, particularly in the case of doors. The minor accessories, such as screen wiper, horn, and lamps, deserve inspection. When a car has been "vetted" in this way the owner can look forward to a season's motoring with the minimum of trouble.

As regards personal plans, this must, of course, be left to individual preferences. It should be remembered, however, that Easter is the longest of the public holidays, and that there are four clear days of freedom. There is thus an opportunity of covering a considerable distance and of getting far away from one's usual surroundings. There is even time for a short trip abroad.

For those who stay at home and make daily runs from the centre the best advice would be to start early and avoid the crush. The scenes on the road last Sunday showed what is to be expected in the way of road congestion at holiday time.

LOW-PRICED BRITISH "SIXES."

For a long time the monopoly of low-priced six-cylinder cars was held by our Transatlantic competitors, but British manufacturers settled down to tackle the problem and to-day it is possible to obtain at a remarkably low price a British six-cylinder car of handsome appearance, good road performance, and ample equipment.

An excellent example of the way in which the British manufacturer has solved the problem of the low-priced "six" is afforded by the Singer Six. This is of 16 h.p., and can be obtained complete for the figure of £275.

It must be remembered that a medium-sized car such as this contains nearly as many parts as a big one, that each has to be fashioned in much the same way, and that the machinery for their manufacture is very similar. Cost cannot be saved very much on any of these three, but a low price can be secured by a big output, which permits the reduction of overhead charges, while allowing of the use of the best material. I made an extended trial of one of the first of these cars to leave the works at Coventry. Needless to say, the later models are even better, although I had no fault to find with this one. Its outstanding features are an excellent top-gear performance, good acceleration and first-rate steering. It is adequately comfortable, easy to drive, and while in my charge required the minimum of attention.

Experience with such a car as this shows that the British maker, if late in starting, can make up for lost time in no uncertain manner.

MAIDSTONE SHOW.

The tenth annual Maidstone Show, organised by Rootes, Ltd., opens to-morrow, and lasts for a week. There will be seen the latest models of all the cars in which this firm is interested, as well as some striking examples of bodywork.

The fact that this is the tenth of the series shows that it is a popular affair, and an endeavour is being made this year to make it even more attractive.

Light lamps (London) 6.35 p.m.

SUFFERING CATTLE.

On a charge of causing unnecessary suffering to nineteen cows and one bull, by not feeding them sufficiently, Walter B. Carpenter, of Hook End Farm, Upper Basildon, was sentenced at Reading yesterday to one month's hard labour.

A constable said that a herd of cows and heifers were in Carpenter's field, standing together in a very weak condition. The field was nothing but stones and mould-heaps, and there was scarcely a mouthful of grass. The cattle were nothing but skin and bone, and they must have suffered a good deal.

KAYE DON is now at Daytona preparing for an attempt on the World's Land Speed Record. Naturally he is using Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil for his SUNBEAM "Silver Bullet," as 200 m.p.h. has never been exceeded on land without the aid of this Product of an All-British Firm.—C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

To-morrow, March 17th, to Saturday, March 22nd

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OPEN DRIVING COMPETITION FOR MEN AMATEURS
Consisting of Open Straight Driving at the "Fairway" Golf Target. The six best cards each day will be entered for the Finals, which will be played off on Friday. No entrance fee.

OPEN PUTTING COMPETITION FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN
Consisting of putting into the Patent "Ocobo" Hole on the putting felt. The rounds will be played off from Monday to Thursday, Friday being devoted to playing off Ties and Finals. No entrance fee.

NOTICE
Competitors must make themselves conversant with the progress of the competition each day, and hold themselves ready to take further part on account of Ties, or in the Finals, if necessary. The progress of the game will be posted each day in the Sports Dept., New Building.

Also during Golf Week Barkers are featuring every need for the golfer—clothes and accessories for the game.

A Special Feature for Golf Week—the Popular

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"The Children's Dictionary" is without doubt the greatest publishing success of the 20th century. Although only recently off the press it has already been praised by more than one thousand school principals. The following are actual quotations from letters received by the publishers. "Truly wonderful production," "Of stupendous interest," "In all my experience I have never come across a more helpful work," "Epoch-making production," "The books are evidence of real inspiration."

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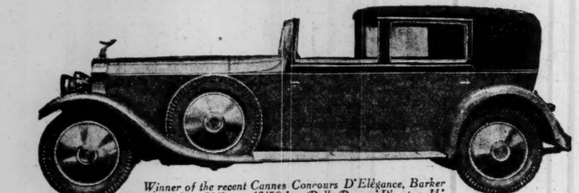

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**

GOLF.

THE SOCIETY IN FORM.

LIGHT BLUES LOSE

Led by Roger H. Wethered, the newly appointed captain of the British Walker Cup team, a strong team of Oxford and Cambridge G.S. players opposed Cambridge University at Ryo—the scene of last year's inter-Varsity match—yesterday, and began well by leading the Light Blues by four games to two as a result of the Foursomes played in the morning. Wethered was suffering from a mild attack of influenza, and doubts were expressed as to whether he would be able to play. However, he and his partner, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Lumsden, started in convincing manner against E. M. Prain, the Cambridge captain, and H. C. Longhurst, whom the Society pair met in the leading foursomes encounter, and won the first two holes, each in four, but the Light Blues obtained perfect fours at the next two holes and, winning both, squared the match.

Cambridge went ahead to lead at the seventh but were brought back to all square before turning for home. A ding-dong struggle ensued over the last nine holes, although the Cantabs were unfortunate on several occasions when long putts just lipped the hole. Wethered had the misfortune to find an unplayable lie for his side's second shot at the fourteenth, but the Society couple became one up with three holes to go. Prain and Longhurst, however, then showed fighting spirit, and not only won the sixteenth in four, but took the last two holes in similar figures to win an exciting match.

The critical stage was at the home hole, where Lumsden's shot landed in a cart-track after Wethered had hit a perfect drive down the middle of the fairway. Meanwhile Prain had hooked his drive on to the tenth tee, but Longhurst played a superb second shot to just short of the green, which enabled his side to win the hole and match.

N. A. Keith (Cambridge), who is generally a reliable putter, found the short game difficult, and he and his partner, W. H. Bermingham, took three putts on each of the first three greens to become six down at the turn against the Society players, D. E. Landale and O. C. Bristowe. Although the Cantabs won the eleventh and twelfth holes, they failed to stave off defeat, and were beaten by 5 and 4. The short game of Landale and Bristowe was nothing less than remarkable, Bristowe holing from 25 yards at the sixth and from 4 yards at the next hole, while his partner sank a putt of 6 yards for a two at the eighth.

D. H. R. Martin and Capt. A. G. Pearson (Society) won four of the first six holes against W. E. S. Bond and E. Martin-Smith, and although having their lead reduced by half at the turn, went ahead again to secure a five and three victory.

The Cantabs made a gallant effort in the Singles, but they won only five of the twelve games, and so lost on the day by a margin of 9 points—11 to 7. Much interest was evinced in the leading encounter between Prain and Wethered, in which the Cantab, although playing well, was beaten by 3 and 2. Prain was 2 up at the fourth, but his opponent accomplished the next five holes in one under fours, won three of them, and turned for home with a lead of one hole, having gone out in 36 strokes. The Society player became 2 up at the eleventh, and 3 up with six to go, but Prain hit two beautiful shots to the thirteenth, which he won, to become only 2 down again. Wethered regained his three hole lead at the fourteenth, where he played a run-up shot of thirty yards dead for a four. Wethered hooked his second shot at the sixteenth, the ball coming to rest near a notice board, and the Society player, unable to swing his club, sent the ball only a few yards. Wethered saved himself, however, by playing a masterly pitch shot to the green and halving the hole in 4 to win the match.

FOURSOMES.—R. H. Wethered and Lieut.-Col. W. F. Lumsden lost to E. M. Prain (Clare) and H. C. Longhurst (Clare) (2 up). D. E. Landale and O. C. Bristowe (5 and 4) beat W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex) and N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex). Capt. A. G. Pearson and D. H. R. Martin (5 and 3) beat W. E. S. Bond (King's) and E. Martin-Smith (Pembroke). A. J. Evans and Sir Hugh Bray (3 and 2) beat W. C. Carr (Trinity) and J. D. Kerr (Trinity Hall). R. B. Vincent and G. N. Foster lost to R. B. Beare (Jesus) and I. K. McRosty (Clare) (2 and 1). N. C. Selway and T. P. Whitaker (2 and 1) beat H. Martin-Row (Jesus) and H. W. Higginson (St. John's).

SINGLES.—Wethered (3 and 2) beat Prain. Evans (5 and 2) beat Longhurst, Landale (4 and 3) beat Bermingham, Pearson lost to Martin-Smith (2 and 1), Bristowe lost to Bond (1 up). Martin (1 up) beat Carr, Lumsden lost to Keith (4 and 3), Vincent lost to McRosty (1 up), Foster (2 up) beat Beare, Selway (2 and 1) beat Kerr, Bray (3 and 2) beat Higginson, Whitaker lost to Martin-Row (3 and 2).

OXFORD HOLD ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S.

LEVEL PLAY IN THE FOURSOMES.

Only eight of the ten players chosen to represent Oxford University in the forthcoming inter-Varsity match were in the Dark Blues' side which opposed the Royal St. George's Club at Sandwich yesterday, neither A. C. Marples, the Secretary, nor C. Sweeny, the American, being included. Sweeny usually partners R. H. Baugh (the captain) in foursomes play, but with the former not taking part in the match, Baugh joined with J. P. Marston, a combination which proved highly successful, the pair gaining the first of three wins for the Dark Blues which enabled them to share honours in the foursomes games.

Baugh and Marston had to play extremely well to beat Douglas Grant, the Californian ex-champion, who is one of the best players of the Sandwich course, and H. E. Taylor, the English internationalist, by two up and one to play, despite the fact that Grant was slightly off his putting. The Oxonians became two up at the fourth, where Grant half-topped his drive into a bunker, and although the club pair won a hole back before the fourteenth was reached, both Grant and Taylor put their drives out of bounds at the latter hole. The St. George's couple secured a good three at the sixteenth, but, playing the seventeenth badly, picked up and gave the Oxonians the hole.

The Oxonians, G. P. Jackson and H. M. Bray, lost the second match to W. L. Hartley and Major R. S. Lambert by four and three, after having been down all the way. The latter couple, who had secured the first two holes, had a great three at the thirteenth to become three up, and, with the Oxonians playing weakly on the green at the next hole, a half at the fifteenth was sufficient to give the Club pair the victory.

G. D. Hannay, ex-champion of France, and J. S. C. Maughan, the old Cambridge captain, were off their best game, so that J. R. Keen and N. M. Fogg gained rather an easy win by five and three, Keen finishing the match by placing his second shot to the fifteenth only a few feet from the pin. Hannay and Maughan were early in trouble, for they required three putts at the short third, while fluffed shots at the next two holes made them three down, a deficit they were never able materially to reduce.

Oxford won one game less than Royal St. George's in the Singles, and so lost by that margin on the day's play, the total points being 9½ to 8½.

Grant was overwhelmed by Baugh's magnificent game in the afternoon, the Oxonian winning by eight up and six to play.

FOURSOMES.—Douglas Grant and H. E. Taylor lost to R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and J. P. Marston (Trinity) (2 and 1); W. L. Hartley and Major R. S. Lambert (1 and 3) beat G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) and H. M. Bray (Trinity). G. D. Hannay and J. S. C. Maughan lost to J. R. Keen (Wadham) and N. M. Fogg (Exeter) (5 and 3); Hon. O. Scott and R. G. Chtittenden (3 and 2) beat J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) and R. Scheftel (Balliol); Lieut.-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Major G. C. Campbell lost to A. M. Tew (Magdalen) and A. B. Miller (Wadham) (3 and 2); P. C. Quilter and L. C. Gordon (1 up) beat I. Wilson-Young (Balliol) and P. F. McDonald (New College).

SINGLES.—Grant lost to Baugh (8 and 6); Hartley (5 and 4) beat Marston; Hannay (1 up) beat Jackson; Taylor halved with Keen; Maughan lost to Fogg (3 and 2); Moore-Brabazon (4 and 2) beat Bray; Scott (1 up) beat Adams; Chittenden (5 and 4) beat Scheftel; Gordon lost to Tew (4 and 3); Lambert lost to Miller (2 and 1); Campbell (5 and 4) beat Wilson-Young; Quilter lost to McDonald (4 and 3).

HAGEN DEFEATS KIRKWOOD.

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

Walter Hagen, the British Open Golf champion, and Joe Kirkwood played a thirty-six holes match on the Victoria course here to-day.

Kirkwood led by two holes at the end of the first round, but Hagen recovered his game in the afternoon, and eventually won the match by two holes. The scores were: Hagen 78 and 70=148; Kirkwood 74 and 76=150. Hagen is still suffering from the effects of a burnt thumb.
—*Reuter's Special Service.*

"WALKER" CUP TEAM TRAINING.

A great deal has been said in the past regarding the suggestion that British amateur golf teams should receive tuition from professionals, and several of the veterans offered their assist-

Continued on next column.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

COLES IN FINAL.

H. F. E. Coles, of Cardiff, the holder, beat R. A. Coombe, of Bristol and Plymouth, by 490 points in the second semi-final heat of the Amateur Championship at Thurstons.

At the opening of yesterday's play Coles, having reached 1,000, led by 354, and showing good form quickly increased an unfinished break of 137 to 166. He followed this up with a well-played effort of 128, which ended through missing a long cannon. He continued to do well, and added further runs of 27, 44, and 29, while Coombe's best efforts were 42 and 27.

The interval came with Coles in play, with an unfinished break of 73. Up to this point Coles had averaged 25 for his 501, against which Coombe, who had compiled 367, averaged 13.

Coles continued to play well during the evening session and took his unfinished break of 73 to 103. After this he had runs of 87, 59, and 96, and ran to his points—2,000—with an unfinished break of 42. Coombe's contributions were 72, 81, 49, 45, 33, 43, and 31. During this session Coles scored 499, and averaged 16, while his opponent compiled 497 to also average 16.

In the final, Coles meets L. Steeples, of Sheffield, a former amateur champion, in a match of 3,000 up, which starts to-morrow at Thurston's. Final scores:—

H. F. E. COLES, Cardiff (holder) ...	2,000
R. A. COOMBE (Bristol and Plymouth)	1,510

BRILLIANT PLAY BY LINDRUM.

SMITH STILL FAR BEHIND.

Brilliant as his achievements in this country have been hitherto, Walter Lindrum has excelled all during the past week, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, where he is playing his last match in England, with W. Smith as his opponent. So completely has he outplayed the Englishman that at the halfway stage he was leading by 11,778, and the probabilities are that he will ultimately score an incontestable record aggregate. At the resumption of play yesterday afternoon, Lindrum was 12,309 ahead, and in a little over an hour's play he had increased his advantage to 13,579, by means of breaks of 685 (including runs of 64 and 83 cannons), 256 (67 cannons), and 352 (103 cannons), without material response. Smith, who had paid four visits to the table for 60 points, then made a number of brilliant strokes to secure full control of the balls, and proceeded to build up a very fine break. He held possession of the table for forty minutes, reaching 641 in faultless style, and then narrowly missing a cushion cannon.

The evening's play was featured by a spell of intensive safety play, Lindrum running a coup twice in succession, and going to the table five times without scoring. The exchanges went greatly in favour of Smith, who totalled 1,431 to 260, averaging 179 against 29. Lindrum's only contributions of note were 120, 95, and 52, while Smith, showing great determination, put on 88, 126, and 215 at his first three innings, and later displayed his best form of the week. Belying, as usual, upon forceful all round methods, Smith completely redeemed all his previous failures by registering a superb break of 832 unfinished. Closing scores:—

LINDRUM	18,669
SMITH (in play)	6,891

Continued from preceding column.

ance on the occasion of the last "Walker" Cup match.

However, R. H. Wethered, the British team's captain for the coming tussle with America at Sandwich, stated yesterday, where he was playing on behalf of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society against Cambridge University, that all members of the team will be at Sandwich for the St. George's Champion Grand Challenge Cup competition on May 10, but that they will undergo no special training nor receive professional tuition. The "Walker" Cup match is fixed to take place over the Royal St. George's Club's course on May 15 and 16.

WORPLESDON BEAT WEST HILL.

It is not often that West Hill suffer defeat, but they did so yesterday when opposed to their near neighbours Worplesdon. West Hill, who were at home, were not represented by their strongest team, though they were led by J. A. Board, who lost in a close game with R. H. de Montmorency, a former British international, by 3 and 2, and included W. A. Murray, another British internationalist, who was also beaten by 3 and 2. Murray's victor being R. Straker. H. Le Fleming Shepherd, by halving with A. Illingworth, prevented a complete defeat in the singles, which Worplesdon won by 7½ points to ½ before taking the foursomes by 2½ to 1½.

PARLIAMENTARIANS BEATEN.

A team of golfers representing the House of Commons lost to the Royal Automobile Club over the latter's course at Epsom by a margin of five points, the club winning the Singles by 5½ to 2½, and the Foursomes by 3 to 1. In the leading Single Lt.-Col. C. W. Myddleton defeated Lt.-Col. Sir A. Lambert Ward, who led the visitors, by 6 and 5.

NAVY AND MARINES BEATEN.

Burhill defeated a Royal Navy and Royal Marines G.S. team by eight matches to four at Burhill. The Rev. E. S. Ulyat, who has won the Navy championship on three occasions, besides tying for the title last year, led the Navy and was beaten by P. C. Chase, who won by two holes.

OTHER GAMES.

Gaining an advantage of one point on the singles, which they won by 4½ points to 3½, Beaconsfield defeated Berkhamsted over the latter's course on Saturday by 6½ points to 5½, the foursomes being divided at two games all.

Moor Park and Sandy Lodge Golf Clubs were opposed yesterday, when Moor Park won the first team match over their own course by 9½ points to 2½, winning the singles by 6 games to 2 and the foursomes by 3½ points to ½.

GOLF CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BECKENHAM (CROYDON).—M.M.: Sen.: T. C. Tucker, 79-5=74. Jun.: G. Jackson, 90-18=72.

BEXHILL.—M.M.—Scr.: Major G. F. O'Malley, 80. Sen.: Major G. F. O'Malley, 80-6=74; E. J. G. Smee, 82-8=74 and F. G. Laron, 85-11=74. Jun.: H. F. Ingoldby, 89-17=72.

BOGNOR.—O.B.: Capt. E. G. Moorehouse (15), 1 down.

BURLEY DOWNS.—M.M.—Sen.: R. K. May, 82-7=75. Jun.: G. A. R. Williamson, 89-13=76.

CAMBERLEY HEATH.—M.M.: Dr. R. C. Wingfield, 89-10=79.

CHERTSEY.—M.M.: W. Gilliatt, 86-7=79; Billy Merson, 91-12=79; C. Saunois, 95-16=79, tied.

COODEN BEACH.—Mullins C.P.: H. G. Richardson, 92-16=76.

COOMBE HILL.—M.C.: Ashley Russell (15), 73+74=147 net.

CUDDINGTON.—C.P.: N. E. Brookes (16), 2 down.

CULVERDEN.—M.B.: H. F. Kirrage (rec. 5), 1 down.

DENHAM.—M.B.: G. H. Jennings (1), all square.

EALING.—M.B.—Div. 1.: Harvey Butler (8), all square. Div. 2: W. Goodwin (15), 1 down.

EAST BERKS.—M.C.: R. S. Ashford, 89-7=82; L.B.: Miss Gifford (36), 2 down.

ENFIELD.—M.B.: A. Ricketts (12), 3 down.

FERNDOWN.—M.B.: W. Sommerville (22), 5 up. H. R. Paterson (11), 4 up.

FLACKWELL HEATH.—B.—Sen.: S. Grundy (8), 2 up. Jun.: J. L. Walter (20), 2 down.

HADLEY WOOD.—M.B.—Sen.: H. G Holder (10), 4 up. Jun.: J. Kyd (18), 5 down.

HASTINGS.—M.B.—Sen.: R. S. Jones (6), 3 down. Jun.: H. J. Plater (18), all square.

HAYLING.—M.M.—Sen.: Comdr. Willett (7), 3 up. Jun.: Comdr. Gray (13), 3 down. and Comdr. Braddyl (18), 3 down, tied.

KNOLE PARK (SEVENOAKS).—M.B.: A. C. Cochrane (7), 1 down.

MANNINGS HEATH.—C.P.: G. H. Lintott (scr.), 1 down.

NORTH SURREY.—M.B.: J. P. Steacy (13), all square.

PRINCE'S (SANDWICH).—M.M.: J. James, 90-16=71.

REDHILL AND REIGATE.—M.B.—Sen.: R. W. Taylor (3), all square. Jun.: J. F. Page (14) and W. R. D. Robertson (19) tied at 5 down.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S (RAMSGATE).—M.B.: J. F. Trowsdale (18) and E. G. Hicks (8) tied at 2 down.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL.—Lees Cup (B.): C. Shankloud (+1), 2 up.

SHIRLEY PARK.—M.M.—Sen.: T. H. Butcher, 84-10=74; C. White, 86-12=74, tied. Jun.: J. Wartenweiler, 92-16=76.

SIDCUP.—M.B.—Div. 1: A. G. Flute (11), 1 down. Div. 2: C. R. Averill (20), all square.

SOUTH LODGE.—G.M.: W. Sweeting, 83-14=69.

STANMORE.—M.P.C.: L. R. Walton (6), 1 up.

SUNDRIDGE PARK.—C.P.—Qualifying Round: R. G. Williams, 86-12=74; R. C. Chater, 80-5=75; T. Howorth, 91-16=75; A. G. Nash, 90-14=76.

THEYDON BOIS.—M.M.: H. J. Palmer, 89-18=71.

VERULAM.—M.M.—Sen.: R. H. White, 91-12=79. Jun.: E. H. Mitchell, 90-15=75.

WEST HILL.—M.B.: A. Hawkins (14), 3 down.

WEST SURREY.—M.B.: W. R. Taylor (5), all square; H. B. Keeping (6), 1 down.

WEST HOVE.—M.B.: E. Y. Hughes (12), 2 down.

WEST MIDDLESEX.—M.M.—Sen.: H. E. Hicks, 86-12=74; F. H. Rowse, 75—scr., 75. Jun.: J. Ellis, 93-18=75.

WORTHING.—M.B.—Div. 1: T. C. Stretton (11), 2 up. Div. 2: J. Nivison (15), all square.

The 15 miles walking handicaps for totally blinded and partially blinded ex-service men of St. Dunstan's were held at the St. Dunstan's headquarters, Regent's Park. In the race for semi-sighted walkers, A. Brown (Cheshire Regt.) gave a very fine display to finish first in 2 hr. 8 min. 50 sec. A. Benning (Scottish Rifles) was the first completely blind competitor home, his time being 2 hr. 26 min. 40 sec.

FENCING.

STOWE SCHOOL'S NARROW WIN.

STYLISH WORK AGAINST INNS OF COURT.

By LEON BERTRAND.

Both Inns of Court and Stowe School completed their match cards for the season yesterday with a two-weapon encounter at the former's headquarters in Lincoln's Inn. Stowe School won the foil event by 10—6, and lost the épée assaults by 9—7. Their foil margin, however, was sufficient to give them the match by a total of 17 wins to 15.

Judging by yesterday's display with both weapons, Stowe School must be, I imagine, easily the best Public School fencing. They have been extremely well trained. They are orthodox and stylish, and their fully extended lunges were a pleasure to watch. Not that I would disparage their opponents, who fought well and were scarcely a whit less stylish. But the "cloistered" School life had given the boys just that extra freshness and speed which enabled them in the majority of cases to snatch the deciding hit.

The home side held their own in the first round, which finished at 2 all. In the next series Stowe aggregated 3—1, and thus led 5—3. They quickly increased their lead in the third round to 6—3, when H. W. G. Betteridge met M. F. Villiers-Stuart, and a Stowe victory materialised as the result of an excellent sixte riposte from 2 all.

Another win for the schoolboys followed in a protracted fight between J. B. Armstrong and H. D. H. Bartlett. Hits came very slowly. Finally, Bartlett triumphed on the last hit by a fine disengagement in the low line. The visitors' advantage was now 8—3, which meant that they could not lose the event. G. A. L. Cheatle closed the third round, and settled matters with a one-point win by a direct attack against B. A. Harwood. The remainder of the play went in favour of the Inns of Court, who scored 3—1, to finish 4 points behind at 10—6.

Requiring to win the épée assaults by 10—6 to save the match, the Inns of Court opened strongly, and finished up on the first round with a lead of 3—1. The visitors responded with equal effect, and at the end of the second quartette of bouts the scores were level at 4 all. At the close of the third series the teams were still together at 6—6, when Stowe needed but one more win to gain the day. This was forthcoming immediately, Villiers-Stuart's flèche prevailing against Harwood's late time-thrust.

Inns of Court won the event by taking the remaining three assaults, and thus retired narrowly beaten on the day by 17—15. Details:—

FOIL.—Stowe School: H. D. H. Bartlett, G. A. L. Cheatle, and M. F. Villiers-Stuart, 3—1; A. R. W. Stansfield, 1—3. Total 10 wins. Inns of Court: R. C. Dicker and J. B. Armstrong, 2—2; H. W. G. Betteridge and B. A. Harwood, 1—3. 6 wins.

EPEE.—Inns of Court: Armstrong, 4—0; Dicker, 3—1; Betteridge, 2—2; Harwood, 0—4. 9 wins. Stowe: C. S. McCullin, Bartlett, and Cheatle, 2—2; Villiers-Stuart, 1—3. 7 wins.

INTER-SCHOOL MATCH.

WESTMINSTER'S NARROW WIN.

By M. POLLOCK-SMITH.

Westminster won a two-weapon home match against Dulwich by 10—8, on the aggregate of bouts, Dulwich scoring 5—4 with the Sabre, and the Foils going to Westminster by 5—3.

Their decisive foil victory placed Westminster in a strong position when the Sabre opened, for Dulwich required a 7—2 victory to gain the day—a severe task with Paterson in the opposing team.

It is a credit to the visitors spirit that they fought uphill gamely, and reduced Westminster's lead to 9—8. Then Paterson faced Snowdon in the concluding bout, and the issue rested on this fight. However, despite Snowdon's determined efforts, he was outclassed, and Paterson—fencing with his customary coolness—secured the bout by three hits to love, and won the match for Westminster.

Paterson scored a personal victory in surviving both weapons undefeated, while the form shown in these inter-school matches is particularly interesting in view of the Public Schools Championships fixed for April 8 and 9. Details:

FOIL.—Westminster School: D. M. Paterson, 3 wins; P. P. W. Young, 2 wins; P. B. Williamson, 1 win. Total, 6 wins. Dulwich: J. R. Miles, 2 wins; O. W. Clarke, 1 win; W. D. Stephens, 0 win. Total, 3 wins.

SABRE.—Dulwich: C. Kerr and V. B. Snowdon, 2 wins each; J. R. Miles, 1 win. Total, 5 wins. Westminster: D. M. Paterson, 3 wins; H. P. Low, 1 win; J. H. F. Norbury, 0 wins. Total, 4 wins.

PONSFORD AND BRADMAN.

SCORE BRIGHT CENTURIES AGAINST TASMANIA.

HOBART, Saturday.

In their last competitive match in Australasia before their English tour, Ponsford and Bradman, two of the batsmen on whom Australia will rely for the bulk of their runs against England, both scored brilliant centuries. Their displays will serve as token that they are going to England in good form. They were playing for the Australian touring team against Tasmania. It was a three-days' match which had been reduced to two days owing to rain, and which to-day resulted in a draw considerably in favour of Australia. Tasmania had scored 131 yesterday, Grimmett bowling brilliantly to take five wickets for 30 runs.

TASMANIA.—First Innings: 131 (Green 47, Grimmett five for 30).

Second Innings.

Atkinson, c Walker, b Fairfax	19
Rushforth, lbw, b Grimmett	11
Nash, c Hornibrook, b Hurwood	93
Green, b McCabe	18
Burrows, c Walker, b Hornibrook	0
Martin, not out	20
Newton, not out	11
Extras	2
Total (for 5 wkts.)	174

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings.

W. H. Ponsford, run out	166
S. McCabe, c Rushforth, b James	18
D. Bradman, c Rushforth, b Atkinson ...	139
A. Kippax, not out	53
A. Fairfax, c Martin, b Atkinson	33
Extras	10
Total (for 4 wkts, dec.)	419

SIEDLE'S CURRIE CUP RECORD.

DURBAN, Saturday.

I. J. Siedle, by scoring 265 not out for Natal against Orange Free State to-day, set up a record for the Currie Cup competition, beating S. Steyn's 261 for Western Province against Border. The turf wicket is being used for this match, and no doubt the experience Siedle gained during the South Africans' tour of England last year (he was second in the averages) was of great value to him to-day. At the close of play Natal had scored 535 for the loss of only four wickets. The feature of the South African season has been the success of the players who toured England last year.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

RIFLE SHOOTING.

This year's rifle-shooting season officially opened at Bisley with rain and a bad light. Miss M. E. Foster the famous woman shot, won the South London Rifle Club contest with 101 pts. of a possible 105. G. F. Booth, 99 pts., was top scorer in the London and Middlesex Counties R.A. contest. He was also the winner of the City R.C. contest with a score of 100 pts. The Stock Exchange R.C. concluded their miniature season on the City ranges. E. Riley won the spoon shoot with a possible of 100 pts. The time-limit contest was won by F. Beard with 98 pts. Four men—V. Alcock, B. M. Denny, J. A. Lloyd, and R. M. Lemonius—tied in the Trustees and Managers series with 97 pts. each. The final shoot for the inter-office trophy resulted in the team of Shepherds and Co. beating Walter Cripps and Co. by 7 pts. The result of the aggregate is that R. Riley wins the Gosling Cup, the gold jewel, and the championship with an aggregate of 1,790. E. A. Hankins won the silver jewel with 1,779 and F. Beard the bronze jewel with 1,778. F. Beard won the aggregate prizes in the Trustees and Managers series with 943. R. Riley was the winner of the special aggregate prize of £5 by making the best aggregate of ten selected scores—993.

S. E. Laite was the winner of the special prizes given by the club for young members with an aggregate of 986.

ESSEX WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Romford L. G. Sandy (Port of London Police A.C.) had no difficulty in retaining the Essex County Walking Championship, leading throughout and winning in 74 min. 25 3-5 sec., time which showed that the course was somewhat short of ten miles. Four clubs contested the team race, Woodford Green A.C., the holders, dead-heating with Valentine's Sporting Club at 29 points each, with Essex Beagles (32 points) third.

The leading individuals were: L. G. Sandy (Port of London Police) (holder), 74 min. 25 3-5 sec., 1; D. Gum (Essex Beagles), 76 min. 49 sec., 2; C. R. Woodyard (Valentines S.C.), 77 min. 1 sec., 3; T. G. Caffrey (Woodford Green A.C.), 77 min. 5 sec., 4; H. W. Kemp (Valentines S.C.), 78 min. 27 sec., 5; F. Rickards (Essex Beagles), 78 min. 49 sec., 6.

HOCKEY.

ENGLAND BEAT WALES.

LEVEL PLAY IN THE FIRST HALF.

By "CIRCLE."

Although ENGLAND defeated WALES in her first international of the season by 2—0 at Whitchurch yesterday, the form of the forward line was not impressive, it being left to the veteran, S. H. Savine, to give the best exhibition. The defence, however, was excellent, with S. M. Hoare in brilliant form at centre-half. Not only did he break up many Welsh attacks, especially in the second half, but he also excelled in the manner in which he provided his forwards with chances by accurately placed passes.

Wales, who had been defeated by Scotland by 7—3, after leading by 3—0, had to make team changes, but in the second half they made many fine efforts, with O. L. Roberts particularly prominent.

There was no scoring in the first half, although England did the greater part of the attacking. Archer and Sharpe were a sound pair of full-backs for Wales, and Craig maintained the Welsh tradition for producing brilliant goalkeepers. The Welsh forwards might have done better in this half had they followed

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.
England	1	1	0	0	2	0
Ireland	1	1	0	0	2	1
Scotland	2	1	0	1	8	5
Wales	2	0	0	2	3	9

the example of Roberts and tackled back more.

Ashton, who figured in the trials at inside and outside left, was not a success as leader of the England attack, which lacked cohesion.

After ten minutes in the second half England forced a corner, from which Milford scored. Wales then improved and had a good share of the game. Hoare, however, was their main stumbling block, and shortly before the end Milford, a fine opportunist, added a second goal for England after a mistake by Craig.

Although without S. H. Saville, who was playing for England, and H. N. Jones, who was assisting Wales, SOUTHGATE defeated RICHMOND by 2—1. Wannacott, the former Westminster Bank player, and Petheram, scored for Southgate, who did most of the attacking in the second half, while Welchman replied for Richmond. Tyrrell and Coxeter were in fine form for the winners.

The international prevented J. H. Lewis from assisting MID-SURREY against TEDDINGTON, and the latter won by 2—0, scoring once in each half. Cook and Tydd-Chapman hit the goals.

The meeting of the OLD LOUGHTONIANS and OLD KINGSTONIANS at High Beech produced a keen game, which the visitors won by 4—1 after the Old Loughtonians had opened the scoring through Prendred. The score at half-time was 1—1, but the Old Kingstonians made the most of their few opportunities in the second half. Their goals were hit by Taylor (2), Berry, and Newton.

STAINES and HENDON shared four goals on the former's ground, Scott-Freeman and Cotterell scoring for the home side, and Watkins and Mortlock for Hendon. Although they have lost Wannacott, their star centre-forward, WESTMINSTER BANK maintained their winning form and beat CROUCH END by 3—0. Baker (2) and Whitbread scored the goals.

Scoring through Crump, Kirby and Atkinson, BARCLAY'S BANK defeated POLYTECHNIC by 3—2, Whitby and Sneddon netting for the losers. All the goals were hit in the second half. The H.A.C. did extremely well to beat BROMLEY at Armoury House by 4—2, after being led by 2—1 at half-time. The goals for the winners were hit by Young (2), Collins, and Hythe.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL found the SPENCER forwards too clever for them, and were beaten by 4—0. Hay-Shunker hit three goals and Bamford netted once.

On a waterlogged ground at Aldershot WIMBLEDON beat the COMMAND 3—0, and a feature was the admirable ball control of N. Kirkpatrick, the Scottish International, who scored one of the goals and had a share in the others, which were netted by Whitby and Bloore.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

ENGLAND OUTPLAY WALES.

By MARJORIE POLLARD.

The weather at Peterborough had not been at all kind, for after a night of snow came a morning of rain. This naturally affected the playing pitch, which was very wet and made the teams adopt the policy of hitting the ball hard. This was the obvious thing to do under the circumstances, and in the opening

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.
England	2	2	0	0	11	2
Scotland	1	1	0	0	2	1
Wales	2	0	1	1	2	10
Ireland	3	0	1	2	5	7

stages the game favoured Wales. The English goalkeeper was the first to be called on, but the English team gradually settled down and goals came at regular intervals. The first was from a corner, which was well taken, Miss Burness stopping the hit for Miss Albright to shoot well and score. Wales replied with a vigorous attack, but Miss Knott and Miss Whetham were absolutely invincible and the attack broke down.

Later, Miss Albright scored another goal from a corner, and it was evident that corners were being turned to advantage, as they should be. This was the only score up to half-time, and Wales could not be said to be in a bad position with only two goals against them at this period.

After half-time the English forwards were in difficulties for some little time, and the Welsh team pressed hard and their forwards bombarded Miss Anderson in the English goal. She was in magnificent form, and made nothing approaching a mistake. This seemed to be the turning point of the game.

The marking of the Welsh team somehow became loose and England, getting the upper hand, scored six goals. The third was scored by Miss Lingwood, who made a brilliant individual effort completely beating the Welsh defence. The Welsh goalkeeper was guilty of an error of judgment in coming out and leaving the goal empty, and Miss Lingwood placed the ball into an unguarded net. The next three goals were the result of good hockey. On each occasion Miss Higgins made a good run down the right wing, and centred hard and true. In the first half her centres had lacked power. Miss Ellis scored one from the first effort of this kind, and Miss Albright the two following—all perfect movements. Miss Ellis scored again soon afterwards, and then Miss Summers, securing the ball near the half-way line, evaded the whole of the defence and scored the last goal of the game. Wales attacked again and again, but the English defence was firm. Miss Anderson in the English goal was superb. She dealt with shots of every height and pace in a wonderful way, and gave a grand display of goal-keeping. The backs, Miss Knott and Miss Whetham, were very good. Indeed, Miss Knott was much surer than against Ireland, and some of Miss Whetham's tackling was beautiful. The halves showed much improvement. Miss Bryan stiffened up the line and Miss Burness, though never looking happy, did well and worked like a Trojan. Only at times did the inside forwards combine well, and Miss Ellis was well marked. Miss Lingwood, the left-wing, was brilliant, and the best of the line. Miss Higgins showed her pace to real advantage in the second half, and centred well.

The Welsh team started in promising style, but found the pace too much, and gradually fell away. Their goalkeeper, Miss Jones, did well at the beginning of the game, but a goalkeeper has not much chance against unmarked forwards. The backs, Miss Orsman and Miss Lawrence, were good in the field, and broke up many of the English attacks, but in the circle they failed to mark closely. Miss James was the best of their half line, and supported her forwards well.

ENGLAND.—Miss Anderson; Miss Knott, Miss Whetham; Miss Foster, Miss Burness, Miss Bryan; Miss Higgins, Miss Summers, Miss J. Ellis, Miss Albright, Miss Lingwood.

Rugby Football.

DESPERATE CALCUTTA CUP STRUGGLE.

HONOURS EVEN—DEFENCES SUPREME

SOBEY'S GLORIOUS EFFORT.

By D. R. GENT.

ENGLAND 0 pts., SCOTLAND 0.

So the Calcutta Cup will remain in Scotland, as it should, for yesterday's pointless draw was a fitting result to a very dull match, and as Scotland won last year's match the Cup stays with them presumably.

Everything was favourable to a good exhibition of football, except, perhaps, for a slight drizzle that made the ground slippery. But neither side had the skill to get past the other, and we had long, long spells of close mid-field play. As far as getting near to scoring is concerned, perhaps the honours go to England, and to W. H. Sobey in particular. Still, as I have said, it would have been hard lines on either side if the other had won, and so the result is a fair one.

The English side did their best work, I thought, in the first half. There were occasions then when a little more finish, or an extra bit of dash, would have given us a try. Twice did Sobey get as near as this, and I consider that our inside-half was the hero of the match. Apart from these three or four cases of hard lines, however, the game was played safely away from the goal-lines.

Taking the English backs first, one saw the same very marked lack of skill in the middle of the field as we had at Cardiff and Dublin, and also, to a less extent, at Twickenham against France.

True, in this match they hadn't quite the same multitude of chances for, strange to say, "Sam" Tucker was at least held in the "hooking" competition by his opposite number. For all that, the backs did have many chances, and hardly ever did they look like making dangerous headway. And it wasn't that the Scottish defence was so superlatively good. One doesn't look upon G. P. S. Macpherson, great player though he is, as a great "stopper." But he was much too good for M. Robson and F. W. Malir, both of whom, the former in particular, kicked almost as soon as they saw him! Then the limitations of the hard-working R. S. Spong were again very obvious, for he found it rarely possible to make openings, and hardly ever did he send his centres away in a manner that looked hopeful, from a scoring point of view. These three men defended well, which is very much to their credit, as it has been all the season, and it can be claimed for them, perhaps, that their opponents, Macpherson and J. E. Hutton, didn't get very far. For all that, their first duty, probably, is to help the side to get tries, and in that they were all three decidedly unsatisfactory.

The Man of the Match.

In their own way, the rest of the backs were good enough. Sobey was splendid. He was all over the place, tackling, stopping rushes, picking up cleanly and going hard for the line, and generally a nuisance to the other side, and this, despite the fact that he was opposed to a capital inside half, who also played well—J. B. Nelson.

After Sobey, I should put J. C. Hubbard. He kicked beautifully, and was fortunate enough to be able to get in a really gorgeous shot early in the match, that must have put him in a confident frame of mind. Hubbard was cool, fielded cleanly (except on one occasion), and was always in a good position for taking the ball. To select him against Scotland was perhaps risky. But Twickenham is his ground, as we all know, and he more than justified his selection. Then C. C. Tanner was also satisfactory.

He was opposed to the best wing playing, I think, in W. M. Simmers, and had very little help from his centres. But he made no bad mistakes, used his few half-chances well, and did as well, I believe, as anybody else would have done. I have seen J. S. Reeve do better, perhaps, but he had few real chances, so there is a lot of excuse for him.

Forwards' Failings.

The English forwards were good in their loose rushes, and steady all through. But they didn't get the ball as well as usual. One or two wheels they brought off were good, and on the whole they can be considered to have done their bit towards winning the match, had they been properly supported. The skipper led them well, and P. D. Howard and H. G. Periton of the regular players, as it were, and P. W. P. Brook, the newcomer, were his best helpmates. England may yet be top, if Wales beats France, and second to France if the reverse happens. So that it may be considered a thoroughly satisfactory season from an English point of view. But it is no disrespect to any of the countries to say that England have done so well because all the countries have had poorish sides, and the English one is at least as good as any of the others.

The Scottish Side.

The Scottish team played better than I thought they would, especially in that they defended so well. At this phase of the game they were watchful and determined, and as soon as they laid hands on an opponent, down he had to go!

Simmers, Macpherson, Hutton, Ford, and all of them, in fact, were good at this, especially, perhaps, Simmers and H. D. Greenlees. Greenlees was the best back, for not only did he defend well, but he it was who started all the attacks that looked in any way dangerous, except once, perhaps, when Macpherson picked up a chance on his own that he nearly used to the full. Hutton's attack was disappointing, from a Scottish point of view, and the best three-quarters were the wings, Simmers and D. St. Clair Ford. The latter filled Ian Smith's place more than adequately, for I do not think that on his form this season Smith would have done as well. Nelson was a capital trier, as he always is, and R. C. Warren was at least a satisfactory full-back.

A Surprise.

There remain the forwards, and a surprisingly lively lot they were. Mind, I must say that I thought the referee was a little lenient to them. Mr. Jeffares handled the game capitally except for this, his decisions being prompt and definite. But he did fail many times to see these forwards and the backs manage at times by sheer impetuousness, to get off-side, and so rather unfairly hamper their opponents. I liked J. Graham, W. N. Roughead, and L. M. Stuart best.

It has been a poor season for Scotland with only one win, and that a lucky one! But the side has been a poor one, though with Greenlees regularly available it would have been a very much better one. Not often does one see hundreds and hundreds of spectators leave the ground before the end of a Calcutta Cup match. But they were justified in doing so yesterday, for the keenest partisan must have considered it a very dull affair.

THE PLAY.

HUBBARD'S SMART WORK.

After the usual delightful incidents and ragging in the crowd, that rather distinguish this match from all the other Internationals, the teams came out and were introduced to the Duke of York by the respective captains. Allan kicked off for Scotland, the weather being quiet, though dull, and a tremendous crowd of people present. Hubbard fielded cleanly and put the ball into touch well up the field. A scramble followed the line-out, and from it Hutton found touch in the English twenty-five.

From the first scrum Scotland got the ball, but Brook was offside, and England were penalised, though Scotland didn't use the kick too well. From the next scrum Scotland got the ball, too, but they tried a short-side move, and it was soon stopped by Spong and Reeve. Then came a perfectly gorgeous shot to touch by Hubbard. He fielded the ball well inside his own half and hit the corner flag with his shot. A desperate spell of a few minutes followed, when England all but scored, Sobey actually getting over but being unable to ground the ball. Another free-kick for a scrum infringement, though, helped Scotland, and the position was a little easier for a few minutes.

Simmers's Effort.

A beautiful breakaway by Simmers on the short side looked ugly for England, but his inside pass went astray, and there was a little respite. But not for long, for Greenlees placed a short kick ahead very neatly, and Macpherson only just failed to get to it. As it was, Reeve reached it, and kicked to touch. Following this, and for the first time, the ball came out cleanly on the England side, and Sobey sent his partner away. The ball did reach Tanner, but very slowly, and eventually by such a bad pass that he could only knock on. Simmers was again prominent with a good save from Tanner and Robson, the Scotsman slipping them both. Up to now, Scotland had been getting the ball fairly regularly from the scrummages, so that the English backs had had few real chances, and with the marking good on both sides play was rather close, and perhaps a little dull.

A Mistake.

One of the best chances that came England's way was when Sobey threw out, from a loose scrummage, a perfect pass to Spong. The latter might have sent his backs away, but chose to kick to touch—a mistake, I thought, for the English backs did that time have ample room to work in. A clever pick-up by Greenlees enabled Hutton to have half a chance of breaking through, but Malir tackled him magnificently—a perfect smother tackle.

Then we had what can only be described as a heroic effort, and Sobey was the hero. He ran quite forty yards through crowds of opponents, and looked like scoring the most sensational try of the season. But he was forced to pass a yard from the line, and the pass went astray. It was a glorious failure.

A neat bout of passing followed, and Tanner did his best with a poor chance, Nelson tackling him after he had gone about ten yards. Then we had a typical Macpherson run, in which he gained fifty yards. He finished by kicking across, but the men on the other side of the field were too far up, and Scotland were penalised. Just on half-time a beautiful dribble and pick-up by Sobey ended in his giving Tanner a perfect pass. The young Cambridge player went hard for the line, and might have scored had he not just stepped on the touch-line. This was the last incident this half, and the whistle went with neither side having scored.

THE SECOND STAGE.

GRIM TACKLING AND MANY MISTAKES.

Hutton returned the ball from the restart, and Robson tried to make an opening for his wing. But he didn't get far, and from the first scrum Scotland were penalised. Black took a shot at goal, but failed, though the effort wasn't a bad one. The ball came out on the English side from the next scrum, too, and the English forwards wheeled it nicely, gaining a few yards and then forcing the ball into touch

England kept up this steady, though not very dangerous, pressure, and an attempt by Macpherson to break away was well checked by Robson's tackling him. Later, though, a couple of kicks to touch by Ford and Greenlees were much more helpful, and for the first time this half the visitors reached the English twenty-five. But a splendid dribble headed by Howard and Black sent them back again, and there they would have stayed for a while had not a couple of Scottish forwards been allowed to get offside and bring about a save.

Caught in Possession.

Back came the English forwards though, and Warren was actually tackled in possession by Brook a couple of yards from his own line. But England were penalised for a scrum infringement, and the kick took play to the half-way line again. A dashing run by Spong looked hopeful, and would have been more than that, I think, had not Macpherson, standing well offside, it seemed to me, managed to get hold of him from behind.

The Scottish backs got going next, almost their first time this half, but Hutton and Macpherson rather interfered with each other, and if Simmers had not been very watchful a dangerous English breakaway might have followed. By steady forward play England worked their way towards the Scottish line, and a kick ahead by Robson all but led to an English score, Sobey and Periton only just failing to get by the last two Scottish defenders.

But Greenlees started a movement that eased things for his side, and play went back to the English half. Here Hubbard failed to field a nasty kick, and his own hasty kick was well fielded by Polson on the run. When the Scotsman passed inside, though, it went badly forward, and a scrum followed. Spong was the next to shine, with a determined run, which ended in his passing to Reeve. The wing could not do much though, and quickly passed back to Spong, who found touch. Brook broke away well, and at last passed to Tanner; but the wing was much too well covered, and was promptly bowled into touch. It was Scotland's turn next, and Greenlees made a lot of ground before giving the ball to Ford The Navy man made a determined effort, but was brought down by Hubbard, and play again settled in mid-field. A beautiful kick to touch by Hubbard gave England a last chance, for it landed near the Scottish "25" line. All the English side took part in some desperate dashes to bring off a deciding score; but the defence continued to hold out, and the final whistle went with the rather unusual result in these Calcutta Cup matches of neither side having scored.

TEAMS.

ENGLAND.—J. C. Hubbard (Harlequins); J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), M. Robson (Oxford University), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), and C. C. Tanner (Pembroke College, Cambridge); R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians); J. S. Tucker (Bristol) (captain), H. Rew (Exeter), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), P. D. Howard (Oxford University), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), P. W. P. Brook (Cambridge University).

SCOTLAND.—R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academical); D. St. Clair Ford (United Services), G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals) J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), and W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals); H. D. Greenlees (Leicester) and J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals); J. W. Allan (Melrose), J. Graham (Kelso), H. S. Mackintosh (Glasgow University), W. N. Roughead (London Scottish), L. M. Stuart (Glasgow High School), A. H. Polson (Gala), F. H. Waters (Cambridge University), and W. B. Welsh (Hawick).

Referee: Mr. R. W. Jeffares (Irish Rugby Union).

CLUB GAMES.

RICHMOND WIN AT LAST.

SEVERE HOME DEFEAT FOR "THE CLUB."

RICHMOND 9 pts., CHATHAM SERVICES 0.

After a long sequence of reverses, Richmond won their morning game at home against the United Services from Chatham by two penalty goals and one try to nil. There were to many infringements of the scrummaging laws, but on the whole it was a hard and well-contested game, with plenty of open play and much dour tackling. Richmond generally held the whip hand, and but for the erratic passing by their backs they would doubtless have won more decisively.

Though they were well matched in the pack the Chatham forwards displayed much more life than their rivals when the ball was out, and some of their rushes were hard to stop, but though Lieut. Hamilton, at the base of the scrum, did well, and Lieuts. Orr and Killett made fair use of their chances on the left-wing, Richmond always had the power outside. T. J. M. Barrington, returning to partner F. M. T. Bunney at half, was the outstanding player on the home side. He was constantly on the go, and got through several times cleverly, but though G. G. Aslett, in the centre, hit it off well with him, the three-quarter line never worked smoothly, and time and again, when their rivals' line was practically at their mercy, wild passing let the side down badly. For all the fault that was to be found with them and their lack of finish in attack, it says a good deal for the thoroughness of the visitors' defence that their line, which was so often in grave jeopardy, was only once crossed.

There was not much between the sides as the game went up to the interval. The Services were rarely dangerous themselves, but they held their own generally, the only score being a penalty goal kicked against them by A. D. Allen. After the change of ends, however, Richmond did most of the attacking, but they had to be content with another penalty goal placed by Allen and an unconverted try, which Barrington gained as the result of a very smart break through.

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts. For	Pts. Agst.
England	4	2	1	1	25	12
France	3	2	0	1	17	14
Ireland	4	2	0	2	25	31
Scotland	4	1	1	2	26	30
Wales	3	1	0	2	24	30

BLACKHEATH BEATEN.

RICHARDSON SCORES FREELY FOR BIRKENHEAD.

BLACKHEATH 10 pts., BIRKENHEAD PARK 24.

Blackheath, who made several changes in their advertised side, failed to hold Birkenhead Park in their morning match, and were beaten by 5 goals (one dropped) to 2 goals. Sir T. G. Devitt's inability to play involved a reshuffling of the three-quarter line, Chorlton going on the wing with Tallent and Kendall in the centre; while in the pack Laing and Worley came in for Cridlan and Pratten. The "Club" held their own well enough in the forward play, but little went right with the backs, of whom Bishop and Tallent were the most dangerous. Gibson, Edmiston, Evans, and Buckley put in some great work in the loose for the Park, the following-up tackle being rigidly executed, to the frequent discomfiture of the Blackheath outsides.

Birkenhead Park, with a helpful following breeze, had the better of the early stages, and were soon five points to the good. Richardson bursting over after Roberts and Knowles had handled, and converting his own try. The old English centre was also responsible for the next score, dropping an excellent goal from some thirty yards out. There followed as pretty a try as has been scored this season, Roberts, whose play was consistently first-rate, sending out to Knowles, who drew his man and handed on to Brabner. The centre cut through like a flash, and perfectly-timed passing resulted in Richardson sending G. S. Wilson over, the movement having travelled two-thirds of the field.

Richardson's goal points gave the Park a 14-point interval lead, and though Kendall following up a kick by Tallent, was awarded a try which Kemp converted. Brabner, after a crosskick by Wilson had been fielded by Law and passed out, and Knowles, who cut clean through, both scored for the visitors, and Richardson again made no mistake with the kicks. Blackheath then did rather better, and, though losing Chorlton, improved their score, Bishop getting the defence on the wrong foot and cutting in under the bar for Kemp to convert.

FRANCE JUBILANT.

ONLY WALES TO BEAT FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PARIS, Saturday.

Paris Rugby circles are jubilant at the result of the England-Scotland match at Twickenham to-day, as they point out that France have only to beat Wales to win the International Championship. Tremendous interest is already being taken in this match, which takes place at Colombes on Easter Monday, April 21. Not only Welshmen, but Englishmen have booked hundreds of seats, and the hotels at Eastertide look like reaping a big harvest. There are many plans afoot to celebrate what in France will be regarded as an historic occasion in French sport, but nothing has been made public, as France does not wish to "count her chickens before they are hatched."

The return of Andre Behoteguy, the famous French three-quarter, in the France-Germany match on April 6th, will be watched with great interest, as his form in this game will depend on whether he makes his reappearance against Wales.—

M. Laurent, the general secretary of the French Rugby Federation, told Reuter's correspondent that he "felt like jumping sky-high" when he heard the news. He said he had expected a win for England, but he was now optimistic as to France's chance of winning the tournament.

PENARTH TAKE THEIR CHANCES.

PENARTH 15 pts., EDGWARE 3.

Penarth received Edgware and defeated them in a good open game by 15 points to 3. Edgware virtually lost the game during a shaky first ten minutes, during which Lee kicked a splendid penalty and Cameron and James scored good tries for Penarth. Edgware improved, but Cameron added a further try for Penarth. Territorially, Edgware had the best of the play in the second half, but only scored a penalty goal through Davies, while Cameron added a try for Penarth.

OLD PAULINES PLAY WELL.

OLD PAULINES 14 pts., ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL 5.

For their match against St. Mary's Hospital, the Old Paulines were without four of their regular outsides. In the first half against a weakened side Low scored three times for the Old Paulines. King converted one of the tries. The Hospital replied with a try by Seeley, and the extra points were added by Sargeant. After the interval Richmond broke away twice on the blind side, and on the second occasion Olliff took his pass and scored an unconverted try. King missed two comparatively easy penalty-kicks, though one hit the crossbar and rebounded into play. Considering the slippery conditions play was fast and interesting.

BRIDGWATER'S KEEN TACKLING.

BRIDGWATER 3 pts., WESTON-SUPER-MARE 8.

In a keenly fought game against Weston-super-Mare, Bridgwater, playing at home, held the upper hand during the first half, but after the interval Weston-super-Mare took the lead. Their three-quarters broke away with some smart movements, which, however, Bridgwater often countered by hard tackling. Play was interesting throughout, though scrums and free kicks were rather too frequent.

Rowe kicked a penalty goal for the home side in the first half. After the interval Weston obtained tries through Minchin and Skittery, Richards converting one. Weston were the better side, and deserved their win.

THE POLICE FIFTEEN.

The following will be playing for the Police against Devon County at Barnstaple on Wednesday, kick-off at 4.30 p.m.:—*J. Bassett (Glamorgan); C. Cameron (Glamorgan), E. Thomas (Metropolitan) D. H. Davies (Glamorgan), and *C. Thomas (Glamorgan); D. Thomas (Glamorgan) and E. Bowen (Glamorgan); *J. H. John (Glamorgan), *H Phillips (Newport), *H. Peacock (Monmouthshire), K. Salmon (Monmouth), S. Taylor (Metropolitan), I. Davies (City of London), Bryant (Bristol), and Wilson (Plymouth). Reserve: *R. C. Herera (Newport).
*Internationals.

OLD BLUES FINE FEAT.

BIG SCORE BY LEICESTER.

BRISTOL'S SUCCESS.

GLOUCESTER 6 pts., OLD BLUES 6.

With due allowance made for the notable absentees from the Gloucester side, the Old Blues made a very impressive show in this game at Gloucester, which was played in pouring rain. The ground was in a bad condition, and open play was impossible. The Old Blues pressed nearly all the time, and Pearce kicked a fine penalty goal and later scored a try for them, while Foulkes scored a try for Gloucester.

Roy James saved the game for Gloucester in the last minute with a try near the touch line. After pressing all the first half, in which Pearce kicked a penalty goal and scored a try, the Old Blues could not improve on their score. In the second half Gloucester played a good sporting game, and the result was in doubt until the last minute.

PERCY PARK FAIL AT LEICESTER.

LEICESTER 31 pts., PERCY PARK 3.

Bright and open play marked the opening stages of the game at Leicester, where Percy Park provided the opposition. Both sides made many changes, and though the Percy Park forwards did well early on, Gadney gave Leicester the lead with a fine try. Cotton sent Farndon over with another try, and Farndon scored again after a good run. Norman adding the extra points.

The Leicester backs rapidly improved in the second half, and Buckingham and Clark added unconverted tries. Percy Park lost Garbutt with a bad face injury and Weiner added a further try for Leicester. Although a man short, Percy Park rallied, and scored through Fraser, the goal-kick failing. In the final stages Leicester completely dominated the game, and Farndon Cotton, and Buckingham added tries, of which Coleman converted one. Thus Leicester won by 2 goals and 7 tries to 1 try.

BRISTOL'S GREAT DETERMINATION.

BRISTOL 11 pts., PLYMOUTH 6.

Bristol entertained Plymouth Albion in dull weather on heavy, sodden ground, before 7,000. Bristol were without J. S. Tucker and W. Bryant, while Plymouth also had absentees. The game was very fast, with both sides doing their best to keep it open, though handling was very difficult with the slippery ball. Bristol opened the score with a penalty goal by Hazell, and later Smith added a try, which Hazell failed to convert. Plymouth replied with a try by Richards, which Sparks failed to convert. There was a great battle forward, with honours even.

Bristol maintained their superiority in the second half, and did practically all the attacking. Time after time they nearly scored, but a fine defence kept them out. Sherman obtained a fine try after a solo run, which Burland converted. In the last minute Plymouth reduced arrears with a try by Sims, which Stanbury failed to convert.

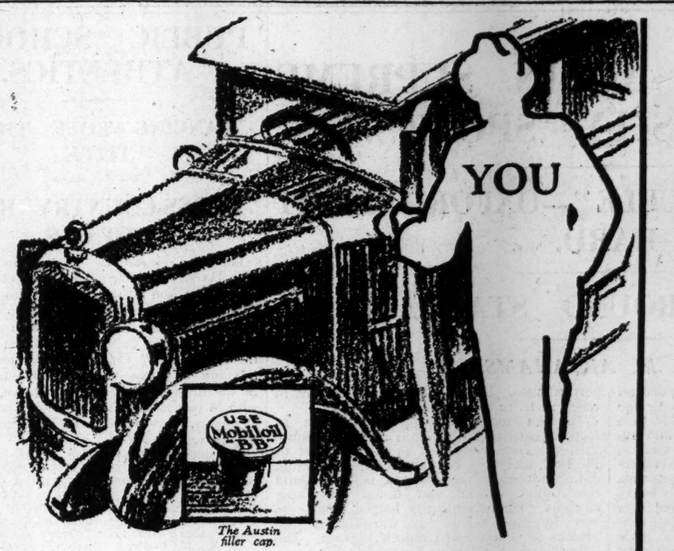
LEYTONSTONE WIN ON MERIT.

LEYTONSTONE 6 pts., OLNEY 3.

The Olney Club, who are old friends and opponents of Leytonstone, journeyed to Wanstead and were beaten by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points). The services of J. Millward, the well-known Northampton half-back, were available, and he was of considerable assistance to the Bucks team.

With the ground drenched, handling rarely paid, and many passes went astray, and, in consequence, headway was made by foot rushes. In this respect Leytonstone, with W. J. Turpin leading, held some advantage. Their two tries were scored one from a short bout of passing, which got in H. Skinner, and the other by R. W. Wakefield, following a strong forward burst. The Olney score was a cutting through effort from nearly half-way by A. Thornton, which completely nonplussed the defence. The home team won on their merits.

Somerset Cricket Club have engaged another professional in H. L. Hazell, a 21-years old Brislington bowler, who played in three county matches last season. Hazell is a slow left-hander, who is considered to have the makings of a really good bowler, and should prove useful when J. C. White is unable to play owing to his duties as one of the Test Match selectors.



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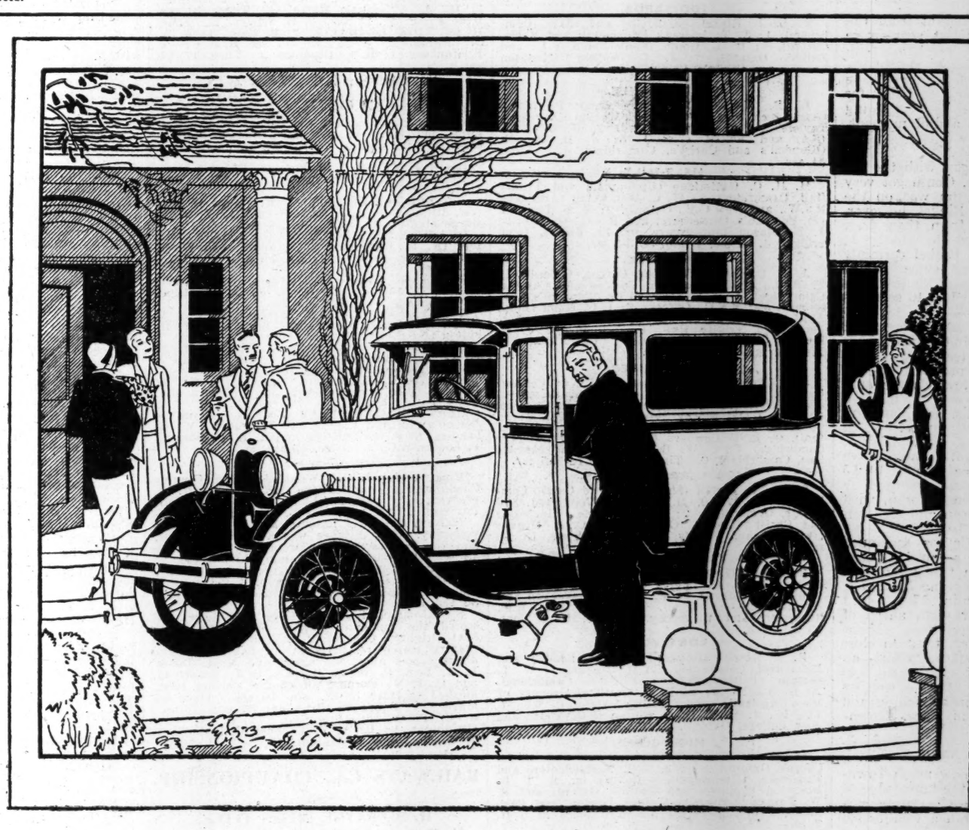

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Athletics.

CAMBRIDGE AGAIN SUPREME IN VARSITY SPORTS.

TISDALL'S "DOUBLE"—OXFORD FIGHT HARD.

HIGH ALL-ROUND STANDARD.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

Though Cambridge won the sixty-second Inter-Varsity Sports at Stamford Bridge yesterday by eight events to three, and thus brought their total wins up to 31, and recorded a fifth successive and decisive victory, nevertheless, the score by no means represents the true value of the opposing teams, for the racing all round was extremely close, and the Oxford representatives showed form which a fortnight ago would have been considered quite impossible. There can be little doubt that both teams this year were very much above the average, and Oxford certainly fought every inch of the way and succumbed very gallantly to the overwhelming strength of their opponents.

Oxford gained three victories—in the mile, three miles, and high jump. These were the three events which public opinion on the whole said that Oxford would win, and public opinion for once was absolutely correct. These three events provided three performances of a high standard on any afternoon, and a particularly high standard on such an afternoon as was experienced yesterday. The track was, considering what it has been through, really remarkably good, and the times and performances all round were as high as I have ever known.

A 23-ft. long jump, a 6-ft. high jump (these have certainly never before been accomplished on the same afternoon at the Inter-Varsity sports). An Englishman winning the pole vault with 11 ft. 6 in.—and pluckily trying 12 feet—and nearly 41 ft. in the weight by another Britisher, is pretty encouraging; and despite the damping efforts of the weather, I came away from the Bridge, not, I hope, unduly elated with Cambridge's fully expected victory, but certainly delighted with the splendid performances and keen competition which I had witnessed.

A New Scoring System Wanted.

It is ten thousand pities that the Varsities will not decide the sports on the point system. I have a fetish about this, I know. But come it must one day, if we are to encourage the real team spirit in athletics and eliminate as far as possible not individuality but individualism.

Consider how a much more true result of yesterday's sports a win for Cambridge by 59 points to 40 would be, than their actual victory of eight events to three. This would have been the result had scoring 5, 3, 1 for first, second, and third places been in vogue. Consider, too that Cambridge led by five events to one when the programme was half over, and needed only one victory in the last five events (with Tisdall still to run his best race, the 220 low hurdles) to be successful in the sports. If points had been in use, at this stage Cambridge would have led by 38 to 17—which means that Oxford actually had the better of the second half of the programme. I do not think the introduction of the point system would ever turn an overwhelming victory into defeat—it would be fallacious if it did—but it certainly would give a truer result and make contests more interesting. Oxford came to Stamford Bridge yesterday as certain as could be of defeat. I for one am convinced that more general keenness will arise when every member of the side is concerned with the result from the start.

A very small crowd—looked at from the numbers that were present last year—were in attendance yesterday, but everything militated against a large number of spectators. Those who did come must, I am sure, have thoroughly enjoyed themselves, as I did, for except for the inevitable tardiness of deciding field events, there was not a dull moment.

Cambridge One Up.

Proceedings, as usual, began with the 100 yards. After one false start, Gonin got very well away indeed—in fact, he was on the move when the gun went. Rinkel, however, was level at 50 yds., and from then drew right away—or so it seemed—to win by 1½ yds. in inside 10 1-10 sec. Rinkel certainly has improved a good deal since twelve months ago. There is plenty of his brother's dash about his running, and 10 1-10 sec. was a good performance.

First blood to Cambridge, and an important win too—for the result of first event always has a big effect on the two teams.

The mile followed, and provided one of the most interesting and, towards the end, thrilling races I have witnessed for many a long day. Gunn led for the first lap, followed by Townend, and at the quarter-mark these two were well ahead in 59 4-5 sec. Bryan must have been quite twenty-five yards back. At half-distance (2 min. 10 2-5 sec.) Robins had taken a hand, followed by the three Oxford runners, then Horan, with Bryan still last between fifteen and eighteen yards behind the leaders. In the next lap Gunn dropped out, and Cornes continued what seemed to be very admirable pace-making, but which, it soon transpired, was going to prove not pace-making but race-winning. At the bell (3 min. 17 4-5 sec.) Cornes still led, three to four yards ahead of Townend, with Bryan still well back. About 250 yards from home Bryan tried to close the gap. He made a magnificent effort—an effort which was so nearly triumphant and ended in a glorious failure. Cornes won by a couple of yards, Bryan just catching and beating Townend for second place. Townend did 4 min. 23 1-5 sec.

A Blue Awarded.

I cannot help wondering how much Townend's mind was affected by the knowledge of a half-mile to come. Cornes certainly surprised most of us, and he ran a well-judged and extremely effective race. The Oxford President subsequently awarding him a full Blue, which was never more deservedly won. Horan and Robins obviously lacked experience. As for Bryan, he just let that gap become too big. If, when he made his final effort, he had been five yards nearer, the psychological effect on his mind would have undoubtedly enabled him to win, and win by three or four yards.

This young man has plenty of courage and will do a really great performance before he has finished.

We nearly had a surprise in the 120 yards hurdles—and a very unpleasant one. I had written, as had others, that Tisdall was so much better than his opponents that he could almost fall down and still win. How nearly this happened! As the pistol went his starting-hole collapsed and he stumbled for the first two or three strides. However, he managed to keep his feet, and, what was so very much more important, his head too. By half-distance he and Thring were level with the two Oxford strings, also together, three or four yards to the rear. Tisdall won without undue exertion in 15 4-5 sec., and Cambridge led by 2 events to 1.

The weight and long jump were then decided together. In the former Wallace putt 40 ft. 3 in. his first try, and that was so far ahead of the Oxford performances as to make the event certain for Cambridge. Tisdall, after two "no putts," got in a 40-ft. 7 in. effort, just after Wallace had increased his performance to 40 ft. 11 in. I didn't see the competition close to, but I saw the condition of the circle in the morning, and 40 ft. took a bit of doing.

The two Cambridge long jumpers "no-jumped" the first round—I was told that they slipped on the newly painted board. Revans got within half an inch of 23 ft. at his second effort, and cleared 23 ft. 3½ in. in his third. Sartain (last year's winner) did a foot less. Even making allowance for the following wind, 23 ft. odd in March is a great performance. I hope (and expect) Revans to reach 24 ft. in the summer.

The quarter followed. Neame was in second position, with Gonin inside. Despite this, the former reached the first corner in the lead, and then Brough, his second string, did an admirable piece of pace-making round the second corner and down the back straight. He undoubtedly helped Neame to win by most effectively warding off the attacks of Gonin and Cradock Watson. The latter finished strongly, Neame getting home in 51 dead, with Watson doing 51 4-5 sec. Again good time.

Oxford gained their second victory (again as anticipated) in the three miles. Cowburn cut out the pace for the first lap, and at the mile (4 min. 50 1-5 sec.) Moses led, with Pumphrey at his elbow. At two miles (9 min. 55 3-5 sec.) Mabey and Pumphrey had relegated the Cambridge first and second strings to the position they seem fated to occupy in inter-varsity contests—about 20 yards to the rear. A lap later Pumphrey was on his own, and he won comfortably in remarkably good time. A good duel between Croggon and Mabey for second place delighted the crowd.

Gordon's Six-foot Leap.

With four events to go Cambridge led by five events to two, and victory was assured. A half-hour's lull followed while some really good high jumping and quite good pole-vaulting took place. In the former Gordon got over 6 ft.—a height which only one Oxonian, M. J. Brooks, has ever cleared before in the whole history of the sports. Six feet on a cold March day is a performance which cannot be too highly praised. In the pole-vault Ogilvie broke the Oxford run of successes with a good effort, and with luck might also have broken the University and English Native record.

Tisdall next ran right away from the field in the 220 low hurdles. For perhaps three hurdles Dobree was level, and then, just as if he had touched some secret spring, Tisdall was 5 yards up in the next 30. He won by quite a dozen yards, in time which looks slow—we were hoping for a record—but which really was worth inside 25 seconds.

The last event of the day, the half-mile, provided one of the very best of conclusions to an afternoon's sport, which could not have been held under much worse conditions, and, despite that, could not have been more thrilling. There was one false start. Mason was in the lead at the first corner, and led at half-distance in 56 4-5 sec. Townend then spurted for 50 yards, but that concluded his effort, and Gutteridge raced round very hotly pursued by Wentworth. The Cambridge President retained his title in 1 min. 58 3-5 sec. by a couple of yards. He had my sympathy, as did all the runners in the event, having to wait through two long hours while everyone else held the stage.

Cambridge have now won thirty-one times to Oxford's twenty-five. In events Cambridge lead by 308 to Oxford's 283. Since the war Cambridge have won six times, Oxford thrice. Oxford have not won since 1923, and Cambridge have recorded five successive wins—a run of victories not equalled since the early 'nineties.

100 YARDS.

R. L. J. Rinkel (Blundell's and Clare, Cambridge), 1; J. W. Andrews (Monmouth and Keble, Oxford), †; H. L. Gonin (Stellenbosch, S.A., and Balliol, Oxford), †; J. C. Walkey (Monkton Coombe and Christ's, Cambridge), 4. Time, 10 1-10 sec.

QUARTER-MILE.

L. B. Neame (Haileybury and Pembroke, Cambridge), 1; G. G. Cradock-Watson (Merchant Taylors' and St. John's, Oxford), 2; H. L. Gonin (S.A. and Balliol, Oxford) 3; K. D. Brough (Blundell's and Christ's, Cambridge), 4. Time, 51 sec.

HALF-MILE.

M. H. C. Gutteridge (Uppingham and Trinity Hall, Cambridge), 1; W. C. Wentworth (Armidale, N.S.W., and New Coll., Oxford), 2; H. S. Townend (St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and B.N.C., Oxford), 3; J. N. Mason (Shrewsbury and St. John's, Cambridge), 4. Time, 1 min. 58 3-5 sec.

ONE MILE.

J. F. Cornes (Clifton and Corpus, Oxford), 1; T. B. L. Bryan (Monkton Coombe and Christ's, Cambridge) 2; H. S. Townend (St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and B.N.C., Oxford), 3; I. G. Gunn (Edin. Acad. and B.N.C., Oxford), 0; F. T. Horan (Sherborne and Trinity Hall, Cambridge), 0; J. E. Robins (Lancing and Christ's, Cambridge), 0. Time, 4 min. 22 2-5 sec.

THREE MILES.

J. M. Pumphrey (Winchester and New College, Oxford), 1; C. J. Mabey (Taunton's, Southampton, and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford), 2; J. R. Croggon (Blundell's and Sidney Sussex, Cambridge), 3; N. C. Moses (Cheltenham and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford), 0; R. E Cowburn (Lancing and St. John's, Cambridge) 0; C. W. Benson (Eton and Magdalene, Cambridge), 0. Time, 14 min. 58 3-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.

R. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius, Cambridge), 1; W. L. H. Thring (Wellington and King's, Cambridge), 2; Hewins (Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford), 3; C. C. Markes (Downside and Trinity, Oxford), 4. Time, 15 4-5 sec.

220 YARDS LOW HURDLES.

R. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius, Cambridge), 1; G. R. Dobree (St. Peter's, York, and Balliol, Oxford), 2; R. K. Brown (Kingswood and Trinity Hall, Cambridge), 3; F. G. B. Wills (K.S., Rochester, and University, Oxford), 0. Time, 25 3-10 sec.

LONG JUMP.

R. W. Revans (University College, London, and Emmanuel, Cambridge), 23 ft. 3¼ in., 1; W. T. Sartain (Portsmouth and Christ's, Cambridge), 22 ft. 3¼ in., 2; A. E. C. Smith (University of West Australia and Balliol, Oxford), 21 ft. 11½ in., 3; A. H. W. P. Norton (Shrewsbury and New College, Oxford), 21 ft. 10¾ in., 4.

HIGH JUMP.

C. E. S. Gordon (Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford), 6 ft., 1; T. P. Moll (Bedford and Pembroke, Cambridge), 5 ft. 9½ in., 2; T. R. Deighton (Appleby and Queen's, Oxford) and R. W. Revans (University College, London, and Pembroke, Cambridge) tied for third place at 5 ft. 7 in.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.

J. P. A. Wallace (Geelong and St. Catharine's, Cambridge), 40 ft. 11 in., 1; R. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius, Cambridge), 40 ft. 7 in., 2; H. C. Koch (Grahamstown, S.A., and New College, Oxford), 37 ft. 3½ in., 3; W. T. Taylor (Fettes and B.N.C., Oxford), 36 ft. 10½ in., 4.

POLE VAULT.

P. B. B. Ogilvie (Charterhouse and Pembroke, Cambridge), 11 ft. 6 in., 1; F. Jacquard-Smith (Cheltenham and Ch. Ch., Oxford) and H. H. Bayley (Columbia University and Sidney Sussex, Cambridge) tied for second place at 10 ft. 6 in.; F. L. Hovde (Minnesota, U.S.A., and B.N.C., Oxford), 0.

† Signifies a dead-heat.

ARDINGLY STEEPLECHASES.

Ardingly College held their annual steeplechases over courses which measured three miles for the senior event and two and a-half for the junior. In the former Youd repeated his victory of last year, his time being 15 min. 30 sec. He won by 200 yds. from Meadows, who was followed home by Fry, Offord, and White. The junior race resulted in a win for Paterson, who won by 100 yds. from Burgoyne, Pook, and Willis. Boys of the junior house also had a short steeplechase which was won by Keble, who beat Overton.

BIRCHFIELD BEATEN.

A 25 miles road relay race at Birmingham yesterday resulted in St. Tipton Harriers winning in 2 hr. 11 min., with Birchfield Harriers 2 hr. 15 min. 50 sec., second, and Sparkhill Harriers, 2 hr. 16 min. 45 sec., filling third place.

LLOYDS BANK CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. C. Stansbury (West London), the holder, outclassed the "field" in the Lloyds Bank cross-country championship, held over the five miles course of the South London Harriers at Coulsdon on Saturday, and won by about half a mile in 34 min. 12 sec., E. B. Fowle (East London) being second with E. F. Hough (Col. and For. Dept.) third. P. Dupuy, who had an allowance of 7½ min., won the handicap.

WIGMORE H. decided their annual ten miles handicap for the John Bull Cup at Hampstead, and the event was won by H. Herrington (6 min. 40 sec.) in 68 min. 27 sec.

METROPOLITAN W.C. had eleven starters for their 6½ miles handicap at Highgate, and W. Smith, with the long start of 13 min., led all the way to win very easily in 42 min. 30 sec.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETICS.

LANCING LOSE THEIR TITLE.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACE DETAILS.

Lancing College's run of success in the Ranelagh Harriers' Public Schools cross-country race—they had won all three previous contests—was ended when over a five miles course on Putney Heath they were beaten into fourth place.

Hurstpierpoint College secured first place and the "Ranelagh" Cup, their four scoring men totalling 42 points, although without a finisher in the first four, while St. Dunstan's College, with 54 points, and City of London School, with 60 points, were second and third respectively. Eleven teams competed.

The first man home was A. W. G. Godfrey, of Emanuel School, who was second last year. He led all the way, and covered the distance in 28 min. 34 sec. Two Lancing representatives tied for second place, I. D. Forsyth and C. O. Healey finishing 9 sec. after the winner. Sixty-nine runners turned out. Order of finishing:—

A. W. G. Godfrey (Emanuel School), 28 min. 34 sec., 1; I. D. Forsyth (Lancing College) and C. O. Healey (Lancing College), 28 min. 43 sec., 2; R. James (City of London School), 28 min. 53 sec., 4; W. I. M. Nightingale (Hurstpierpoint College), 28 min. 54 sec., 5; A. E. Woodley (Colfe's Grammar School), 28 min. 57 sec., 6; W. R. Boon (St Dunstan's College), 29 min. 41 sec., 7; A. J. Etheridge (Hurstpierpoint College), 29 min. 46 sec., 8; J. S. H. Smitherman (St. Dunstan's College), 29 min. 50 sec., 9; A. C. Poole (Colfe's Grammar School), 29 min. 59 sec., 10; R. A. Deighton (Hurstpierpoint College), 29 min. 59 1-5 sec., 11; W. H. Walter (Bedford Modern School), 30 min. 2 sec., 12; A. D. Evans (Taunton School), 30 min. 4 sec., 13; H. J. Gordon (Selhurst Grammar School), 30 min. 5 sec., 14; W. N. Redman (City of London School), 30 min. 13 sec., 15; A. Piggott (Emanuel School), 30 min. 19 sec., 16; E. F. A. Suttle (St. Dunstan's College), 30 min. 25 sec., 17; R. O. Pratt (Hurstpierpoint College), 31 min. 18; J. Todd (City of London School), 31 min. 7 sec., 19; H. J. Summers (Emanuel School), 31 min. 7 1-5 sec., 20.

TEAM PLACINGS.—Hurstpierpoint College (5, 8, 11, 18), 42 points, 1; St. Dunstan's College (7, 9, 17, 21), 54 points, 2; City of London School (4, 15, 19, 22), 60 points, 3; Lancing College (2, 3, 26, 32), 63 points, 4; Emanuel School (1, 16, 20, 34), 71 points, 5; Colfe's Grammar School (6, 10, 33, 500, 104 points), 6; Selhurst Grammar School (14, 23, 24, 46), 107 points, 7; Taunton School (13, 27, 36, 43), 119 points, 8; Bedford Modern School (12, 33, 35, 41), 121 points, 9; Brentwood School (29, 31, 40, 47), 147 points, 10; Strand School (25, 52, 54, 58), 189 points, 11.

ETON COLLEGE SPORTS.

JUNIOR'S SPLENDID PERFORMANCES.

Eton College Sports were continued yesterday on the school field, when the School and Junior throwing the cricket ball events were decided, together with heats of the hurdles and the ante-finals of the hundred yards.

A feature of the cricket ball throwing was the success of Montgomerie, a junior, who secured third place in the School event, and won the Junior throw. Details:—

SCHOOL THROWING CRICKET BALL.—K. F. H. Hale, 94 yds. 2 ft., 1; H. Peat, 93 yds. 2 ft. 6 in., 2; T. Montgomerie, 88 yds. 1 ft. 6 in., 3.

JUNIOR THROWING CRICKET BALL.—T. Montgomerie, 82 yds. 1 in., 1; T. F. Hanbury, 75 yds. 2; E. Delmar Morgan, 72 yds. 1 ft. 6 in., 3.

SCHOOL 100 YARDS.—Ante-Finals: Heat 1:—D. McKenna, 1; Lord J. A. Hope, 2; T. E. Hubbard, 3. Time, 11 1-5 sec. Heat 2:—H. Peat, 1; A. J. E. Howey, 2; B. A. Johnston, 3. Time, 11 1-5 sec.

JUNIOR 100 YARDS.—Ante-Finals: J. E. Gull, 1; Prince Sevelodze, 2; J. Innes, 3. Time 12 sec. Heat 2:—J. D. W. Swire, 1; Prince Birabongse, 2; P. F. Thorne, 3. Time, 12 sec. Heat 3:—J. R. Hanbury, 1; H. A. Chisenhale March, 2; E. Delmar Morgan, 3. Time, 11 4-5 sec.

SCHOOL HURDLES (120 yds.).—Heat 1:—C. M. Fletcher, 1; L. F. Yorke, 2. Time, 18 2-5 sec. Heat 2:—G. Thorne, 1; A. Gilmour, 2. Time, 21 1-5 sec. Heat 3:—T. E. Hubbard, 1; P. H. Thomas, 2. Time, 19 2-5 sec.

JUNIOR HURDLES (106 yds.).—Heat 1:—Viscount Chelsea, 1; D. W. H. Neilson, 2. Time, 20 1-5 sec. Heat 2:—C. H. S. Barclay, 1; G. H. Steele, 2. Time, 19 sec. Heat 3:—R. B Gosling, 1; H. A. Chisenhale March, 2. Time, 19 sec. Heat 4:—P. F. Thorn, 2. Time, 19 sec. Heat 5:—Hon. E. P. U. Knox, 1; R. A. Orr Ewing, 2. Time, 19 4-5 sec. Heat 6:—T. F. Hanbury, 1; D. C. Bradford, 2. Time, 17 4-5 sec.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD WIN.

LONDON A.C. BEATEN ON HANDICAP.

London Athletic Club visited Bishop's Stortford for a match against the College on handicap terms, but failed to give the allowance in most cases, and the College won by six events to three. Details:—

HIGH JUMP.—B. E. C. Stanley (Bishop's Stortford) (rec. 9 in.), 5 ft. 11 in., 1; J. W. P. Ellis (L.A.C.), 2.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—A. R. Fidgin (B.S.C.) (rec. 10 yds.), 1; A. L. Watson (L.A.C.), 2; W. S. Burge (L.A.C.), 3. Time, 16 2-5 sec.

QUARTER-MILE TEAM RACE.—Bishop's Stortford (K. R. Boardman, F. H. Sutton and W. G. Sanders) (rec. 18 yds.), 1; London A.C., 2. Time, 53 4-5 sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—A. C. Davis (B.S.C.) (allowed 15 ft.), 33 ft. 5½ ins., 1; L. G. Snow (L.A.C.), 25 ft. 6½ in., 2.

100 YARDS.—L. F. G. Wright (L.A.C.), 1; K. R. Boardman (B.S.C.) (rec. 4 yds.), 2; F. H. Sutton (B.S.C.) (4 yds.), 3. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

LONG JUMP.—J. Bickerton (L.A.C.), 20 ft., 1; H. C. L. Williams (L.A.C.), 18 ft 10 in., 2. Bishop's Stortford received 3 ft.

ONE MILE.—T. Sargant (L.A.C.), 1; W. E. Pammer (B.S.C.) (rec. 50 yds.), 2. Time, 5 min. 3 4-5 sec.

QUARTER-MILE RELAY (Four at 110 yds.).—Bishop's Stortford College (F. H. Sutton, W. G. Sanders, R. S. G. Williams, and K. R. Boardman), 1; London A.C., 2. Time, 48 sec.

King's College School (Wimbledon) Cross-Country Championship resulted as follows:—W. H. V. Selwick (2nd) min. 29 2-5 sec.), 1; W. R. Cross (30 min. 29 sec.), 2; and B. J. Dudbridge, 3.

Malvern College "Ledbury Run" was decided yesterday. The distance was about eight miles, and the first seven home were: Owen, 54 min. 48 sec., 1; Sidebottom, 57 min. 40 2-5 sec. 2; Gallimore, 57 min. 43 sec., 3; Smith, 57 min. 57 1-5 sec., 4; Thomas, 58 min. 4 2-5 sec., 5; Hume, 58 min. 21 sec., 6; Hodges, 58 min. 30 sec., 7.

S.L.H. supplied the first five men home, and scored the minimum number of 15 points to beat Brighton College by 25 points in a cross-country match at Brighton on Saturday. The distance was about six miles, and M. L. Douse, L. A. Pool, C. B. E. Morgan, R. J. Armstrong, and C. R. J. Hornby, all of the visiting team, finished together in 37 min. 10 sec. Then followed S. P. Donoghue (Brighton), 37 min. 35 sec., 6; K. P. O'Neill (Brighton), 7; D. A. Carr (Brighton), 8; H. A. F. Graham (Brighton), 9; J. C. T. Lyons (Brighton), 10.

RAILWAYS C.C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

H. W. PAYNE LOSES TITLE.

H. W. Payne failed to retain his title as cross-country champion of the Railways A.A. when the annual championships were decided at Ruislip. The distance of the course, which started from the R.A.F. Record Office, was over six miles. It was very heavy, and Payne was bunched in at the start, when H. Robert's (L.M.S.R.) was the first to get away, but proceeding the country T. Metcalfe (L.M.S.R.) took the lead, which he held to win easily in 39 min. 4 sec. D. Phillips (G.W.R.), who had been running second for a great part of the distance, was runner-up, 70 yds. behind the winner, while Payne did well to finish third as far away again.

The G.E.R. Harriers' representatives packed well, and when the leaders had covered a little over half the distance, at which stage Metcalfe's time was 24 min. 50 sec., they had three men among the first nine. They retained the London Area team championship with a total of 32 points, District Railway A.A. being second with 22, and L.M.S. A.C. third with 163.

The group championship was again won by the L.M.S.R. team, their aggregate of 37 points being 36 lower than that of the L.N.E.R., who were second, while the G.W.R. Harriers were third with 106 points. Derby A.A. succeeded Crewe A.A.C. as holders of the Provincial Area championship with a total of 65 points, while Newport and District Railway A.C. were runners-up with 74 points, the holders were placed fourth with an aggregate of 119 points.

LONDON SHIPPING A.A. WALK.

G. A. Clark (Royal Mail Steam Packet Company) scored a very good victory in the third annual road-walking championship of the London Shipping A.A., which was decided over a seven miles' course from the Surrey A.C. headquarters at Tolworth (Surbiton), and the R.M.S.P. A contingent retained the team title with 19 points, their B team being second with 50 points, and the Nelson Line A.C. third with 52 points. The first six home were:—G. A. Clark (R.M.S.P. A), 67 min. 17 sec., 1; J. J. Clickmore (Nelson Line), 67 min. 53 sec., 2; S. W. Scoffin (Cunard Line A.C.), 68 min. 1 sec., 3; A. E. Welsh (R.M.S.P. B), 68 min. 2 sec., 4; R. T. Baines (R.M.S.P. A), 69 min. 30 sec., 5; R. A. W. Cant (R.M.S.P. A), 69 min. 30 sec., 6.

BREWERIES CHAMPIONSHIP.

London Breweries Amateur Sports Association decided their annual road walking championship over a course of about five miles at Wimbledon. W. J. Warren (Truman's A.C.), last year's individual winner, was again first home, his time being 43 min. 3 sec. Trumans A team secured the team championship for the third time with the low score of 20 points, Whitbreads being second with 30 points.

LAWN TENNIS.

BAD DAY FOR LONDON.

PARIS DRAW LEVEL.

PARIS, Saturday.

London, who were leading by five matches to two at the end of yesterday's play in the London-Paris lawn tennis encounter, lost the first match on to-day's programme, R. de Buzelet beating E. C. Peters, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4.

It was a fine game, Peters, although beaten, playing very well. He scored many points with excellent shots past de Buzelet as the Frenchman came up to the net. Peters was let down by his service, which was rather weak. De Buzelet's service, on the other hand, was his strong point.

In the second match, Paul de Ricou won the first set against W. H. Powell at 6—2, but the Englishman won the second at 6—4. Powell continued to play an excellent game, and maintaining the offensive throughout, won the match by 2—6, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Borotra at his best—unerring and unbeatable—contributed in great measure to a recovery by the Paris players, who to-day drew level to seven games all.

In the doubles match in which Peters and Perry were opposed to Borotra and Brugnon, the last-named was, as usual, steady and forceful, but Borotra played such beautiful tennis that he stood out from the rest of the players. He forced both the Londoners to take fatal risks in the hope of passing him at the net.

In nearly every case the risks failed to come off, while time and again the French took points with service aces.

These defeats, combined with De Buzelet's victory over Peters in the first match of the day, caused London's supporters to contemplate with relief Perry's smashing victory over Glasser, in which the young Londoner showed a mastery of every stroke.

The really fine play of Powell and Sharpe against Glasser and Gentien was of no avail. The powerful combination of Glasser's hard hitting left hand and Gentien's fine placing to the corners was far too much for the Englishmen.

To cap the succession of British defeats, Austin and Olliff went down before Boussus and De Buzelet. They appeared nervous, but the Frenchmen admittedly played in fine style, and were infinitely superior both in their service and in their base-line play.

SINGLES.—R. de Buzelet beat E. C. Peters, 6—4, 3—6 8—6, 6—4: W. H. Powell beat Paul B. de Ricou. 2—6, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3; J. Borotra beat J. S. Olliff, 6—2, 7—5 6—0; F. J. Perry beat G. Glasser, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—Glasser and Gentien beat Powell and Sharpe, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5; Boussus and De Buzelet beat Austin and Olliff, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5. Borotra and Brugnon beat Peters and Perry, 6—1, 7—5, 6—1.

To-morrow's programme will be:—

SINGLES.—R. De Buzelet v. N. Sharpe; A. Gentien v. E. C. Peters; J. Borotra v. H. W. Austin; and C. Boussus v. J. S. Olliff.

DOUBLES.—Borotra and Brugnon v. Austin and Olliff; Gentien and Glasser v. Peters and Perry; Boussus and De Buzelet v. Powell and Sharpe.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

DULWICH COVERED COURTS

SOUND TACTICS BY MIKI AGAINST OHTA.

By HAMILTON PRICE.

Yoshiro Onta suffered his first defeat at the hands of his compatriot Ryuki Miki, at the Dulwich Covered Courts Club tournament, when Miki won the Men's Singles final by 6—2, 6—2.

It was a victory for a player belonging to the new school over one trained in the old school, for Ohta drives on his forehand, just like Zenzo Shimidzu. Miki, on the other hand, takes the ball on the rise, and he is certainly a stylist.

The driving throughout was beautifully clean, Miki had made up his mind not to volley, because he did not want to offer Ohta too many openings for passing him. His tactics were sound, and Ohto seemed to be taken rather by surprise. Hard as Ohta pounded his spinning drives deep into the corners of Miki's court, the harder were they returned, and the play was quite refreshing to watch.

Miki has improved his singles play considerably since last season. He was formerly regarded purely as a doubles player, owing to his splendid volleying powers. There was sometning lacking in his singles play, and that was the will to win such as is possessed by Onta. Miki, too, was inclined to experiment with fancy strokes at inopportune moments. He wisely avoided all emproidery in his match against Ohta, and played really sound and severe base-line lawn tennis. Onta is a memoer of Japan's Davis Cup team, but Miki was not selected to represent his country. Miki must be praised for beating Onta in such a handsome manner, and his claims can no longer be overlooked.

Ohta and Miki beat Major N. G. Holmes, the Irish Davis Cup International, and I. H. Wheatcroft, the old Cambridge Blue, by 6—3, 7—5, 6—1, in the Men's Doubles final. All four men indulged in spirited serving, smashing, and volleying, but the Japanese held the whip-hand in the matter of returning the service. Not even W. T. Tilden could have served with greater speed than Wheatcroft, whose "cannon-ball" deliveries often beat both Ohta and Miki without the ball being touched by the receiver. Wheatcroft nevertheless forgot that it is very important to get in the first service in a doubles. The second service invites an opponent to come in a little to return the service, and that was exactly what both Ohta and Miki did all through the three sets.

The Japanese served a slower ball, but they nearly always put it into play at the first attempt. This gave them more time to reach the net, and so it followed that their volleying was firmer. Ohta was the best in ground play, Miki the most able on the volley. Wheatcroft the fastest server, and Holmes competent in all branches.

Mrs. J. B. Pittman was at her best in the Women's Doubles final, in which she and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss Joan Fry and Miss M. E. Dix by 7—5, 6—0. This was a good performance. The Mixed Doubles final went to the full course, and Ohta and Miss Dix just defeated S. W. Harris and Miss Fry by 8—6, 6—8, 6—2. Miss Fry fought valiantly, but Harris did not give her the necessary support.

Miss E. H. Harvey, who had been struck accidentally thrice by balls in rallies during the semi-final of the Women's Doubles on Friday, was compelled to give Miss P. E. Mudford a walk-over in the Women's Singles final. The results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: R. Miki beat Y. Ohta 6—2, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss P. E. Mudford w.o., Miss E. H. Harvey scr.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss J. Fry and Miss M. E. Dix, 7—5, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Y. Ohta and R. Miki beat I. H. Wheatcroft and Major N. G. Holmes, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: Y. Ohta and Miss M. E. Dix beat S. W. Harris and Miss J. Fry, 8—6, 6—8, 6—2.

SURREY WINTER COMPETITION.

The final of the Surrey Winter Women's Senior Inter-Club Competition was played at the Heathfield Club yesterday, when the Sutton H.C.C. beat the Magdalen Park L.T.C. by six sets to one (two unfinished). Results:—

Miss B. Feltham and Miss M. E. Holloway (Sutton) beat Mrs. R. J. Rodgers and Miss N. C. Edes, 6—2, 6—4; beat Mrs. M. Poynder and Miss P. Cranfield, 8—3, 4—2 (unfinished).

Mrs. Crawford and Miss H. Bourne (Sutton) beat Mrs. Rodgers and Miss Edes, 6—2, 4—3 (unfinished); beat Mrs. Poynder and Miss Cranfield, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

HEAD OF THE RIVER.

RECORD LIST OF ENTRIES.

By OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT.

The forthcoming Head of the River contest—the fourth of its kind—will provide the biggest show ever seen in the rowing world, a record entry having been received for the event. Altogether 77 crews figure on the list as against a previous best of 68 twelve months ago. They include an eight from the Irish Free State.

The race will be rowed off on Saturday, March 29—a fortnight before the Boat Race. The course is from Mortlake to Putney, and the start will take place at 4.30 p.m. The boats will be sent off at intervals of a few seconds.

The college crews entered are as follow:—

Oxford.—Wadham (2), Brasenose, Magdalen, Clare, University, and St. Edmund's Hall.

Cambridge.—Pembroke (2), Jesus (2), Emmanuel, Christ's, First Trinity.

Other Colleges and Schools.—Trinity College (Dublin), Imperial College (London) (3), University College (London) (2), Reading University, London School of Economics, Guy's Hospital (London), and Polytechnic Schools B.C. (London) (2).

Tideway and Up-River Clubs.—Thames R.C. (6), Quintin B.C. (6), London R.C. (5), National Provincial Bank R.C. (4), Vesta R.C. (4), Auriol R.C. (3), Kensington R.C. (3), Twickenham R.C. (2), Midland Bank R.C. (2), Kensington Argyll R.C. (2), Anglian B.C. (2), Lensbury R.C. (2), Gresham R.C. (2), Mortlake R.C. (2), Cavendish R.C., Maidenhead R.C., Harrodian R.C., Molesey B.C., Clarence R.C., Walton-on-Thames R.C., and Arlington R.C.

BOAT RACE PRACTICE.

CAMBRIDGE'S LOCK-TO-LOCK TRIAL.

WEAK POINTS IN THE CREW.

By OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT.

The crews, who have made good progress in the last week, Oxford at Goring and Cambridge at Henley, will remain on the upper reaches of the Thames somewhat longer than was originally intended. The Dark Blues, who were due to make their first appearance on the tideway at Putney to-morrow, have decided to remain at Goring for the best part of another week, as the tides during the next few days are not very favourable. They will not be seen out at Putney before Friday. Cambridge, whose intention it was to leave Henley on Tuesday, March 25, have postponed their departure for twenty-four hours, and will be seen out at Putney for the first time on March 27.

The weather yesterday, when the Light Blues continued their training, with Mr. P. Haig Thomas as coach, was showery and dull, rain falling at frequent intervals during the day. There was, nevertheless, a good number of rowing men to watch the work of the crew, especially in the afternoon, when a lock-to-lock course was rowed. Among those present were Mr. F. J. Escombe, who will take over the coaching when the crew come to the tideway, Mr. C. T. Steward, Mr. F. I. Pitman, Lord Desborough, Major Wiggins (who is coaching the Oxford eight at Goring), Sir John Edwards Moss, Mr. S. Earl, Mr. D. E. Tinné (the Oxford President), the Right. Hon. Stanley Bruce, Mr. A. S. Garton (who will coach the Oxford crew at Putney), Mr. J. A. MacNab, Mr. P. H. G. H. S. Hartley, Mr. F. W. Warre, and Mr. G. E. Tower.

With a long row in prospect in the afternoon the morning outing was naturally not very arduous. With Mr. Haig Thomas in charge, they embarked in the 1928 boat, which has been used for this year's practice, at 11.30, and had about three-quarters of an hour afloat. They paddled well above Henley Bridge, turned and paddled down stream as far as Temple Island, trying several short bursts of rowing en route. On the return journey to their headquarters at the Leander Club, a minute row was put in, in which Brocklebank got in 18½ in the half-minute, and 34 in the minute. The form shown was a great improvement on that of the previous Saturday, the crew having found a lot of pace in the week up-river.

Lock-to-Lock Trial.

It was just after three o'clock when the work of the day—a row through from Marsh Lock to Hambleden Lock—was undertaken. The conditions for this were fairly favourable, there being a good stream running and but little breeze, what there was being across stream. No time was lost in paddling above Henley Bridge to Marsh Lock. It was seen that P. N. Carpmael, who had been out of the boat for a couple of days during the week owing to stomach trouble, was again an absentee, his place at No. 4 being again taken by N. M. Aldous. Carpmael, however, was not on the sick-list, being out for a run along the towpath while the lock-to-lock trial was in progress, and it is understood he will be rowing again to-morrow.

At Marsh Lock Brocklebank started off well, getting in 18-34 strokes in the first minute, and Henley Bridge was reached in 3 min. 1 sec. With the rate of striking dropped to 32 to the minute the time at the regatta finishing point was 4 min. 2 sec., and the rate of stroke was being gradually lowered, till at Fawley Brocklebank was striking 29 to the minute. No times were taken at either Fawley or the regatta starting point, the crew, though travelling fast, looking to be rowing short and splashing a bit. Brocklebank kept to

Association Football.

WEDNESDAY HEAD DERBY IN LEAGUE RACE.

EVERTON AGAIN FAIL—CHELSEA'S TRIUMPH AT HULL.

NORWICH CITY SCORE TEN GOALS.

Over four goals a match was the average in yesterday's English League football. The results had important effects upon the questions of promotion and relegation.

As Derby County dropped a point at home, while Sheffield Wednesday won, both clubs now have 42 points apiece. A superior goal average gives the Wednesday the League leadership.

Grimsby, Everton, and Newcastle lost, and their position is desperate.

A fine victory at Hull, following upon a mid-week win at Bradford, gives Chelsea encouragement, although both Oldham and Blackpool, who are likewise hotly contesting the promotion issue, got a point each on "foreign" ground yesterday. Oldham and Blackpool now have 45 points each—two more than Chelsea.

Falling heavily at Luton, Plymouth Argyle lost ground to their keen rivals, Brentford, who won at Gillingham. Brentford again head the Southern Section by two points, but Plymouth have a couple of matches in hand.

The Northern Section position looks to have an easier solution. Port Vale accomplished their ninth away victory, whilst Stockport lost; and the former now have 53 points to Stockport's 48.

There was a remarkable breakdown by Coventry City's defence at Norwich. The latter won 10—2, and Hunt, a forward, scored five goals.

FIRST DIVISION.

Newcastle United have been playing better of late, but they were no match for Sheffield Wednesday at Sheffield. There was a dash about the Wednesday's work which Newcastle lacked, and the Sheffield club were worthy of the win. Rimmer (2), Allen and Burgess scored their goals; McDonald and Devine scored for Newcastle.

Derby did far more attacking than Manchester, but their forwards wasted chances galore. Crooks scored Derby's goal eighteen minutes after the start, and Rowley obtained Manchester United's point from a breakaway about midway through the second half.

Dame Fortune is not smiling on Grimsby Town's efforts to avoid a speedy return to the Second Division. They were beaten by Manchester City at Manchester, but, taking the game all through, they were quite as good as their conquerors. It was the splendid goalkeeping of Barber which prevented them from at least sharing the points. Tait (2) and Barrass scored for Manchester City; Robson for Grimsby.

Aston Villa exacted some recompense for their home Cup defeat a fortnight ago by beating Huddersfield Town at Villa Park. They proved the cleverer of two clever sides. Mandley, the young outside right obtained from Port Vale during the week, made a very satisfactory debut. He scored the first goal, their balance being made up by Brown, Waring (2), and Houghton. Lewis, Jackson, and Smith were the Huddersfield scorers.

West Ham dealt Everton a heavy blow by winning at Goodison Park. The sound work of Dixon in goal, and Earl and Cox, their backs, had a big part in their victory.

Two goals by Watson, late in the first half, enabled West Ham to cross over with a substantial lead, which exaggerated their superiority on the field.

Everton struggled desperately in the second half, but Dixon, Earl, and Cox constituted an almost impassable barrier. Stein did succeed in penetrating it on one occasion—and with that Everton, over whom the shadow of the Second Division hangs heavily, had to be content.

Arsenal beat Birmingham in a scrambling game at Highbury. The men who can look back on it with most satisfaction were the defenders on both sides. They did their work well, but neither set of forwards played anything approaching class football. James scored the goal that won the match four minutes after the interval.

Portsmouth deserved their home win over Leicester City. Their forwards were much the more dashing and dangerous in front of goal. Behind them were a very reliable pair of backs in Mackie and Smith (W.). Easson, Nichol, and Weddle scored for Portsmouth without reply.

Sheffield United led by two goals at half-time at Leeds—Tunstall and Dunne were the scorers—but Leeds United rallied in the second half, and goals by Turnbull and Wainscott saved a point.

Weakness in front of goal was the cause of Bolton's home defeat by Liverpool. The Wanderers were also handicapped by injuries. Seddon was off the field for a portion of the first half, and Wagstaffe was carried off with a twisted knee about ten minutes after the interval. Smith scored both the Liverpool goals in the first half.

It was a tale of two halves at Burnley. Blackburn Rovers were the better side in the first half, but their forwards were inclined to waste chances. McLean and Bourton, however, succeeded in scoring, and Page obtained one for Burnley.

Burnley played like another side in the second half. Their all-round improvement was remarkable. McCluggage put them level with a penalty, and O'Dowd, who was a Blackburn player less than a week ago, scored their winning goal.

Sunderland had to fight hard to master Middlesbrough at Roker Park. It was a keen game with very little in it either way. Sunderland were perhaps the superior side in the first half, but Middlesbrough were at the very least their equals in the second.

SECOND DIVISION.

The leaders, Oldham Athletic, had to strive hard for their point at Wolverhampton. Gray scored for the Athletic late in the first half, and Hartill put the Wanderers level two minutes after the interval. Toothill, the Wolverhampton goalkeeper, saved a penalty taken by King.

Blackpool were the masters in the first half at Reading, but the stout work of the home defence kept them at bay. Eight minutes after the interval Reading obtained a lucky goal. Pearson, the Blackpool goalkeeper, applied his fist to a long shot from Barley, but knocked the ball through his own goal instead of out of it. This encouraged Reading, and Blackpool had a grim struggle to save a point. Hampson scored the equalising goal thirty-five minutes after the interval.

Unexpectedly at Hull, the Cup-tie semi-finalists were well and truly beaten. Mills (2) and Jackson scored for Chelsea, Starling for Hull. The match was for the joint benefit of Bell, Maddiscn, and Bleakley, but the unfavourable weather had an adverse effect on the attendance.

Bradford City would have beaten Millwall at Bradford if they had shot better. Bauld went to the extent of failing to beat Wilson with a penalty. Readman scored for Millwall and Cochrane for Bradford City.

Nottingham Forest missed the services of A. C. J. German, the Corinthian, at inside-right at Stoke. Kirkham (3), Williamson, Sellars, and Bussey scored for the home club without reply.

Threatened with relegation, both Notts County and Barnsley played earnest football at Nottingham. The valuable points went to the County, but Barnsley at least deserved sympathy. Henderson their centre-half, put the ball through his own goal soon after Mays, the recently acquired Welsh international centre-forward from Wrexham, had opened Notts County's score. Maw scored the County's third goal in the second half.

Good goalkeeping by Spiers saved Tottenham Hotspur from a heavier defeat at Cardiff. Jones gave the City the lead in the first five minutes, and, encouraged by this early success, they never really released their grip on the game.

THIRD DIVISION.

After turning round to face a deficit of 4—0, Coventry went to pieces at Norwich, to lose 10—2. Hunt obtained five goals for Norwich.

Luton's forwards overran the Plymouth defence, especially in the second half. Argyle scored in the first minute, but they were never in the game afterwards, and Luton well deserved their 5—2 win. Rennie did the "hat-trick" for Luton.

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. I.

Arsenal	1	Birmingham	0
Aston Villa	5	Huddersfield Town	3
Bolton Wands.	0	Liverpool	2
Burnley	3	Blackburn Rovers	2
Derby Co.	1	Manchester United	1
Everton	1	West Ham United	2
Leeds United	2	Sheffield United	2
Manchester City	3	Grimsby Town	1
Portsmouth	3	Leicester City	0
Sheffield Wednesday	4	Newcastle United	2
Sunderland	3	Middlesbrough	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wed.	30	18	6	6	78	39	42
Derby County	33	18	6	9	69	58	42
Manchester C.	33	17	6	10	76	60	40
Aston Villa	32	16	4	12	71	66	36
Blackburn R.	34	15	6	13	88	81	36
Leicester City	34	15	6	13	68	70	36
Leeds United	32	16	3	13	62	47	35
Liverpool	33	14	7	12	56	61	35
Bolton Wand.	34	13	7	14	62	57	33
West Ham Un.	34	14	5	15	70	67	33
Huddersfield Tn.	32	14	5	13	50	57	33
Portsmouth	33	12	8	13	58	54	32
Middlesbrough	33	14	3	16	69	69	31
Sheffield Un.	34	13	5	16	75	71	31
Manchester Utd.	34	13	5	16	55	68	31
Arsenal	32	12	6	14	53	48	30
Burnley	34	11	8	15	63	80	30
Birmingham	31	11	7	13	47	46	29
Sunderland	31	11	7	13	51	63	29
Everton	34	8	10	16	57	72	26
Newcastle Utd.	31	12	2	17	59	78	26
Grimsby Town	32	9	6	17	56	77	24

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern).

Bournemouth & B.A.	4	Merthyr Town	2
Crystal Palace	3	Clapton Orient	0
Exeter City	1	Brighton & H.A.	4
Fulham	6	Watford	1
Gillingham	1	Brentford	3
Luton Town	5	Plymouth Argyle	2
Northampton Town	6	Bristol Rovers	1
Norwich City	10	Coventry City	2
Queen's Park R.	4	Newport Co.	1
Southend Utd.	3	Swindon Town	1

Match postponed owing to snow:—Walsall v. Torquay United.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Brentford	32	22	4	6	79	33	48
Plymouth Argyle	30	19	8	3	67	28	46
Brighton and H.	31	18	7	6	74	40	43
Northampton T.	32	18	4	10	59	39	40
Southend U.	32	13	12	7	54	39	38
Bournemouth	31	13	12	6	54	40	38
Norwich City	32	14	9	9	69	57	37
Crystal Pal	33	14	8	11	64	61	36
Fulham	33	14	8	11	69	68	36
Queen's P.R.	32	13	9	10	55	52	35
Coventry City	30	15	3	12	67	58	33
Exeter City	33	11	8	14	56	54	30
Luton Town	32	11	8	13	50	59	30
Swindon Town	32	9	10	13	53	57	28
Clapton Orient	32	8	12	12	32	47	28
Newport Co.	31	9	8	14	53	61	26
Watford	33	9	7	17	40	62	25
Walsall	31	9	6	16	50	60	24
Torquay Utd.	31	7	8	16	48	69	22
Gillingham	33	7	6	20	35	70	20
Bristol Rovers	29	7	5	17	52	69	19
Merthyr Town	31	3	8	20	39	96	14

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
DIVISION I.

Celtic	0	Motherwell	4
Cowdenbeath	0	Aberdeen	1
Dundee	3	Morton	2
Falkirk	1	St. Mirren	0
Hamilton Acads.	1	Rangers	1
Hearts	1	Ayr Utd.	2
Kilmarnock	7	Airdrieonians	1
Partick Thistle	1	Dundee Utd	1
St. Johnstone	4	Hibernians	3

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Glasgow Rangers	31	24	4	3	79	25	52
Aberdeen	33	21	5	7	74	52	47
Motherwell	31	18	5	8	74	45	41
St. Mirren	33	18	3	12	67	46	39
Celtic	31	17	4	10	71	41	38
Partick Thistle	32	14	9	9	64	46	37
Kilmarnock	32	14	9	9	68	56	37
Ayr United	32	15	4	13	60	74	34
Hearts	32	12	9	11	61	57	33
Queen's Park	33	14	4	15	61	61	32
Falkirk	31	11	9	11	49	54	31
Hamilton Acads.	31	12	6	13	64	64	30
Clyde	32	9	10	13	52	62	28
Dundee	32	11	6	15	40	51	28
Cowdenbeath	31	9	7	15	49	60	25
Airdrieonians	32	11	3	18	47	60	25
Hibernians	32	7	10	15	39	54	24
Morton	32	8	6	18	59	82	22
Dundee Utd.	32	6	6	20	41	87	18
St. Johnstone	33	5	7	21	36	78	17

LONDON COMBINATION.

Brentford Res.	1	Arsenal Res.	2
Brighton & H. Res.	1	Swansea Town Res.	1
Clapton O. Res.	2	Southend U. Res.	0
Coventry C Res.	3	Portsmouth Res.	8
Millwall Res.	4	Queen's Pk. R. Res.	1
Southampton Res.	5	Crystal Pal. Res.	1
Tottenham H. Res.	4	Fulham Res.	2
West Ham U. Res.	0	Charlton C. Res.	4
Watford Res.	3	Charlton Ath. Res.	0

Match postponed: Leicester City Res. v. Reading Res.

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Bradford City	1	Millwall	1
Bristol City	0	Bradford	0
Cardiff City	1	Tottenham H.	0
Charlton Ath.	1	Bury	2
Hull City	1	Chelsea	3
Notts Co.	3	Barnsley	0
Preston N.E.	2	West Brom A.	2
Reading	1	Blackpool	1
Stoke City	6	Notts Forest	0
Swansea Town	2	Southampton	2
Wolverhampton W.	1	Oldham Ath.	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	32	18	9	5	72	35	45
Blackpool	33	21	3	9	79	60	45
Chelsea	33	16	11	6	61	34	43
Bury	33	17	4	12	67	56	38
Bradford	33	15	8	10	66	57	38
Cardiff City	33	15	6	12	48	43	36
Wolves	33	14	8	11	62	58	36
Southampton	33	14	7	12	61	58	35
Tottenham H.	33	12	9	12	50	48	33
Stoke City	34	12	8	14	62	61	32
West Brom. A.	32	13	5	14	78	63	31
Charlton Ath.	31	10	11	10	47	41	31
Notts Forest	32	10	11	11	40	54	31
Notts County	33	8	13	12	46	52	29
Millwall	33	7	15	11	47	59	29
Preston N.E.	33	10	9	14	51	66	29
Reading	34	9	11	14	44	58	29
Hull City	30	11	6	13	43	54	28
Bradford City	33	9	10	14	49	60	28
Barnsley	33	9	8	16	44	60	26
Swansea Town	34	8	9	17	42	59	25
Bristol City	32	8	7	17	47	70	23

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Northern).

Accrington Stan.	0	Port Vale	2
Chesterfield	3	Carlisle Utd.	1
Darlington	4	Barrow	0
Doncaster Rovers	4	Wigan Boro'	2
Halifax Town	1	Crewe Alexandra	3
Hartlepools Utd	5	Wrexham	0
Lincoln City	4	Nelson	1
Rotherham Utd.	2	York City	5
South Shields	1	New Brighton	2
Tranmere Rovers	3	Southport	1
Rochdale	3	Stockport Co.	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts
Port Vale	32	24	5	3	83	27	53
Stockport Co.	32	21	6	5	87	38	48
Darlington	34	17	5	12	89	61	39
Chesterfield	32	17	4	11	59	45	38
York City	32	11	15	6	55	44	37
Crewe Alex.	31	15	6	10	67	50	36
Accrington Stanley	33	14	7	12	79	61	35
Hartlepools Utd.	32	13	9	10	83	55	35
South Shields	33	13	7	13	54	61	33
Lincoln City	32	9	14	9	52	45	32
Southport	33	10	12	11	60	56	32
Tranmere Rovers	33	12	8	13	72	68	32
Carlisle Utd.	33	12	7	14	74	82	31
New Brighton	33	13	5	15	54	66	31
Rochdale	31	12	6	13	61	67	30
Nelson	33	12	6	15	45	61	30
Doncaster Rovers	31	11	7	13	49	55	29
Wigan Borough	34	10	6	18	51	74	26
Wrexham	32	8	8	16	46	68	24
Halifax Town	35	8	7	20	37	65	23
Rotherham Utd.	32	7	7	18	51	91	21
Barrow	33	9	3	21	36	83	21

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Blackburn R. Res.	3	Leeds Utd. Res.	0
Blackpool Res.	3	Wolver. Wand. Res.	2
Bury Res.	0	Aston Villa Res.	1
Huddersfield T. Res.	6	Manchester C. Res.	0
Liverpool Res.	2	Sheffield Wed. Res.	2
Manchester U. Res.	1	Preston N.E. Res.	2
Oldham A. Res.	2	Bolton Wands. Res.	2
Sheffield U. Res.	4	Stoke C. Res.	1

Matches postponed owing to snow: Birmingham Res. v. Derby County Res., West Bromwich Albion Res. v. Everton Res.

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Loughborough C.	2	Scarborough	2
Shirebrook	3	Frickley Colliery	2
Mexborough A.	4	Rotherham U. Res.	1
Barnsley Res.	4	Notts Co. Res.	0
Grimsby Town Res.	4	Gainsborough	1
Grantham	5	Doncaster R. Res.	1
Notts F. Res.	2	Wath Athletic	1
Bradford Res.	3	Mansfield Town	2
Scunthorpe U.	3	Boston	5
Worksop Town	10	Staveley Town	2

Match postponed:—Wombwell v. Lincoln City Res.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

EASTERN SECTION.

Folkestone	3	B'mouth & B.A. Res.	0
Grays Thurrock Utd.	2	Guildford City	0
Northfleet Utd.	3	Norwich City Res.	0
Poole	2	Sheppey United	2
Thames	3	Sittingbourne	1

WESTERN SECTION.

Ebbw Vale	0	Bath City	3
Taunton Town	3	Llanelly	0
Newport Co. Res.	5	Barry Town	1
Merthyr Town Res.	4	Bristol C. Res.	2

WIN FOR SCOTTISH AMATEURS.

BELATED GOAL DECIDES CHAMPIONSHIP.

GOOD WORK BY ENGLISH DEFENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SCOTLAND 1, ENGLAND 0.

GLASGOW, Saturday.

The Amateur International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park to-day was poor fare for 15,000 spectators. Scotland won by a goal scored by McDonald in the second half and thoroughly deserved their victory. But there was not a great deal between two poor sides. This was all the more inexplicable, as the cold, bright day was fully in favour of fast play, although a fairly strong wind was troublesome.

It was really a game of two halves. England made a promising start against the wind, which, although behind the Scots, apparently, was more of a handicap than a help. The English inside forwards were good in constructive work, and the wing men, responding to their urging, played on top of the home defence, without, however, seriously troubling Peden.

When Scotland did attack, there was purpose in the thrusts of McLelland. But over all the first half the play was quiet, to say the least of it. A paradox was found in the play after the interval. England showed more purpose in attack, and, indeed, threatened more danger.

But this only served as a means of rousing Scotland to the realisation of the needs of the situation. The home half-backs took a better grip of matters, and their influence made itself felt in the Scottish raids that followed. In the forward line, too, McKenzie revealed something like his usual form, and in consequence play took a turn favourable to the home team. This was made apparent to the extent of a goal, and that was all there was between the sides.

Gibbins, the English inside-left, had several good chances, but for a player with his physical attributes he did not make the most of his opportunities. Kail, at inside-right, and Smithies, at centre-forward, were perhaps the best of the English attack. The former was the more effective, despite the fact that he was opposed to the best back, and indeed personality, on the field.

England made a fine start, Morrish and Kail bringing Scotland's goal into danger. Campbell averted disaster with a fine clearance. Then Scotland attacked. McKenzie swung the ball cleverly into England's goalmouth and Russell cleared at the expense of a corner. Play then fluctuated from end to end, and both defences stood out prominently. Coates, with a magnificent drive, tested Peden, but the goalkeeper just managed to counter the effort with the utmost difficulty. England at this juncture were showing up splendidly, and both in attack and defence were slightly superior.

Gillespie eventually got Scotland out of a difficult situation, but England were soon back, Coates, while on the run, shooting well. Peden, however, managed to save. At length Scotland got settled to some businesslike tactics, and from McCree's flying shot the ball struck the bar, and only Knight's recovery saved England's goal from downfall. Scotland's next essay immediately after almost brought reward. McLelland was directly on the target, and only at the second attempt did Russell get rid of his express shot.

Kail's Error.

Scotland's opening movement in the second half looked promising, but McKenzie made poor use of a good chance near goal. A concerted attack by the English forwards was terminated by Wiseman's clever strategy. only Peden to beat, Kail failed with a great opportunity, and England's play, now very attractive, made matters serious for the Scottish defence, which was undergoing severe pressure.

Scotland, however, survived this bad period, and success came after Russell had cleared from a free-kick. McDonald rushed in to score from close range. England responded gamely, but the Scottish defence was steady and very safe. Twice in the closing minutes good drives by McDonald and McLelland almost put the Scots further ahead. Teams:—

SCOTLAND.—R. Peden (Queen's Park); T. K. Campbell (Queen's Park) and W. Wiseman (Queen's Park); R. Grant (Queen's Park), R. Gillespie (Queen's Park) and W. S. King (Queen's Park); J. McCree (London Caledonians), J. McDonald (Murrayfield Amateurs), D. McClelland (Queen's Park), F. P. Taylor (Queen's Park) and J. D. McKenzie (Queen's Park).

ENGLAND.—A. M. Russell (Casuals); J. W. Preston (Leyton) and E. H. Gates (London Caledonians); E. Gilderson (Ilford), J. G. Knight (Corinthians) and F. H. Ewer (Corinthians); L. B. Morrish (Dulwich Hamlet), E. Kail (Dulwich Hamlet), G. H. Smithies (Northern Nomads), V. Gibbins (West Ham United), and Rigger H. L. Coates (Royal Navy).

CORINTHIANS' RUNAWAY WIN.

CORINTHIANS 8, YORKSHIRE AMATEURS 1.

There was only a small attendance at the Crystal Palace for the Corinthians' match with Yorkshire Amateurs. The home side fielded a representative team, and proved the better side all round, and Ansell scored for them after twelve minutes from a pass by Vasser-Smith. Clever work by Webster, at outside left, led to Doggart getting Corinthians' second goal five minutes later. Yorkshire, well served by their wing men, Joyce and Fox, improved and Fox scored following a good run. Just on half-time Doggart headed the third goal for Corinthians.

The Corinthians were obviously the better side in the second half, when the Yorkshire halves were very weak. Jackson and Roylance defended well, and Graham made many good saves; but the Corinthians' forwards, especially Doggart, did much as they pleased. Doggart scored the Corinthians' fourth goal, Ashton the fifth, and Doggart the sixth and seventh. Yorkshire played hard to the end, Fox and Smith forming a good left wing, but they finished weakly, and seldom troubled Howard Baker. Doggart scored the eighth in the last minute.

Up to a point the visitors, who possessed quite a lively forward line, with Fox and Smith forming a capital left wing, did well, but their half-backs found it impossible to hold the clever Corinthians, who in the second half did much as they pleased.

AIRMEN BEAT THE ARMY.

ARMY 2, ROYAL AIR FORCE 4.

Although the afternoon was chilly, 2,000 spectators attended the meeting between the Army and Royal Air Force at Wimbledon. The slippery turf made ball-control difficult, nevertheless play reached a high standard. The Army began well, but had narrow escapes when, with Dunn out, King cleared a header from Vernon near the goalmouth, and Kelly and Acquaroff shot just wide. The Air Force continued to have the better of the play, scoring goals through Parrish (2). The Army replied through Henderson, but Kelley scored again for the Air Force before the interval.

The Army suffered a disaster after three minutes in the second half, Henderson meeting with an injury and going outside right for a time. Rain made the turf more treacherous. In twelve minutes the Airmen increased their lead, Vernon charging Dunn in possession into the net. The Army were seldom dangerous, though Dexter once missed badly. Vernon, however, went very near, and also had a goal disallowed because Kelly was offside. Allen scored for the Army near the end.

From the start the Air Force were the better together, especially in attack, where Parrish and Kelly formed a fine right wing, and Acquaroff did many clever things at inside-left. Robinson, at centre-half, too, compared more than favourably with Gerrard, of the Army, and James and Bond were a sounder pair of backs than Weatherhead and England.

ETON'S HEAVY DEFEAT.

Eton College played Old Wykehamists at Eton, and the visitors won decisively by eight goals to nil. No fewer than six of the Old Wykehamists' goals were scored by Fleming, and, but for some splendid goalkeeping by Stobart, the score against Eton would have been much heavier. He stopped all kinds of shots, and he played with much judgment all through. Chapman and Astley also gave a good display for Eton. For the visitors the forwards combined well, and Fleming was outstanding.

In the first half the Old Wykehamists did most of the attacking, and Fleming scored three goals and Andrey one. Just before the interval Chapman went through for Eton, and hit the side post with a good drive. In the second half Fleming put on three more goals, and J. Sparrow scored the eighth. Grigg sent in a good shot for Eton, but the goalkeeper saved.

Amateur Football.

"CALIES" WELL BEATEN.

DULWICH HAMLET STILL ISTHMIAN LEADERS.

Dulwich Hamlet and Nunhead continue their almost neck-to-neck race for the Isthmian League Championship. Both clubs won away from home yesterday, the score in each case being 5—2. DULWICH HAMLET'S victims were the LONDON CALEDONIANS, and their win kept them at the head of affairs. Each side had absentees owing to the Amateur International. The Caledonians gave a disappointing display, and were no match for the dashing Dulwich team. Goodliffe (3), Copas, and Spalton scored for the winners; Mackay and Leitch for the Caledonians. NUNHEAD were always OXFORD CITY'S masters at Oxford. Their goals were scored by Gordon (2), Sidey (2), and Schofield. Guilfoyle and Deadman obtained goals for the City.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL.

Scotland	1	England	0

F.A. AMATEUR CUP.

SEMI-FINAL REPLAY.

Ilford	4	Northern Nomads	2

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.—SEMI-FINAL.

H.M.S. Excellent (holders)	3	Civil Service	3

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Southall	4	Redhill	2
Finchley	1	Bromley	1
Enfield	2	Walthamstow Ave.	3
Cheshunt	1	Barking Town	5
Sutton United	3	Hampstead	0
RESERVE SECTION.			
Barnet	12	Cheshunt	3
Bromley	4	Wealdstone	2
Leyton	1	Hampstead	1

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP.

SEMI-FINAL.

Maidenhead United (At Slough.)	5	Windsor and Eton	1

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Office of Works	3	Board of Education	1
Colonial Office	7	Agricola	3
Ministry of Pensions	2	Ministry of Health A	2
Board of Trade	3	War Office	0
DIVISION II.			
War Office II.	0	Taxes	10
Land Registry	11	Customs and Ex. II.	1
Ministry of Health B	1	Dollis Hill	5
Hicomind	9	Royal Mint	0

ESSEX SENIOR CUP.—SEMI-FINAL.

Leyton	9	Dagenham Town	1

INTER-SERVICES TOURNAMENT.

Royal Air Force	4	Army	2

INTER-SERVICE MATCH.

Army	2	Royal Air Force	4

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

London Caledonians	2	Dulwich Hamlet	5
St. Albans City	4	Wimbledon	3
Oxford City	2	Nunhead	5
Woking	0	Tufnell Park	3
Clapton	7	Wycombe Wand.	1

KENT LEAGUE.

Margate	7	R.N. Depot	0
Tunbridge Wells	9	Grays Thurrock	1
Dartford	4	Tilbury	1
Sittingbourne	1	Maidstone	1
Sittingbourne P.M.	5	Folkestone	1
Dover Un.	0	Marines	2
Canterbury Waverley	2	Chatham	1

LONDON LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION

Carshalton Ath.	2	Mitcham Wanderers.	0
Epsom Town	6	Cray Wanderers	1
Grays Ath.	4	Beckenham	1
Romford	4	Bostall Heath	1
Walthamstow Gran.	2	Erith and Belvedere	0
SECOND DIVISION.			
Brentwood M. Hosp.	8	Beckenham	0
Erith and Belvedere	3	Epsom Town	3
Leavesden M.H.	8	Romford	1
U.G.B.M. Sports	2	Park Royal	1
Woolwich Poly.	3	Chelmsford	2

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP.—SEMI-FINAL.

Wealdstone	3	Barnet	1

OLD BOYS' CUP.—SEMI-FINAL.

Old Bromleians	5	Old Suttonians	8

PUBLIC SCHOOLS RESULTS.

Eton College	8	Eton Manor	12
Herne Bay	3	Herne Bay College	7
Radley College	16	Oxford Exiles	6
Eton College	0	Old Wykehamists	8
Brentwood School	2	Casuals B	1

SURREY SENIOR CUP.—SECOND ROUND.

Kingstonian	2	Aquarius	1

SPARTAN LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Chesham United	3	Egham	2
Crittalls Athletic	7	Colchester Town	1
G.E. (Romford)	6	Staines Town	0
Hayes	5	Brentwood & Warley	1
Wood Green	2	Metropolitan Police	9
DIVISION I.			
Haywards Sports	3	Apsley	1
Hertford Town	5	Berkhamsted Town	1
Hounslow	6	Leagrave & District	1
Polytechnic	1	Leighton United	2
Watford Old Boys	7	R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	1
DIVISION II. (Eastern Section.)			
Hoddesdon Town	4	Rovers	1
Polytechnic Res.	5	Letchworth Town	7
Welwyn Garden City	1	Lyons Club Res.	2
Ministry of Health (Western Section.)	2	Hitchin Town Res.	6
Berkhamsted T. Res.	1	Farnham United	0
Willesden Poly.	3	Marlow	5
Hazell's (Aylesbury)	2	G.W.R.	1

CLUB MATCHES.

Old Cholmeleians	3	Old Bradfieldians	3
Redhill Res.	3	Old Centralians	2
Carshalton A.	8	Alleyn Old Boys A.	2
Norsemen III.	2	Lloyds Bank III.	2
Lensbury Res.	2	Old West. Citz. Res.	1
Cuaco	2	Old Bancroftians	2
Bank of England	2	Dulwich Hamlet Res.	5
Bank of Eng. Res.	3	West Wycombe	2
Catford Wanderers	5	Alexandra Park	1
Old Chigwellians A.	9	Old Westminsters	0
Westminster Bank B	3	Birkbeck College	2
Hitchin Town	4	Casuals	0
Old Wandsworthians	2	The Hale	5

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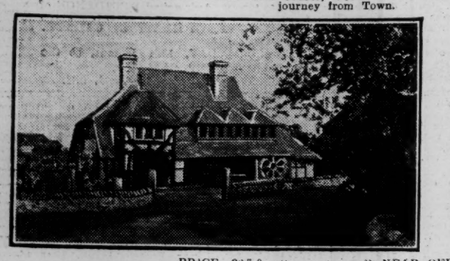

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Altitude 370 feet. Sandy soil.

A REALLY magnificent RESIDENCE perfectly decorated and fitted. 8 bed, 3 bath, 3 handsome reception rooms, billiard room. Garage. Grounds of about one-third of an acre. A real bargain at £7,500 for the FREEHOLD. Immediate sale desired.—Apply, LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., 317, Finchley Road, N.W.3, and as above. 'Phone Hamp.-8644.

"THE SHIP HOUSE," 3, Meadway Close, Hampstead Garden Suburb.—Practically on the Heath; delightfully quiet situation. Detached RESIDENCE; 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, light modern domestic offices, charming garden with sunken lawn. For SALE by Private Treaty, or to be submitted to Public Auction at the London Auction Mart on Thursday, March 20 next.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., 317, Finchley Road, N.W.3, and as above. 'Phone Hamp.-8644.

16, THE PARK, N.W.11.—Within 5 minutes' walk of Golders Green Tube Station. A delightful RESIDENCE, standing on high ground, close to Hampstead Heath and Golders Hill Park; 5 excellent bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, spacious hall with cloakroom, etc., 2 charming reception rooms, and good domestic offices; gardens front and rear. Lease about 77 years. Ground Rent £18 per annum. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR BY AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, at 2.30 p.m.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, facing Tube Station, Golders Green. 'Phone, Speedwell 1601.

23, MIDDLEWAY, HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Situated quite close to churches, Heath, and the big wood, etc. Charming semi-detached RESIDENCE; 5 bedrooms (3 fitted lavatory basins), bathroom, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, wood-block flooring, excellent domestic offices; room for tennis courts. For SALE by Private Treaty, or to be submitted to Public Auction at the London Auction Mart on Thursday, March 20 next.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., the Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

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WESTBOURNE GROVE (just off).—Spacious 2nd floor s.c. FLAT. 2 reception, 5 bed, bath, kitchen, Rent £150 p.a. For further particulars and appointment to view, apply Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

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MARBLE ARCH (close to).—A delightfully decorated and panelled BIJOU FLAT, in this most sought-after position. 2 reception, large hall, 2 bedrooms (1 large), bathroom with lavatory basin, kitchen, gas circulator giving CONSTANT HOT WATER. Rent £180 p.a. £200 for excellent fittings, curtains and fitted carpets. Wired for electric heating.—Apply SNELL and CO., as above.

MAIDA VALE.—Main road Court, with porters, lifts, etc., light, airy FLAT. 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. Rent £280 p.a. Redecorated. —Apply SNELL and CO., as above.

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FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS. Bed-sitting room and bath from 4½ guineas: bedroom, sitting room, and bath from 6 guineas; 2 bedrooms, sitting room, and bath from 11 guineas weekly. Meals at low tariff. Lift. Telephones. Gas fires. Telegr., "Repertory, London." Telephone, Regent 2670 (6 lines).

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TWO FLATS to Let in small mansion block facing Kensington Palace Gardens. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, fitted kitchens; refrigerators, Waygood-Otis passenger lift, basement floors, constant hot water, caretaker in attendance. Rents inclusive of rates and taxes and all outgoings, £450 and £525 per annum.—Write or telephone, JAMES and SONS, 26, NAYLOR, 19, Hanover Square, W.1, or Caretaker, No. 4, Palace Court, W.2. Park 9898.

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NEW self-contained LUXURY FLATS, every conceivable convenience, accessible position; 1 bed, 1 rec., large hall, kitchen, bathroom. Sole Agents, HEALEY and BAKER, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park. Museum 1676. P.A. 6571.
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SYDENHAM HILL.—Self-contained Garden FLAT to Let; 4 rooms, pantry, bathroom, geyser; electric light. £90 annum. Lovely garden about 3 acres. Backing on Dulwich College Golf Links.—Particulars, G. F., 117, Camberwell Road, S.E. 'Phone, Rodney 3116.

SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION.—Only 5 gns. p.w. Well-furnished redecorated MANSION FLAT: 3/4 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen and bathroom.—Keys with JOHN MEADCOCK and CO., Estate Offices, 9, Pelham Street, S.W.7 Kens. 8275 and 5682.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—Queenswood Court, King's Avenue. Further extensions; new mansion FLATS: countrylike; central heating; constant hot water; lift; garages; tennis. Fr. £120.—Phone, Brixton 0794.

UNIQUE MAISONNETTE, Ealing Broadway, facing Park.—6 rms. (1 dble.); every modern convenience. 'Phone. Good garden. £140 p.a. inclu Garage if reqd. 'Phone, Ealing 5987.

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The only FLATS permitted in Chesterfield Gardens. The decorations and furnishings are costly and in the modern taste, but solid creature comfort has been sacrificed to nothing.
Automatic electric lift.
Telephone every room.
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Modern bathrooms, luxuriously fitted.

Resident Manager, Mr. de Boni (late of Savoy Hotel), whose pleasure it will be to ensure that the catering and service (particularly the ordering, so deficient in most service flats) equal that of the best hotels.

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Rents, furnished, including valeting, central heating, lighting, etc., from 9 to 20 guineas weekly.
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ALSO

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FLATS.
Inclusive Rents.
£130 to £260.
Accommodation:—
1, 2, 3, or 4 bedrooms, 1 or 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, bathroom. Constant hot water.
Tennis Courts. Garages. Lovely Gardens.
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MODERN FLATS. RENTS FROM £165 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE

WIMBLEDON COMMON (close to).—High and healthy. 4 to 6 rms., kitchen, and bathroom; electric heat and hot water services; garage if required. —Apply on premises, Fairholme, The Ridgeway, or to Managing Agents, BOND and CO., 40, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

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EXCELLENT MANSION FLAT newly erected. Constant hot water, lounge hall, 2 rec., 4 beds, fitted basins, tiled bath, beautifully fitted throughout. Rent £350 p.a. Terms 10 years. Premium to include new carpet, Frigidaire and valuable fittings. £350.—Agents, PEMBERTON and CLARK, 44a, Wellington Road, N.W.8. Primrose 2233.

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Charming Ornamental Gardens in the rear.

COLEHERNE COURT.—Two reception, 3 bedrooms, excellent offices; lift; good lease at £279.—Key with Porter on premises, 19, Kensington Court Place, Kensington Court, W.8.

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CHARMING FLAT for City man with family; Spacious rooms; two baths; two entrances; private garden; near station golf.—Details, Mrs. Mahaffy, Greatash, Chislehurst.

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RIVERMOUNT,
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ON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE RIVER THAMES.

A particularly choice two-storey FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Vestibule entrance, lounge and staircase hall, 2 reception, bath, 5 or 7 bed and dressing rooms, etc.

Electric light, gas; constant hot water; telephone; main water and drainage; capital garage; chauffeur's quarters; beautifully stocked terraced garden, gently sloping towards river; in all about ½ Acre. The whole in excellent order, with VACANT POSSESSION.
FOR SALE by PRIVATE TREATY or by AUCTION, MARCH 27 next.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE WYE VALLEY.
On high ground overlooking the City of Hereford, facing South-West, with views to the Welsh Mountains.

PRICE £3,000, FREEHOLD.

FINE RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Lounge, 3 reception rooms, study, 2 bath and 8 bedrooms, servants' sitting room.

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Good garage and stabling.
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HIGH UP, FACING SOUTH.

REIGATE.

EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
With modern conveniences and comforts.
Hall, 3 reception, bath, and 8 bed and dressing rooms.
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BEAUTIFULLY MATURED GARDEN OF 1½ ACRES.
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46 MILES FROM LONDON, and mile from station and village.

Two good reception, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER.
Excellent garage, stabling, etc.
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A SACRIFICIAL PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR THIS CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
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RICHMOND PARK.—In this unique situation. A detached, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, built for owner's occupation, and having all labour-saving devices; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 rec. rooms; good garden and garage. Price £2,350. Recommended for inspection.

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STRAWBERRY HILL.—On TWO FLOORS. Architect's house in quiet road, with open view; 5 bed, bath, 2 rec. rooms. Low figure of £1,225 for quick sale. VACANT POSSESSION.
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8 GNS. P.W.—Exceptionally appointed FURNISHED RESIDENCE. Convenient position. Sunny aspect. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms and offices. GARAGE available.

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HENDON. Premier position.
Designed on attractive modern principles on 2 floors only.
A DETACHED RESIDENCE of much charm, standing in large garden. Skilfully planned with effective architectural features. 5 excellent bedrooms, 4 having lavatory basins, bathroom, 3 charming reception rooms, spacious lounge hall, and domestic offices. GARAGE. Lease about 96 years. G.r. £26 7s. 6d.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

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PRELIMINARY AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT.
On the West Heath Estate.

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STANDING HIGH & A FEW STEPS FROM HEATH.

£150 PER ANNUM.—WEST HEATH ESTATE, HAMPSTEAD.—Attractive NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE in splendid order; 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, good offices; garden. Reasonable premium for 13½ years' lease, linos, certain fixtures, etc.—ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3; and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

£2,750.—HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Most attractive NON-BASEMENT CORNER RESIDENCE.
LARGE GARAGE. TWO FLOORS ONLY.
5 bedrooms, private drive, panelled dining room, panelled hall, large kitchen, etc. Lease about 80 years. Ground-rent £18 per annum.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3, and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD LANE, N.—A delightful red brick and tiled detached RESIDENCE, situate in one of the favourite avenues just off Hampstead Lane, within a few yards of Ken Wood. The well-arranged accommodation comprises good entrance hall, 3 well-proportioned reception rooms, billiard room, loggia, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, well-arranged offices; good brick garage; nicely laid out grounds with tennis lawn. This most charming property to be SOLD at a very reasonable figure with Early Possession.—Owner's agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, 4, High Street, Highgate, N.6, and 50, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

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ONE OF THESE superb RESIDENCES (which were recently erected overlooking HOLLAND PARK) is being offered for RE-SALE owing to unexpected circumstances. NON-BASEMENT; 3 reception on ground floor, 9 bed and dressing, 3 bathrooms, excellent offices; fully-stocked GARDEN; central heating to all rooms; every modern requirement. NO LEASEHOLD. PRICE £7,750, or near offer. AN OPPORTUNITY.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

NO PREMIUM.
CULROSS STREET, MAYFAIR.

A MOST attractive PROPERTY easily converted into a delightful Private home, to contain
£350 P.A. 4 bed, 2 reception, kitchen, etc.
RENT Garage for large car.
EXCLUSIVE. Full particulars from
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GOLDERS GREEN.—5, MAYFIELD GARDENS, SHIREHALL PARK. Modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE: 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 excellent reception rooms, lounge hall, labour-saving kitchen and scullery; large gardens with ample space for garage. For SALE by Private Treaty or by Auction on MARCH 18th next.—Particulars, with photo., from ERNEST OWERS, LTD., Estate Offices, Golders Green (Speedwell 2711), and 200, Finchley Road, and West Hampstead.

TO RENT WITHOUT PREMIUM.

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ONE of the best HOUSES on the east side, with large frontage; entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, studio, 2 bathrooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, excellent kitchen offices; garage; lease 32 years at moderate ground rent for sale at a low price.—Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and CO., 6, Mount Street, W.1.

SUITABLE CLUB, CHAMBERS OR CONVERSION.

MAGNIFICENTLY situate PROPERTY. Heart of St. James's. 18 rooms, 3 baths. Crown lease 19 years. G. rent £85. Price £5,500 (substantial mortgage arrgd.).—HOLMES, 495, Oxford St., Marble Arch.

TOWN PROPERTIES.
Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

HARTS, LTD.,
HEATH DRIVE, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3.
Telephone, Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

HAMPSTEAD HOUSES.

£2,100.—DOUBLE-FRONTED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, NEWLY DECORATED; 7 bed, 2 baths, 3 recep. rooms on ground floor; LONG GARDEN.

£2,150.—DETACHED double-fronted non-basement RESIDENCE in very fine order; 6 bed and dress., billiard room, and 3 good recep. rooms on ground floor; constant hot water.

MESSRS. HARTS, LTD.,
are instructed to offer the above at BARGAIN PRICES to ensure early sale.—Write, call, or 'phone, HARTS, LTD., as above.

RECOMMENDED FREEHOLDS.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

HYDE PARK (North side).—Excellent RESIDENCE. 8 bed, bath, 3 reception. £3,350 for quick sale. Close to Tube and gardens.

BAYSWATER.—Semi-detached HOUSE, re-decorated. 5 bed, bath, 3 reception. £2,850. Space for garage.

HOLLAND PARK AVENUE (just off).—Double-fronted Corner House. 5 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception. Only £2,500. Suit professional man.
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HAMPSTEAD.—A BARGAIN. Particularly fine HOUSE adjoining Fitzjohn's Avenue; quiet and secluded; 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 baths, 3 ground-floor reception rooms; garden. Lease 57 years. Price £3,500.—Sole Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley Road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

HAMPSTEAD.—I mile from Heath. FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT HOUSE for SALE at a very low price; 6 bed bath, 2 reception rooms; pretty garden.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley Road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

HAMPSTEAD.—In one of the quietest and most sought-after parts, 100 yds. of Heath and opposite private gardens. Commodious HOUSE with 7 bed, bathrm., 3 rec., etc.; garden in good condition. Leasehold, £3,250.

GEORGIAN HOUSE. FREEHOLD, by Heath, containing 8 room and offices; in excellent condition. POTTERS, Heath Street, Hampstead. (Tel. 2821.)

12 MINUTES FROM PICCADILLY CIRCUS.
15 MINUTES FROM MANSION HOUSE.
ATTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT
LABOUR-SAVING HOUSES,
WITH GARAGES. ERECTED AROUND A CHARMING GARDEN.

BARON'S COURT.

Adjoining Baron's Court Station and Queen's Club.

THE HOUSES are being erected in a delightful setting around a garden in this most convenient situation.

Each house has its own garage, and comprises hall with cloakroom, dining room, charming drawing room overlooking garden, 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, tiled kitchen, etc. All are fitted and built if required. An additional bathroom is built in some of the houses. Small private garden, with use of large garden. Decorations, fireplaces, and minor alterations to suit purchaser's requirements.

LEASES of 99 years at ground rents of £30 per annum each for disposal at moderate price.

Full particulars from ESTATE OFFICE, Baron's Court Road. Tel., Fulham 7083.
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